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THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Drilling for gold
Dentists are top earners but do they abuse the system to make money? Part 2 of The Nation's Teeth

Another ball game
The pressure is increasing for rugby to go professional. And why isn't it in the Olympics?

Balancing act
The race is on for President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher to succeed with their financial strategies. But who is winning?

Rule of the ancients
Italy could soon have a new leader who is more than 90 years old

Portfolio

The Time Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was won yesterday by Mrs Julia Maling, who lives in Billericay, Essex. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information service, back page.

Tebbit well after hip operation

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was "very well" at Stoke Manderville Hospital, Buckinghamshire after a minor operation on his left hip, injured in the Brighton bombing

Leading article, page 11

Beach search for chemicals

West Country coastguards are to search beaches today for blue plastic drums containing dangerous chemicals, after 10 were washed ashore at Bridport, Dorset. A workman burnt his hand when clearing them up.

BMA approval

As the American baby with a transplanted baboon's heart was doing well in a California hospital, the British Medical Association said such an operation would be acceptable in Britain US row, page 6

Jury guarded

A police guard was mounted for the Central Criminal Court jury trying three Londoners accused of taking part in the £26m Brinks Mat bullion robbery Page 3

Nicaragua doubt

Nicaragua's two main opposition parties remain divided over whether to take part in Sunday's general election. Only four parties are certain to run against the Sandinistas Page 6

Legal reforms

An independent report has recommended wide-ranging reforms to improve the Law Society's running of the £300m a year legal aid scheme Page 2

Car strike call

Leaders of 28,000 Austin Rover car workers have rejected an improved pay offer and urged members to strike from next Monday Page 2

Close resigns

Brian Close resigned as chairman of Yorkshire's cricket sub-committee, consigning the county to further strife over the Geoffrey Boycott saga Page 30

Coal board to offer 'take it or leave it' ultimatum

- **Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons that the Nacods agreement was the one which any pits settlement would be reached.**
- **The Government is spearheading a campaign to isolate Mr Arthur Scargill from the Labour movement using the Libyan disclosures as its main weapon.**
- **Conflicting statements by the coal board and Mr Peter Walker led to confusion on whether Mr Michael Eaton was still personal adviser to the coal board chairman.**
- **Coal board officials in the regions expressed anger and dismay over what they saw as the board's leadership lurching disastrously from one mistake to another.**
- **Exports to Libya have returned to a high level – £21.6m in August – after a three-month drop following the shooting of WPC Yvonne Fletcher** Page 2
- **Labour MPs called for a boycott of Price Waterhouse, the accountants who are involved in the sequestration of the miners' union's assets** Page 2

Confusion on role of MacGregor adviser

By Anthony Bevins and David Felton

Miners' leaders will tomorrow be given a "take it or leave it" ultimatum by the National Coal Board that the only basis for a settlement of the eight-months dispute is last week's deal which averted the threatened pit deputies' strike.

The hardening of the Government's attitude supported pessimistic union predictions that the strike would run through the winter, possibly until March, and dashed TUC hopes of an agreement from tomorrow's talks at the *offices of the Advisory Conciliation* and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said duringf Commons exchanges: "The agreement that has been made with Macods is a fair and reasonable agreement. That is the one on which agreement will be reached, if it's reached at all".

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, suggested that there shold be no changes in the Nacods deeal, "there should be no question of negotiation, clarification perhaps, but no more negotiation", to which Mr Walker replied, to loud Conservative Cheers: "I agree".

The Government's position was outlined after a day of conflicting statements from the coal board and *Whitehall* on the role of Mr Michael Easton, the recently-appointed personal adviser to Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman.

A coal board statement, issued at lunchtime, said: "The chairman has decided that in view of the sensational developments over the weekend, which has changed the whole situation, all Mr Eaton's appoint*ments with the press will not* now go ahead".

That immediately provoked speculation that either Mr Eaton was being relieved of his new duties or that it was a preliminary move by the board before an announcement that it was not prepared to attend Acas talks with leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, in protest at the "Libyan connexion".

There were hurried consultations between senior coal board officials and Mr Walker which resulted in a second statement being issued, this time by Mr Eaton, saying: "The board have been invited to meet Acas early on Wednesday an they have agreed. In the light of those forthcoming talks, the board will not make any statements until these discussions. I have therefore cancelled my engagements with the media for the next few years".

The coal board machinations caused consternation within Whitehall and even within the board's London headquarters because it was felt that the confusion over Mr Eaton had *successfully diverted the media* spotlight away from the Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, and the furore over the union's contacts with the Libyan regime.

Mr Walker told MPs that he was aware of the rumours circulating about Mr Eaton and had contacted the board. "I can confirm that Mr Eaton happily remains at his duties and very much agrees with the decision to cancel certain press engagements today whilst they examine the situation following disclosures over the weekend".

It is thought that one of his engagements that Mr Eaton had planned today with industrial correspondents would have been inopportune in view of the Acas talks.

The Acas talks will start from the basis of papers submitted by the union and the board

Continued on back page, col 6

Mr Eaton: Engagements cancelled.

Tory aim to isolate Scargill over Libya

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The full force of government efforts to isolate Mr Arthur Scargill from the TUC and Labour leadership, from the *NUM colleagues and from the* striking miners, was brought to bear by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Walkers's main weapon was the weekend disclosure of high-level links between the Scargill leadership and Colonel Gaddaffi's Libyan regime.

But he also raised the question of Mr Scargill's own political motivation for pursuing the strike.

Mr Walker said that the British people were very suspicious of a leader who refused a strike ballot and who had said that he wanted to overthrow the democratic system. "The latest disclosures , this weekend, certainly arouse deep suspicious."

Mr Walker said that some NUM leaders had been caught *negotiating with people who* "provide funds for terrorist activities throughout Europe", and that while Mr Scargill sought the support of trades unions in Libya he opposed Polish Solidarity because he said it wanted to overthrow a socialist state.

Yet, Mr Walker said, there was no trade union movement in Libya and there was no right to strike.

But he also contrasted Mr. Scargill's instransigance with Nacods decision to accept an agreement, and said that the only reason Mr Scargill was sticking to his demand for no pit closures was "to keep the conflict going."

In a prepared, parting shot to Mr Stan Orme, Labour energy spokesman, Mr Walker said: "I do hope he reflects that when this strike is ended on a sensible agreement, he will recognize that the activities of Mr Scargill throughout this dispute have done enormous damage to the coal industry, have impoverished the National Union of Mineworkers, have put miners' families into debt, have divided the mining community, have damaged the Labour Party and damaged the TUC, and that is the reality of this strike."

Philip Webster writes: The tensions of the coal dispute boiled over in the Commons yesterday *when Mr Jack Dormand*, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, had to intervene to cool an angry dispute between two colleagues.

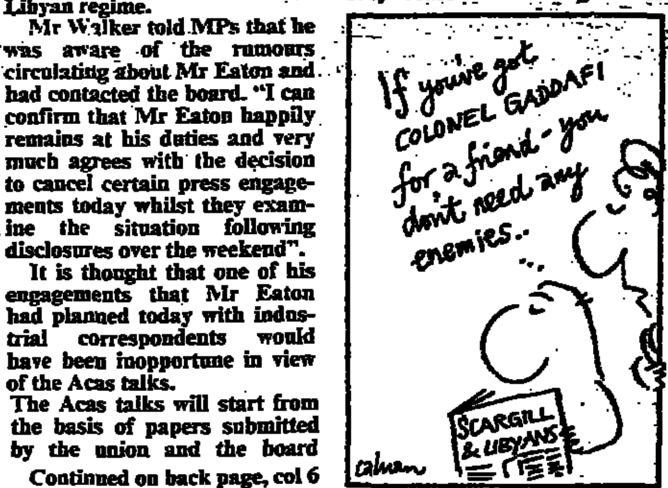
The flare up came during questions to energy ministers as Mr Allan Rogers, MP for Rhondda, claimed that three working collieries in Nottinghamshire would be closed when the strike ended if Mr Ian Macgregor's formula was put into action, and referred to the working miners as "scabs."

At that Mr Don Concannon, MP for Mansfield, sitting directly behind Mr Rogers, was seen to remonstrate with him. According to Mr Rogers, Mr Concannon told him not to talk about his members like that and threatened to "thump" him. Mr Rogers retorted to the 6ft 4in Mr Concannon: "You might be *big enough, but you are not* good enough."

Mr Rogers said later: "I see working miners as working against the interest of miners in my area."

Mr Concanno said that he and Mr Rogers had apologized to each other. "We have had a cup of tea and shaken hands on it." But he added: "We have problems enough in Nottinghamshire without people here

Continued on back page, col 4





Sad farewell: The Princess of Wales attending a memorial service yesterday for her uncle, Lord Fermoy, her first public engagement since Prince Henry's birth.

Report, page 12

Ethiopia accepts new aid package

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government is greatly increasing its operation to help the distribution of food in Ethiopa after criticism of its original offer by Ethiopian officials.

Two RAF Hercules transport planes, with a back-up team of between 50 and 10 RAF personnel, are to leave Britain shortly and will operate for three months, rather than one month as originally planned.

The aircraft will take out to Ethiopia 10 dumper trucks, an unspecified number of Land-Rovers, drilling machines, spare parts, and medical supplies. These are all items asked for by Mr Deawit Wolde Giorgis, the head of Ethipia's relief and rehabilitation commission, when he met Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, on Saturday.

The new offer was made yesterday during a frantic day of consulations and was understood by ministers last night ot have been accepted in principle by Addis Ababa.

Two senior RAF officers were flying out to Ethiopia last night on a reconnaissance mission to check on the availability of fuel, accommodation, and other facilities.

Depending on their report and the final agreement of the Ethiopians, the aircraft will leave either today or tomorrow.

Ministers were unsure last night where the RAF operating station would be located. Both Addis and Djibouti are considered as possibilities.

The improved offer of help after Mr Giorgis's complaint, accepted by ministers, that the idea of sending two Hercules for a month was too short for them to have any real impact.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been deeply involved in the discussions. During the weekend she was in frequent telephone contact with ministers.

Mr Raison said last night: "Things are moving. I am hopeful that the difficulties about the Hercules aircraft will be unblocked and that they will be able to go out soon. They will do work of great value, taking out much-needed goods and expecially helping to solve internal transport problems."

The Overseas Development *Administration is also hoping* to charter the third aircraft, and perhaps a fourth, to take out equipment and supplies.

The agreement over the RAF's Hercules should clear the way for a number of flights planned by private individuals and organizations (David Cross writes).

The first of these, a British Airways Tristar, is due to leave Heathrow tomorrow with food and blankets on board. Later in the week two Boeing 707s from Gatwick will leave with grain and other emergency supplies.

Offers of other aircraft are

Continued on back page, col 1

Freeze settlements, Howe urges Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, made a strong appeal last night to Israel's new government of national unity to freeze all settlement building in the occupied West Bank as a means of helping revive the deadlocked peace process in the Middle-East.

Speaking at a state dinner, Sir Geoffrey also welcomed the new Government's recently declared intention to ease restriction on the Palestinians living under military rule and called on the liberalization process to be "developed and broadened".

So far it has included permission for the Arabs to run their first commercial bank since the region was conquered in 1967, a cutback in Israeli censorship and the lifting of an earlier ban on a number of Palestinian industrial projects.

Both Sir Geoffrey and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister, referred to the recent improvement in Anglo-Israeli relations. Earlier in the day, Mr Shamir called on Britain to end its arms embargo imposed after the 1982 Lebanon invasion and to legislate against the Arab boycott.

Last night, Sir Geoffrey reiterated the EEC's call for an acceptance by all of Israel's right to a secure existence to be *matched by an acceptance by all* of the Palestinians' right to self-determination. This latter demand has been flatly rejected by this, as by the previous Israeli administration.

The Foreign Secretary – whose trip has been judged a success by officials of both Governments – emphasized the crucial role of the US in achieving a Middle East peace. "I urge both sides not to let slip again any opportunity for progress towards peace after the American elections on November 6", he said.

Peres meeting, page 5

Reagan says TV failure his fault

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

President Reagan, assuredly coasting to victory, took the blame in an Oval Office, interview for his failure in the first television debate with Mr Walter Mondale. "It was my fault", he said, "I was flat."

He told *Newsweek* that he was not enthusiastic about the debates. He agreed to participate "because I was sure, very frankly . . . that I would find myself defending against a charge of cowardice if I did not.

Mr Reagan indicated that if reelected, he has no Cabinet changes in mind. "I'm perfectly content," he recalled that as Governor of California if I went to a campus I started a riot in those days. And to suddenly find this attitude on the part of young people – I must say sometimes I get a lump in my throat.

Voter registration this year has surpassed all expectations.

President Reagan: "I was flat"

Southern blacks – virtually all Democrat supporters – on particular have flocked to register, but the Republicans *have benefitted from a backlash* response among white fundamental is Christians, military people, and non-union blue collar workers.

A new opinion poll released yesterday concluded that President Reagan is picking up ground in the South and West

Danger for Reagan, page 5
Frank Johnson, back page

British embassies may close in £20m Foreign Office cuts

By Frances Gibb

A number of Britain's embassies and consulates abroad face closure to help meet a proposed cut of £20m in the Foreign Office public expenditure budget for next year.

The Foreign Office is one of several departments that will be forced to accept cuts in the latest and increasingly bitter round of fighting between ministers and the Treasury.

Although a final decision will be made by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, the department's officials are expected to press for cuts in the diplomatic missions as the first and least politically sensitive option.

The most likely targets are most embassies in the South Pacific, some in Latin America and possibly some in old French West Africa. A number of consulates in major cities in Europe *and elsewhere would* be likely to close.

Top of the list of embassies that could be closed are: Kiribati (formely Gilbert Islands); Tuvalu (formely Ellis Islands): Vanatu (formely New Hebrides); Western Samoa and possibly Tonga. In Latin America, likely targets include *Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador*, and in Africa, Togo.

In addition, a number of consulates throughout the developed world would be at risk, in line with a gradual reduction in their number over the past 20 years. A final Cabinet decision is expected on November 8.

The cut for the Foreign Office would be be on its present £583m budget, which is shared by the home and diplkomatic services and provides grants in aid to the BBC and the British Council, and subscripitons to international organizations.

Officials believe that any cut in the budget of the BBC and British Council would be politically unacceptable and not worth the return. The only other option is for a cut in the £1,000m budget for grant-in-aid administered by the Ministry for Overseas Development. This is split 59 per cent in aid by the Government direct to other Governments and 41 per cent in aid to organizations such as the EEC and the United Nations..

But the government-to-government aid is tied in with reciprocal agreements and con*tracts for British industry, while* grants through the EEC also bring a spin-off for trade beyond their cost.

The Treasury is pressing for cuts worth £2,500m in next year's Whitehall spending to meet a spending target of £131,600m. Departments such as the Foreign Office are also having to shoulder increased demands imposed by unemployment benefit.

The number of consulates has been cut from 128 in 1965 to 67. Independent missions – High Commissions and embassies – have risen in number from 111 in 1968 to 131.

In 1977 a report by the Central Policy Review Staff recommended a reduction in the size of missions in general and the closure of some 20 British embassies and High Commissions and at least 35 subordinate posts, replacing them with other forms of representation.

But a White Paper published in 1978 argued against the closure of overseas missions although it agreed there was room for economies.

Opec agrees on cut in oil output

From David Young
Geneva

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last night agreed to cut their total oil output by 1.5 million barrels a day in an effort to bolster sagging prices.

After announcing their agreement, the ministers went into closed session to decide how to spread the cuts among the 13 member nations. Present Opec production is 17.5 million barrels a day.

Opec's president, Dr Sobroto of Indonesia, stessed that the cut in output would be temporary. "After a couple of months spot prices will firm up to official prices (of $29 a barrel)," he said.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, is expected to bear the brunt of the output reduction. However, it is expected to resist pressure to make cuts of the size other members have pressed for.

Details, page 21

Soaring crime forces up insurance rates

By Richard Thomson

Rising crime has forced Prudential Assurance, Britain's largest household contents insurer, to announce swinging increases of between 50 and 100 per cent on the cost of many of its house contents policies.

The move will almost cer*tainly* encourage other insurers, most of whom have also been hit by crime losses, to raise their preimium rates.

The Prudential's increases will fall mainly on the inner city areas of London, Manchester, Glasgow and Liverpool, affecting 220,000 households. Perhaps surprisingly, Birmingham is not included. The Prudential has 3 million house insurance policy holders. For most of those affected, the increase is likely to mean an extra cost of £3 per 1,000 sum insured on a standard indemnity policy and £7.50 more per £1,000 on a new-for-old policy.

Announcing the changes, Mr John Powell, an assistant *general manager*, *blamed* the increase on the rising rate of theft which was reaching "epidemic proportons".

A higher rate of theft claims has led to a loss of £6m on the Prudential's home contents insurance business for the first half of this year. In some areas, Mr Powell said, the company was paying out 3m in claims for every £1 it received in premiums. By far the highest rate of claims came from inner cities.

Cost of £13,000 reinstatement policy in high-risk areas

	Current	New
Inner London	£90	£195
Liverpool	£90	£195
Glasgow	£78	£195
Manchester	£66	£195

The Prudential has created a new "band 8" high-risk category for pricing its policies for these areas. The biggest increase is likely to fall on policyholders in Manchester who will be re-rated from band 6 to band 8. On a reinstatement policy of £13,000, for example, the cost for someone in Manchester will rise from £66 to £195. For a similar policyholder in inner London the cost rises from £90 to £195.

The increases, which take effect from January 1, make the Prudential the most expensive house contents insurer.

About 12 per cent of the Prudential's clients in areas less troubled by crime such as East Anglia and the West country, are to get price reductions of between 17 and 20 per cent. Customers in high-risk areas who exclude theft from their cover will receive a reduction of 40 per cent on their premium.

Fairer and more efficient legal aid scheme is urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Wide-ranging reforms of the Law Society's running of the legal aid scheme, which costs £300m a year, by making it fairer and more efficient were urged in an independent report yesterday.

Commissioned jointly by the Law Society and the Lord Chancellor's Department, the report says that the latter should give the society greater flexibility in its running of the scheme.

There should be less intervention by the Lord Chancellor's Department over day-to-day decisions and the responsibilities of the society should be clarified and strengthened.

The report, commissioned from the management consultants Coopers and Lybrand, outlines a new framework for the administration of legal aid which, if implemented, would produce a net £1.5m saving on the present £18m administrative bill.

The proposed measures should also meet some of the complaints from solicitors and the public about the delays in the granting of legal aid, the inconsistencies in approach from one part of the country to another and the delays in payment of solicitors' bills.

Welcoming the report, Mr David Edwards, deputy secretary of the Law Society and in charge of the legal aid scheme, said that the scheme would be easier to run if freed from some of the present constraints.

At present all relatively small decisions had to be referred to the Lord Chancellor's Department, involving a "disproportionate amount of discussion" and inevitable delay.

The report proposes increasing the society's control over its 15 area legal aid committees, making them more accountable to the central Legal Aid Committee.

That, Mr Edwards said, would reduce the independence of area secretaries and help to iron out discrepancies which made it easier, for instance, to obtain legal aid in south rather than north-east London.

The three-volume report, the first comprehensive review of the scheme's administration since 1971, has been carried out over a year at a cost of £200,000.

The controversial issue of whether the Law Society is the appropriate body to run the scheme was not part of the review. That is being considered as part of another review just begun, also by Coopers.

But yesterday Mr Charles Everett, a Lord Chancellor's Department official, said that there were no plans to "take legal aid away from the Law Society".

Mr Charles Elly, chairman of the Legal Aid Committee, said that the broad thrust of the report was acceptable and it would now be consulting the profession on specific details. It would then be the society's task to persuade the Lord Chancellor's Department that the changes were cost-effective.

Management Scrutiny of Legal Aid Administration. (Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1, £10 a volume).

Workers at Austin Rover urged to strike

By Our Labour Correspondent

The motor industry moved further towards conflict yesterday after leaders of 28,000 Austin Rover car workers rejected an improved pay offer and urged their members to strike from Monday.

Mass meetings this week throughout the company will decide whether workers will walk out. Union negotiators have a strike mandate for the previous offer of about 9 per cent spread over two years. An extra 50p a week during the next 12 months and an extra £1 for the year after it was put on the table yesterday.

More than 7,000 production men at Jaguar are due to down tools on Thursday in support of a £25 a week pay rise.

The new Austin Rover offer was made in seven hours of talks yesterday. A strike would cost the company about £12m a day in lost production.

After the negotiations yesterday Mr Grenville Hawley, chief union negotiator, said: "We have advised management that the offer is totally unacceptable." The unions have demanded 20 per cent in a one-year deal to replace the present two year agreement, which runs out on November 1.

The company has said that it will consider legal action if a strike goes ahead without a ballot.

Mr Norman Haslam, company negotiator, said Austin Rover was also offering to include an extra £1.50p a week from bonuses into the wages structure and to increase sick pay.

German sales drive

● Austin Rover expects to double car sales in West Germany next year because of a link-up with the Alfred Massa hypermarket chain (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

Massa plans to sell 4,000 cars in its first full year. Last year, Austin Rover sold that number in the whole of West Germany.

The move is being monitored by European car makers, which have rejected similar deals because of opposition from traditional dealers.

The deal was easier for Austin Rover because its existing dealer network in Germany almost collapsed because of strike-interrupted deliveries from Britain and the poor quality and outdated model range previously on offer.

At the opening of the largest Austin Rover Massa showroom, near Frankfurt, yesterday, Mr Trevor Taylor, Austin Rover sales chief, said he was negotiating with a British supermarket group but was not optimistic.

Nissan jobs flood

More than 1,000 British production and engineering experts have applied for jobs at the £50m Nissan car assembly factory to be built at Washington, Tyne and Wear – but less than 25 will be successful. (Our Industrial Correspondent writes).

The Japanese company's recruitment advisers, HAY MSL, said yesterday that a "very strong" short list of 70 applicants had been compiled. Salaries were comparable with the rest of the car industry, believed to be in the £14,000-£20,000 range.



British exports to Libya at high level

By John Lawless

British companies have returned to doing a high level of business with Libya after a three-month fall in exports because of the shooting of Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher in April. Exports in August, the latest available figures, were worth £21.6m, the second highest monthly total this year.

April, had been a peak month for two-way trade with Libya, with British sales and purchases both reaching almost £25m.

Oil accounts for more than 90 per cent of Libyan sales, which have been extremely volatile this year. They appear to have dropped significantly immediately after the London shooting and then recovered more quickly than British sales.

The most immediate commercial casualty of Libya's relations with the United States and Britain appears to be an order for 10 European Airbuses. Worth £283m, it was placed in 1981, but the US Government refused to allow American-made engines to be fitted.

A plan to substitute Rolls-Royce engines appears to have foundered because of the London shooting incident. Delivery dates on six of the aircraft have now passed and, unless normal diplomatic relations are restored, the rest of the contract will automatically become void.

The only large contract on the horizon for a British firm is one for George Wimpey, the civil engineering and construction firm, which was given a letter of intent by the Libyans more than a year ago to build part of an aluminium works.

That deal would have been worth £80m, but a serious decline in oil revenues has caused the regime of Colonel Gaddafi to postpone several big projects.

The Libyans could come back to Wimpey to say that they want to revive the plan, but by then British companies might not be allowed to do business with Libya.

Britain is effectively operating a ban on new business with Libya, through the government insurance agency, the Export Credits Guarantee Department. However, an official said yesterday that a decision not to give new credits for short-term business, taken in May, was not done for political reasons.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO LIBYA

	£m
1979	253
1980	288
1981*	529
1982	261
1983	274

* Exceptional sales because Libya overestimated its purchasing power, as a result of substantially increased oil prices the year before.

BRITISH TWO-WAY TRADE WITH LIBYA IN 1984

	Exports	Imports
	£m	£m
Jan	20.4	14.2
Feb	19.1	3.3
March	19.4	0.25
April	24.7	24.9
May	18.3	11.1
June	17.1	8.8
July	14.1	20.6
Aug	21.6	13.7

Demand to boycott Price Waterhouse

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A boycott of Price Waterhouse was called for by Labour MPs last night as retaliation against the firm's involvement in the sequestration of NUM assets.

The MPs put down three Commons motions on the firm, saying that all unions should withdraw business from the audition and accountancy partnership and suggesting that they were "unfit" to act for any company.

But the MPs also exploited Price Waterhouse's vulnerability in the wake of last month's announcement that they were pursuing discussions with Deloitte Haskins and Sells with a view to worldwide "mega-merger".

One of the motions notes "that Mr Jeffrey Bowman, the senior partner of Price Waterhouse, has said privately that the proposed merger will not take place unless partners in both firms in the UK, USA and Australia vote positively for the proposal."

In fact Mr Bowman said in a personal note to partners last month that a vote of partners in London next month would require 90 per cent support.

The proposed merger would establish the firm as world leaders in the profession, with joint revenues of more than £2,400m.

But, Mr Bowman also said: "From the time of the announcement that we are having merger talks until the date of consummation and for some time thereafter, we are going to be vulnerable to attack by other large accounting firms."

Mr Kevin Barron, Labour MP for Rother Valley, and one of the sponsors of the Commons motions, clearly hoped to increase that vulnerability. He said: "Price Waterhouse are taking a role in the industrial relations of this country, seizing NUM assets. The public ought to know more about them."

One motion said that leading firms of accountants should be required to publish annual accounts. Another said that Mr Bowman received a salary of £187,000 in 1982-83.

● The National Working Miners' Committee is seeking a High Court ruling to make individual members of the NUM executive responsible for payment of the £200,000 contempt of court fine imposed on the union by Mr Justice Nicholls (Craig Seton writes).

Representatives of working miners decided to take out writs claiming that while the union was not itself in contempt of court, its executive members were in continuing to rule that the miners' strike was official, in spite of a High Court ruling to the contrary.

● Eleven police officers are to face an inquiry and possible charges over allegations that they damaged striking miners' cars in Derbyshire last week. A senior detective has been appointed to investigate the claims and report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Coal board claims record numbers return to work

Coal board officials in Staffordshire claimed that 18 miners returned to work yesterday for the first time since the dispute began. The total number of men reporting for work in the country yesterday was 3,452, a record attendance for a Monday.

The NCB's western area, which covers Staffordshire, Lancashire, North Wales and Cumbria, also recorded an all time high for a Monday morning and Lancashire reported six new men at work.

The National Working Miners' Committee representing eight mining areas in the Midlands, held a three-hour meeting yesterday. Mr Tony Morris, spokesman for the committee and NUM branch secretary at Les Hall Colliery, near Rugeley, urged miners to vote with their feet and return to work.

● Libya repeated its strong support for the striking miners yesterday and said it would stand by them "until they are liberated and their demands are met".

A statement issued by Jana, the official Libyan news agency, said that the "fabricated row" which came after the meeting between Colonel Gaddafi and Mr Roger Windsor, the chief executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, indicated that the "image of the partners' society has become a source of anxiety to the monopoly and capitalist circles".

Leading article, page 11

Newspaper group abandons NGA claim

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

News International yesterday dropped its claim for damages against the National Graphical Association (NGA).

The company, which owns *The Times, Sunday Times, The Sun* and *News of the World*, joined the management of *The Observer* in deciding not to proceed with litigation over a 48-hour stoppage last November resulting from the Messenger newspaper group dispute.

Mr Robert Maxwell, proprietor of the Mirror group, said at the weekend that his company would refuse to accept any damages from the action. News International has also decided to withdraw from wage negotiations conducted by the National Publishers Association (NPA) and has called on national officers of print unions to start company talks. The future of the association is now in doubt.

The NPA has refused to negotiate on a 12 per cent pay claim until individual disputes in Fleet Street are settled. The publishers' national council is due to decide today whether to meet unions on Friday with "no preconditions".

A statement from News International said the decision had been taken "because it has become increasingly difficult in recent months to have an approach that was suitable to all member of the NPA". The press release hints that other newspapers have been less than enthusiastic about litigation against the craft union. "Some companies within the NPA have already given indications both to their employees and the press that they have no intention of prosecuting this matter to its end."

News International said that although it would remain a member of the NPA, it was concerned to get wage negotiations out of the way so that "expansionary projects" could be discussed with the NGA, Sogat '82 and the maintenance unions.

The NGA said the decision helped to create a constructive climate for development plans and the union hoped other newspaper proprietors would take a similar course. It could only have a beneficial effect on News International relations with the NGA.

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) are to urge their members at the *Portsmouth News* to reverse their decision to endorse a new technology deal.

Mr Jake Ecclestone, deputy general secretary of the union, will address a meeting on Thursday calling on them to oppose an arrangement whereby NGA members are to take up editorial jobs. The NUJ executive has declared its outright opposition to any deal which allows another TUC union to encroach on its territory.

London buses to get new chief

Mr John Telford Beasley, aged 55, president (Mediterranean) with the American health and pharmaceutical company Warner-Lambert International, takes over next month as managing director of London Transport buses from Dr David Quarmby, who is leaving to join Sainsbury's.

Tough sentences for sex crimes

The Home Office is ready to back a private member's Bill providing tougher penalties for indecent assault and attempted rape. It is thought that the maximum prison sentence for attempted rape should be doubled to 14 years and for indecent assault from two years to 10.

Private members' Bills, for which an early ballot will be held, making kerb-crawling an offence and outlawing the sale of glue-sniffing would be welcomed by the Government.

Correction

The photograph published on the back page on October 20 was not, as the caption stated, of Ahmed Shah Massoud.

The Times overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 29; Belgium B Frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; [illegible]

Salmonella outbreak in Leeds jail

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent.

Twenty prisoners were in hospital yesterday after an outbreak on salmonella poisoning at Armley Prison, Leeds, 10 miles from the venue of the previous outbreak which killed 19 people.

Four of the cases at Leeds have been confirmed and the men who are on remand, put in isolation. Tests have been conducted on another 28 men, who were said to be suffering similar symptoms and were kept in isolation in another part of the hospital.

Last night the four were said to be giving no cause for concern and tests on 13 of the others have proved negative. Twelve men have been returned to their normal location and one retained for an unrelated cause.

Leeds is one of the most overcrowded prisons in the country. Officially expected to hold 624 inmates, it has 1,217. The previous outbreak was at Stanely Royd Hospital, Wakefield.

But Mr Bryan Wyatt, acting governor at Leeds, said the outbreak at the prison could not be compounded in any way with the one at Stanley Royd. "People at Stanley Royd who were affected were old and infirm. Our people are young and fit."

Health officials had examined the kitchen at the jail and were satisfied it was free of salmonella infection. He said remand prisoners could receive food from outside and it could be difficult to trace exactly where infection began. One of the four may have been a carrier and brought the infection into the prison with him, Mr Wyatt said.

Richest 10% get richer

By Ian Griffiths

The richest 1 per cent of the adult population owned 17 per cent of the UK's personal wealth in 1982 according to Inland Revenue statistics published today. This is the same proportion as in 1980 and 1981 but well down on the 27 per cent owned in 1971.

However, the wealthiest 10 per cent of the population are increasing their proportion of the country's wealth. In 1982 they held 47 per cent of total personal wealth, up from 46 per cent the previous year and 45 per cent in 1980.

Between 91 and 95 per cent of personal wealth was accounted for by only half the adult population in 1982, a proportion which climbed steadily from 1976.

The statistics also show that the number of people paying tax is falling. In 1978/79, 25.9 million people paid tax against an estimated 24.1 million in 1984/85. This is still one million more than in 1973/74 and more than six times the 3.8 million people obliged to pay tax in 1938/39.

Catch 22 casts Western Islanders on the rocks

By Ronald Faux

As special cases go, the plight of the Western Isles is seen as extra special in the remote, thinly populated islands where costs are high, the yield from traditional industry is depressingly low, and reliance on government grants is heavy.

A recent appeal by Comhairle nan Eilean, the islands' council, for more sympathetic attention from the Government and the council's quaintly naive suggestion that fellow authorities in Scotland should give a little of their own rate support grant to help is as close to desperation as the undemonstrative Gaels have reached.

The council is one of three all-purpose Scottish islands authorities set up in 1975. It represents the 31,000 people living on a 150-mile string of Outer Hebridean Islands between Lewis and Barra. Unlike the other two authorities, Shetland and Orkney, which were already established and merely changed their names on reorganization, Comhairle nan Eilean was a wholly new authority.

More significantly, the Western Isles did not have the benefit of being a focal point for the oil industry. Instead, it inherited a legacy of deprivation, among the worst in Europe, with woefully inadequate housing, primary schools that lacked lavatories or running water and a 700-mile network of largely single track roads. The islands lacked nursery schools, provision for the mentally handicapped and sheltered housing.

Since the council started work, it has made progress at consolidating the small, Gaelic-speaking communities and helping the traditional industries of fishing and weaving to a degree that the century-long decline in population was halted.

Mr Alexander Matheson, convenor of the council, sees the crisis looming in the council's affairs not because, as elsewhere, spending has been outrageously beyond government guidelines, but because the council simply cannot afford to spend at the rate that even matches the guidelines. Neither can it afford to borrow to a level agreed by the government because it would not have the income to service the loan. Catch 22 has arrived in the Outer Hebrides.

"The fact is, we have the lowest rating base in Scotland so that 85 per cent of our income comes from central government," Mr Matheson said. Because the council receives proportionately more rate support grant than any local authority in Scotland it is all the more vulnerable to cuts in grant and since the council was formed, these have amounted to a 20 per cent fall.

Legislation sought 'to give deaf a fair deal'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Only legislation to outlaw discrimination against the deaf can ensure that they receive equal choice, opportunity, and treatement, the British Deaf Association said yesterday.

Launching a campaign for such legislation, the association said that discrimination started at school, continued through further a higher education, affected job prospects and limited access to the telephone and most television programmes.

A report calling for changes in the law and backed by the all-party disablement group of the Commons was pblished yesterday.

It says deaf school-leavers have an average reading age of 8¾ partly because of a prejudice against using total communication with British Sign Language, which it wants the Government officially to recognize.

Teacher training regulations discriminate against deaf taught by deaf teachers, and few education authorities provide extra help for further education.

Television companies adapt only 2 per cent of programmes for the deaf, the report says, and deaf people are often excluded from using deaf communication terminals on the telephone system.

Blind to lose £1

● Thousands of the poorest blind people will lose up to £1 a week in supplementary benefit from the end of next month, the Royal National Institute for the Blind said yesterday.

The money will be lost through an increase in the deductions made to people on the long-term rate supplementary benefit who receive additional allowances for items such as diet, laundry and heating.

About 25,000 of the elderly visually handicapped will lose up to £1 and 7,000 will lose up to 50p, the institute said.

The move, which will save the Government £86m a year, will leave almost two million people on supplementary benefit worse off in real terms from November 26.

£80m trade won for Scotland

By a Staff Reporter

More heavy investment in Scottish high technology industries creating hundreds of new jobs was disclosed yesterday by the Scottish Development Agency. Dr George Mathewson, chief executive of the SDA, announced at an electronics exhibition in Amsterdam that a target of £30m investment announced in June had been far outstripped.

He said that deals had been negotiated giving planned investment of almost £80m which would create more than 600 direct jobs. He said the figure could prove to be conservative.

The increase resulted from the £1,000m or more inward investment won by Locate in Scotland, an arm of the agency, since it was formed three years ago. The successhad made "Silicon Glen" the electronics capital of Europe, Dr Mathewson said.

Police rebuffed

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, yesterday refused a request from a police deputation that the Government should resist the "Scarman amendment" to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill making racially discriminatory behaviour by the police a disciplinary offence.

Mystery portrait for sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A family portrait of exceptional charm, painted in about 1742 for the London home of Burkat Shudi, one of Europe's leading harpsichord makers, comes for sale at Sotheby's on December 12 direct from his descendants. The picture shows Shudi, his wife, two children, their cat and their harpsichord and is expected to fetch about between £150,000 and £200,000.

It has already been offered to the National Portrait Gallery, who said that they would dearly like it but could not afford the asking price. It is being sold on behalf of the Broadwood Trust, a charity, which means that none of the tax advantages of a private treaty sale to a museum apply in this case. The Portrait Gallery, if they wanted the picture, would have to pay the full market price.

Burkat Shudi's daughter Barbara married John Broadwood, who was already working for her father. The name of the firm was changed to John Broadwood and Sons in 1803 and became one of the world's leading piano makers.



A detail from the portrait of Burkat Shudi and his family by an unidentified artist

Burkat Shudi came to London from Switzerland in 1718 and made special harpsichords for Mozart, Haydn and Handel, the last being a close friend. He was patronized by the Royal Family and the harpsichord in the picture may be the instrument that he made for Frederick, Prince of Wales, though it now has a plain stand rather than the elaborate one shown.

Mystery, however, surrounds the identity of the artist. Art historians have long puzzled over it without coming to a definite conclusion; Ralph Edwards suggested that he may have been a Dutchman working in England while Professor Ellis Waterhouse has put forward the name of Barthélemy du Pan.

It is very unusual for a painting of such assured professional skill to pose such a problem. A very good artist was clearly at work in England but all documentation of his life and work is apparently lost. Sotheby's have catalogued the painting as "Italian School, circa 1742" and point out that a portrait of an English couple in a garden at the Geffrye Museum, London, is almost certainly by the same hand.

Teacher-pupil affairs more common

By Patricia Clough

Love affairs between school pupils and their teachers are more common than in their parents' days, possibly because of earlier maturity and more informal staff-pupil relations, the secretary of the National Teachers said yesterday.

"I suppose I get to hear of not more than half a dozen cases a year from members. It is not a major matter for concern", Mr David Hart said.

Mr Hart was commenting on an article in *The Times Educational Supplement* which suggested that pupil-teacher affairs were more common than people were aware.

It said that while cases which make the headlines or reach the ears of chief education officers can probably be counted in tens a year, inquiries suggest that affairs are far more frequent than supposed.

Most cases, it said, never become public. Head teachers prefer to avoid scandal and the involvement of governors or education authorities, or sometimes visits from the police. Often the teachers are rebuked or quietly offered a transfer to another school.

Sometimes such affairs end with marriage: one school in Somerset has three teachers who married pupils, and one of the latter is now a teacher herself, the article said.

A spokesman for the Department of Education said that it had no guidelines for teachers or heads on the subject. Teachers who were reported by the police, schools or education authorities for grave misconduct, including sexual misbehaviour with pupils, could be banned from teaching at the Secretary of State's discretion.

About 900 people are at present banned from teaching although it is not known how many had been involved in sexual misbehaviour and how many had indulged in violence, drugs, theft, fraud and various other disqualifying offences.

Gang threatened to burn bullion guards to get vault numbers, jury told

Raiders involved in the £26m bullion robbery at Brinks-Mat warehouse near Heathrow Airport last November threatened *to turn* security guards into "infernos" if they did not reveal combination numbers to the high security vault, a Central Criminal Court jury was told yesterday.

Watered-down petrol was poured over them, Mr Michael Corkery, QC, for the prosecution, said. "The victims would smell petrol and not knowing it was mixed with water, their fear and terror was all too obvious."

Three Londoners deny plotting and taking part in what has been called Britain's biggest robbery. They are: Michael McAvoy, aged 32, a builder, from East Dulwich; Anthony White, aged 40, unemployed, from Rotherhithe, and Brian Robinson, aged 40, a motor trader, from Lewisham.

Mr Corkery said they had been given vital information by a security guard at Brinks-Mat, Anthony Black, who had family connexions with Robinson. He had confessed to his part and been jailed for six years.

He would give evidence for the Crown about the gold, platinum, diamonds and travellers' cheques valued at £26,369,778 that were stolen.

Corkery said: "It was clearly an audacious, well-planned and, above all, simple robbery".

The depot, on an industrial estate in Hounslow, west London, occupied part of a large warehouse block known as unit seven. "On the day of the robbery all the valuables were piled up inside the thick and heavy-doored vault. Inside were also three large safes."

The vault needed two people to open its combination lock, a key man knew half the numbers and a crew leader the rest. The safes would have separate combination locks. Several alarm systems had also to be overcome, made easy by there being an inside man, Mr Corkery said.

Black, who was tied up, handcuffed and hooded with the other guards had worked at the depot since 1981, Mr Corkery said.

By last summer Black had met Mr McAvoy and Mr White, and was meeting Mr Robinson every week, usually on a river bank, as Mr Black was a *fisherman*.

Mr Corkery said Black photographed the interior with a camera given by Mr Robinson, and took impressions of the front door key after he was show how by Mr McAvoy.

The conspirators allegedly met the night before the robbery. Mr Robinson wanted to know how much would be there. Black said it was normally £1m to £2m.

But, unknown to them, five extra vans were going in that weekend. One was from Johnson Matthey, the bullion merchants, from which they took three tons of gold; others included 1,000 carats of diamonds from the Diamond Trading Company and $250,000 of travellers cheques from Citibank.

The robbers struck soon after the signal from Black. Mr Michael Scouse, the key man, felt a gun at the back of his head. He was handcuffed and a bag put over his head. His clothes were cut and petrol was poured down his trousers, Mr Corkery said.

Mr Robin Riseley, who has the other half of the combination, received similar treatment. But he was too frightened to remember the combination.

The robbers struck matches near Mr Riseley, threatened to cut off his penis and then stabbed him in the hand.

After the gold was loaded into a van, Black told police later, McAvoy pushed up his Balaclava and said: "It's all right, we have got the lot".

Mr Corkery said there was talk about the proceeds being buried under concrete and Black receiving his share five years later "when the heat was off."

None of the haul has been recovered.

The hearing continues today.

NatWest to give breakdown of charges

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

National Westminster Bank is to start giving personal customers a detailed breakdown of bank charges on customers' statements. It will be the first time that any clearing bank has offered this service and the move is intended to defuse customer irritation about bank charges, which give rise to a large number of complaints.

The service starts next month and the breakdown of charges will appear on bank statements covering the period September 10 to December 9. The breakdown will give a brief outline of transactions which incurred charges and the total charge less any notional interest allowance.

Mr Philip Girle, general manager of NatWest's domestic banking division, said yesterday: "Our market research indicated that customers would welcome a breakdown of charges on the basis we now propose and our research was supported by the National Consumer Council report *Banking Services and the Consumer* published in December last year."

Research suggests that customers do not mind paying bank charges so much if they have a clear idea what the charges are for. However, the main problem for the banks in giving a breakdown is adapting computer systems to cope. NatWest, for instance, prepares more than 55 million personal bank statements each year.

● Trustee Savings Banks are to start opening on Saturdays and by the end of next year aim *to have 300 branches open from* 9.30am to 4pm on Saturdays. The banks will provide a full banking service.

Lloyds Bank announced last week that it would start opening key branches on Saturdays next year. Only the Midland Bank among the big four clearers have yet to decide on Saturday opening but it is expected to make an announcement within the next couple of months.



The Big Top beckons

Riding high: Unis Hamich, aged four, who is claimed to be the world's youngest professional acrobat, performing a one-handed handstand from his *father's palm* in preparation for his appearance in the Tamara Coco's children's Circus at Chessington Zoo. This week the circus is holding auditions for young performers to appear in the first Childrens' Circus Show on November 3. This handstand will be Unis' *star turn in the show to be held* in the group's "big top" at the circus. Photograph: John Manning

New airline aims to make Prestwick hub for US flights

Mr Randolph Fields, an American Lawyer, yesterday outlined plans for a "radically new" non-union airline which he hopes will provide cheap private transatlantic flights using Scotland's struggling Prestwick airport.

Speaking at the airport near Ayr on the west coast, he said that there was nothing altruistic about his decision to make it the hub of what would be the "Highland Express" operation.

Last year Prestwick lost £3.4m but the co-founder of the cut-price Virgin Atlantic airline said that it was coincidence that his plans came as the airport's future was being debated.

The start-up, due in June next year, would depend on an early hearing of the licence application by the Civil Aviation Authority. Three objections have been lodged.

Mr George Giles, general manager of Prestwick airport, said that if traffic figures of four years ago were achieved by "Highland Express" it would put the airport back into profit.

Mr Fields said: "We intend to be extremely profitable. In our first year we plan to make in excess of £6m".

The new airline would employ 400 people directly at Prestwick next year, with the same number again taking on by sub-contractors.

Mr Fields, aged 31, plans to buy three wide-bodied Tristar aircraft to fly to New York and Toronto using Prestwick as a hub for flights from Maastricht in The Netherlands, London (Stansted) and Birmingham.

A £115 single fare is planned daily to New York and Toronto, with a standby fare of £89. Single link flights to Stansted, Birmingham and Maastricht would cost £23.

Mr Fields said that "Highland Express" would be a non-union airline as long as the management operated successfully: "If the management is good I don't see any reason for people wanting to join a union."

Thyssens seek ruling on venue for divorce

One of the world's wealthiest couples, the estranged Baron and Baroness Thyssen, came face to face in the Court of Appeal yesterday to ask three judges to decide on the final venue for their divorce.

Baroness Thyssen wants to end the 17-year marriage in Switzerland. But her husband, Baron Heini Thyssen, aged 63, the steel millionaire, wants the English courts to settle the divorce.

The baron, with homes in England and Switzerland, has already won a High Court ruling in Britain stopping his wife launching divorce proceedings in Switzerland. It is that ruling that the Brazilian-born Baroness, aged 43, is seeking to overturn in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC, counsel for Baroness Thyssen, argued that Switzerland was the "natural forum" for the divorce. The baroness now lives in Zurich with the couple's *son*, Alexander.

Mr Hoffman conceded that the Baroness would automatically fare better from a divorce settlement in Switzerland. She estimated her husband's fortune to be between £100m and £300m.

The appeal hearing continues today.

Brontë sale

The vicarage at Hathersage, near Sheffield, where Charlotte *Brontë* is thought to have planned her novel *Jane Eyre* is to be sold by auction on November 20.

Price curbs on some milks to end

By Robin Young

Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, yesterday announced the end of price controls for Channel Island, homogenized and UHT milk. In answer to a written parliamentary question, Mr Jopling confirmed that when the current order setting maximum prices for these so-called premium milks expires on November 4, it will not be replaced.

In February Mr Jopling said that price control of milk would cease by the end of 1985. It is now expected that the statutory instrument by which the ministry sets prices will be allowed to lapse this December.

Deregulation is not likely to affect current prices for milk, because although doorstep deliveries are charged at present maxima, milk now sells in many shops at lower prices.

The Government's decision could, however, exacerbate the continuing arguments between the Dairy Trade Federation, representing the big dairy companies, and the Milk Marketing Board, which between them control the distribution and retailing of milk.

Three sue hotel for bomb blast injuries

Two Lebanese businessmen and an American general seriously injured when a bomb exploded in the foyer of the Hilton Hotel in Park Lane, central London, nine years ago, sued the hotel for damages in the High Court yesterday.

Warning of the bomb had been telephoned to a newspaper office and the police were at the hotel within five minutes.

Mr Michael Lewis, QC, claimed that although another 15 minutes elapsed before the explosion, during that time no search was made and there was no evacuation.

Mr Lewis appeared for General Joseph Capucci, of Valley Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, United States, Mr Nazih Ladki, of St George's Court, Brompton Road, South Kensington, London, and Mr Choucri Abouchalache, of Abouchalache House, Beirut.

Two people were killed and 59 injured in the explosion at lunchtime on September 5 1975. Mr Lewis told Mr Justice Beldham that there had been a number of bomb hoaxes at the Hilton before the blast.

Hilton International Hotels (UK) denied liability and counterclaimed damages against Mr Abouchalache and Mr Ladki for non-payment of their hotel bills.

Mr Lewis said that Mr Abouchalache, aged 45, had to have his right leg amputated and was made deaf; Mr Ladki, aged 49, suffered a neck injury and facial scarring and was deafened; and General Capucci, aged 71, was totally deaf in his left ear and had slight hearing in his right ear.

The case continues today.

Tetanus killing ponies

Animal lovers were searching yesterday for Dartmoor ponies dying in agony, stricken by tetanus. Already up to 20 have died and more than 150 are at risk, Mrs Joanna Vinson, secretary of the Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society, said.

Veterinary surgeons are searching the west of the moor, carrying vaccine and serum.

"We are patrolling the moor every day in search of sick ponies. But unless it is tackled at the very first symptom the animal is almost certainly doomed to die.", Mrs Vinson said. "Once they go down they can't get up."

Microlight crash search halted by bad weather

By Ronald Faux

Bad weather yesterday prevented police divers from searching in Inverbervie Bay, south of Aberdeen for a microlight aircraft carrying two people which crashed there on Saturday.

Lady (Aileen) Fraser, aged 36, former wife of Sir Hugh Fraser, was on the aircraft, which was being flown by Mr Alistair Milne, aged 28 an instructor with the Scottish Microflight Flying Club at Stirling.

An investigation into the accident has begun but no reason why the aircraft, a powered hang-glider, should have ditched in the sea, has been established. The search will resume today if conditions improve.

An official acting for the British Microlight Aircraft Association said yesterday that although the small aircraft was equipped with oxygen it had not set out to attempt to break an altitude record as earlier reports suggested.

It was seen flying towards the coast at 5,000ft in good weather. An offshore wind was blowing but the aircraft had the fuel and the performance to avoid being blown out over the sea.

Lady Fraser enrolled as a member of the club three weeks ago. She was the former showjumping champion Aileen Ross and married Sir Hugh 11 years ago in St Vincent, Barbados. They separated after three years and were divorced two years ago.



Lady (Aileen) Fraser, the former showjumping champion, and Sir *Hugh Fraser*, her *former husband*.

High technology college funded by industry

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

A technology institute is to be opened in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, next spring at a cost of more than £10m.

Some of Britain's top electronics companies, among them Cable & Wireless, Plessey and STC, are sponsoring the institute, intended to alleviate the shortage of high technoilogy graduates.

Since the publication in July of a government report on the skills shortage, by a committee led by Mr John Butcher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of *State for Industry*, the academic world and industry have been studying the problem. The Butcher solution was the creation of colleges funded by industry.

Computer Horizons, page 25

Student accused of biting off ear

Dewi Hitchcock, aged 21, a Cambridge University undergraduate, appeared yesterday before magistrates at Cambridge charged with biting off the ear *of Mr Paul Wells in Cambridge* on October 20, causing him grievous bodily harm.

Mr Hitchcock a second lieutenant in The First Royal Regiment of Wales, was granted bail until November 14 on condition that he resides at Pembroke College, where he is *studying*.

Confession denied in severed toe case

A bricklayer accused of being one of three men who allegedly tortured Mr Harry Tipple a London *newsagent*, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he had been framed by police.

Terence Bradford, aged 23, denied making a statement that he went to the home of Mr Tipple, aged 59, and his wife Cicely, aged 56, but "never did any of the sick stuff".

The court was told earlier that Mr Tipple had a toe cut off and his wife Cicely sexually assaulted when both were beaten up by three men during a £600 robbery in February at their home in Peckham, south-east London.

Mr Bradford said in evidence *yesterday that statements attributed* to him by the police were never made. He claimed that he had been verbally abused and at one stage an officer "laid a brown truncheon on the table".

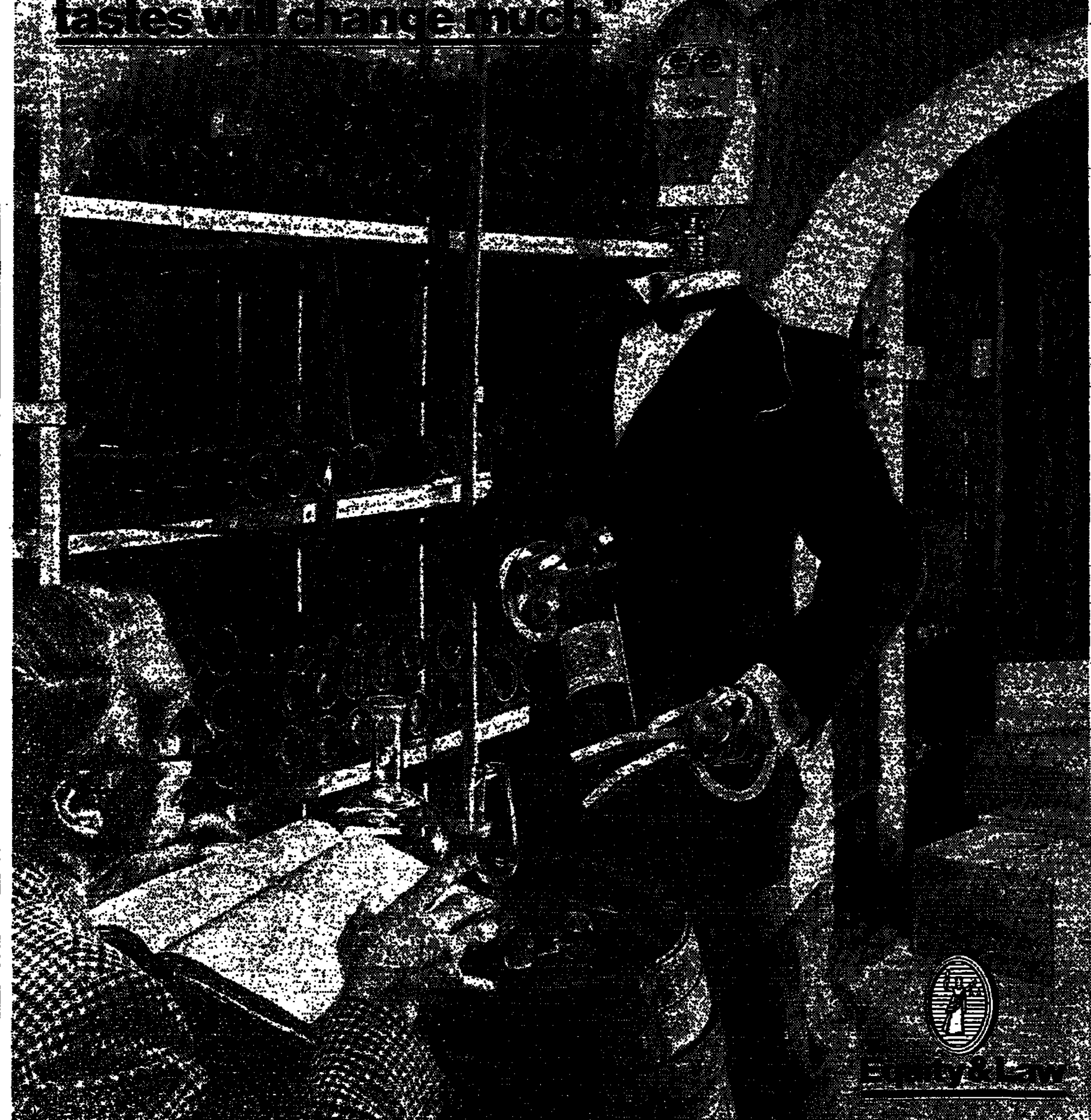
Mr Bradford said he never went to the Tipples' home. He said that after drinking in the Shard Arms public house in Peckham Park Road at 12.45, he immediately took a taxi to his home at Carridale House, St Leonard's Road, Poplar, east London.

He said that he denied their allegations of robbery and assaulting the couple but they said he was "covering for *someone*". He added: "*In the* end they said that I did it."

Mr Bradford said that he was arrested when police burst into his home. "One pointed a gun in my face and they handcuffed me", he said.

Mr Bradford, his brother Charles, aged 24, of Glengall Road, Peckham, and Edward Mitchell, aged 28, of Primrose House, Peckham Hill Street, Peckham, all plead not guilty to grievous bodily harm to the couple. The brothers also deny a robbery, which Mitchell admits.

The trial continues today.





PARLIAMENT October 29 1984

Nacods deal the basis for settling with NUM

COAL DISPUTE

It was the view of the Government and the National Coal Board that the agreement made with Nacods, the pit deputies union, was fair and reasonable and was one on which agreement would be reached with the NUM if it was reached at all, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, declared in the Commons.

Questioned for half an hour about the mining dispute and the much-publicized NUM link with Libya, Mr Walker said there was no doubt that the recent deal done with Nacods should be the basis of agreement with the NUM. The Nacods deal was described by Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP as a perfectly honourable settlement, and there were loud Conservative cheers when Dr Owen said the terms should not be changed at all. There could perhaps be clarification but no more negotiation.

Mr Walker began exchanges on the miners dispute by recapping on the agreement negotiated between the National Coal Board and the colliery deputies union Nacods.

He then went on more than 70,000 employed by the coal board remain at work. I fear that the main damage being inflicted by this dispute is damage to the coal industry itself, to miners' families and to mining communites.

Talks will continue this week at Acas between the NCB and the NUM. The Government believes it would be in the interests of the coal industry if those negotiating for that proportion of the NUM members who have pursued industrial action would recognize, as Nacods have recognized, the good and reasonable proposals that are available.

Mr Alexander Eadie Opposition spokesman on coal: This House of Commons is owed a fuller explanation as to what has happened at NCB headquarters, Hobart House (Conservative laughter) Why has Mr Michael Eaton been sent packing? (Last week Mr Eaton, director of the North Yorkshire coalfield, was appointed a personal adviser to Mr MacGregor).

There has been talk of resignations and even sackings that can be traced back to the presence of Mr MacGregor at NCB headquarters.

The Secretary of State likes to talk about the policy on non-intervention but is it not time he took a grip of the situation and intervened publically? It is time Mr Walker told Mr MacGregor whatever he thinks happened over the weekend that the strategy of starving striking miners into submission will not succed.

Only a principled settlement, a negotiated settlement, can succeed in ending this costly and damaging dispute.

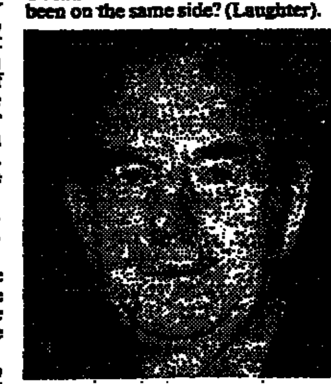
Mr Walker: In view of rumours circulating in the House just before question time, I contacted the NCB and I can confirm that Mr Eaton remains in his duties. Of course he was right to cancel press engagements today while they examine the situation following disclosures over the weekend. I am sorry to disappoint Mr Eadie once again.

As for Mr Eadie's request for Government intervention – do the Opposition really consider the patient and detailed talks conducted in Acas by Nacode last week produced an unreasonable or a reasonable settlement? If a reasonable settlement, I hope they will support it.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): Mr Eadie mentioned nothing about the extraordinary Libyan fiasco. This shows Mr Arthur Scargill to be *a even more evil man* than even his most stern critics had imagined.

Does not the Nacods settlement offer a far better opportunity for settlement to the miners, who are the people we should be interested in, rather than anything that can come from Libya?

Does Mr Walker imagine that this is the first time that the Bishop of Durham and Colonel Gaddafi have been on the same side? (Laughter).



Eadie: Starvation will not succeed

Mr Walker said he very much agreed with Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who had firmly condemned the action, disclosed over the weekend, by some members of the NUM leadership. He pointed out that most of the NUM executive were not aware of what was taking place.

The attempt (he continued) by a number of people involved to suggest that this was obtaining a collection from fellow trade unionists in Libya – (Conservative laughter) – certainly the gentleman, Mr Sales Ibrahim, who Mr Scargill and Mr Roger Windsor, chief executive of the NUM, set in Paris on October 8 is not noted for his trade union activities.

Nor is Mr Mumtaz Abbasi, who accompanied Mr Windsor from Tripoli last week noted for his trade union activities. Among other things he is a grocer in Doncaster. (Laughter). His activities there are nothing as compared with his activities elsewhere.

What we have seen over the weekend is that those that provide funds for terrorist activities throughout Europe have been negotiating, unbeknown to the executive of the NUM, with the leadership of the NUM.

Therefore I welcome that Mr Kinnock has condemned this and I hope the whole House will as well.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Many of us are not impressed tha4 he is more willing to answer at length about the Libyan connection than the merits of the dispute in the coal fields. Why will he not advise the NCB to table the *Plan For Coal* as a basis for a settlement?

Mr Walker, Negotiations have taken place under the auspices of Acas. Acas put a proposal to the NUM and the NCB which the NCB accepted and the NUM turned down. They then went in for detailed negotiations with Nacods which has been supported unanimously by the executive of Nacods.

I suggest he asks himself what is the motivation of Mr Scargill in continuing after all of this to do such enormous damage to the coal industry, miners and mining communities?

Sir William van Straubenzee (*Wokingham, C*): *In view of the* unpleasant developments on some of the picket lines, is he satisfied that it is really only money that some of the leadership of the NUM was after when it went to Libya?

These new revelations have strengthened the resolve of the vast majority of British people to take whatever may come, in the way of inconvenience and difficulty, in order to see this dispute through to a successful conclusion.

Mr Walker: The British people are very suspect of a leader who refuses to have a ballot, and the one third who have had a ballot voted decisively against strike action.

They know the Libyans are totally opposed to the type of system we have become accustomed to, and the latest disclosures cetainly raise deep suspicions.

As to picket line violence, Mr Scargill spoke this weekend about taking the goverment to court on the £15 disallowance because no money was available for striking miners' families. But he has not paid strike money to miners' families. He has used the funds to finance the mobs.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorlands, C): The disclosures of the contact between Mr Scargill and Colonel Gaddaffi show yet again the political nature of this strike. Does he think that Mr Scargill knows how trade uionists are treated in Libya?

Mr Walker: Anybody who studied trade unions in Libya will know full well there is no free trade union movement in Libya and no right to strike. There have recently been a large number of public executions in Libya.

– It is a rather intersting reflection upon the connexion with free trade unions that when Mr Scargill seeks the support of trade unions in Libya he is on record as saying: "I am opposed to Solidarity because I believe it is an anti-Socialist organization whose desire is to overthrow the Socialist state." (Conservative laughter).

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): The attitude of the British people is boiling to a point where they feel enough is enough. Would he clarify exactly what these negotiations at Acas this week are going to be about? Are there not perfectly honourable settlement terms on the table, accepted by Nacods, and these terms should not be changed in any way at all. (Conservative cheers)

The TUC and the Labour Party should say they wish to accept these terms. There should be clarification, perhaps, but no more negotiation. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Walker: I agree with him. The meeting at Acas on Wednesday is because of the meetings last week at which Acas said both sides should put in writing their position because there was some confusion about the position of the NUM on a number of issues.

I therefore understand the NCB will clearly state in writing the basis of the agreement they have reached with Nacods. The NUM, I presume, will continue to state the totally unreasonable and unwarrantable demand that every pit should remain open.

There is no doubt a decent deal has been done with Nacods and that should be the basis of agreement with the NUM.

Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): Will he clarify that statement because it is my understanding the NUM have never said every pit should remain open? Can he tell the House exactly what is going on? Does he know, or is he like the rest of the NCB, who seem to know very little of what is going on, even in negotiations?

Mr Walker: Time and time again, before and after every talk that has taken place, Mr Scargill has made clear to miners he will not tolerate the closure of any pit on economic grounds. That is a totally unreasonable demand that no Labour government has ever conceded and no previous leader of the NUM has ever demanded.

That is why many of us believe that the only reason he has demanded it is to keep the dispute going.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab): Will he not accept the realities that the present oppressive social security regulations are scarcely designed to inculcate patriotic fervour in the coalfields of this country?

Will he comment on the position of Mr Eaton? Is the coal board going to resume the somewhat inaccurate and always infuriating style of disinformation which so infuriated my association Nacods? Can we take it that the dismissal of Mr Eaton is not going to plunge us back into further disarray?

Mr Walker: There was no dismissal of Mr Eaton.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): The strike has been considered by the High Court and found to be illegal. Is he prepared to take action at this stage in order to ensure the public are safeguarded and to take an action against Mr Scargill which may be in the country's good?

Mr Walker: Decisions on legal cases are not a matter for me, but the manner in which the police force has stopped mobs closing down steel works, power stations and working collieries is a great tribute to the police and great condemnation of those who have organized the mobs.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab): The National Coal Board through its subsidiary Compower in Cannock has been training Libyans for many years. There is also a contract between Libyan Airlines and British Airways.

Is it not odiously hypocritical for the Conservative Party to deal with this when President Botha and almost every other reactionary dictatorship in the world are always welcome in Downing Street?

Mr Walker: I am sorry to hear this blistering attack on the Leader of the Opposition – (Conservative cheers and laughter) – who has vigorously condemned this action.

Mr Benn's views are probably best explained by that remarkable interview he gave on the first day of the Labour Party conference with his favourite paper, the *Morning Star*, in which he said: "I do not believe the Labour Party has a future unless it comes to terms properly and fairly with Marxism. Unless you are prepared to take on board his tremendous contribution you are always going to have an element in the party which is going to float off into the SDP." (Conservative laughter)

Mr Benn: Answer the question.

Mr Walker: All I am saying is that his encouragement to the NUM to live with Colonel Gaddafi will result in a further few more floating off. (Conservative laughter)

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton South, C): There is increasing evidence that thousands of miners, particularly in Yorkshire, the North East, South Wales and Scotland still do not understand and know what are the details of the Nacods offer.

If the talks fail on Wednesday, will he ensure that the NCB make sure that every miner, up and down the country, knows exactly what is on offer.

Mr Walker: Yes.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Salford East Lab): The Leader of the Opposition has made clear our views on the Libyan situation. I fully endorse that view.

Could I turn to the issue of the dispute, which we want to see resolved. I have here a copy of the Nacods agreement which is qualified on a number of vital issues, including the March 6 proposals and the closure of the five pits. Those pit closures have not been withdrawn, nor has the March 6 proposals.

Would he urge the NCB to negotiate on the basis of *Plan for Coal* and the proposals already submitted to Acas. Further, could he answer on the extraordinary case of Mr Eaton because this needs to be fully explained? Can we have the truth? Did Mr Eaton resign this morning? Was he replaced? What is the position?

Mr Walker: I am informed he has not resigned. You now have the situation in the coal mining industry where one union BACM (the British Association of Colliery Management) has never supported industrial action; Nacods after patient negotiation has come to an



Owen: Clarification but no negotiation

agreement, backed fully by its executive; and the NUM had a third of its voting within the normal tradition of the NUM. They alloted decisively against strike action.

The Labour Party and the TUC must decide whether they are on the side of backing Nacods and the third of miners who have balloted, or on the side of Mr Scargill.

● Later, Mr Walker said that the Nacods agreement was fair and reasonable and was one on which agreement would be reached in the dispute if it was reached at all.

Asked about the level of coal stocks, he said the latest official public figures were for stocks of coal on August 26. These showed total stocks of 39.18m tonnes, of which 15.5m tonnes were at power stations.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) asked if steps would be taken in the event of the NUM leadership seeking prolong the dispute to get coal stocks t where they were needed before there could be any question of power cuts which would harm the more vulnerable members of society.

Mr Walker: I can categorically give that assurance. The decisive vote of the electricians' union (EETPW) at the power stations shows how passionately they are opposed to any damage being done to jobs or the economy by any power cuts.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) asked if contingency plans for the movement of coal included the use of troops.

Mr Walker: No. The movement is so splendid and coal stocks are going so well that no such thing has been contemplated.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C): Coal stocks would be even higher and prices lower if there were a more robust private sector able to compete fairly with a nationalized monopoly. Will Mr Walker urgently review the role of the open cast industry and private sector mining?

Mr Walker: The open cast industry is one in which the private sector already plays a considerable part. There are no plans for privatization, but vast improvements could take place in productivity in this industry.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab) asked how much coal stocks had been assisted by increasing coal imports, especially with the new contracts established in the past six months.

Mr Walker: For power stations, no imports are involved, but it is true that there has been a substantial increase in coal imports. Such is the solidarity of the working classes that much of it has come in Russian ships with Finnish coal (Conservative laughter).

Mr Allan Rogers (Rhondda, Lab): Can he confirm or deny that three working collieries in the Nottinghamshire area contributing so geatly to the coal stocks – Sherwood, Mansfield and Clipstone – are to be closed as soon as the strike is ended if the financial formula adopted by Mr MacGregor is put into action? In other words the presently working scabs will have their pits closed as soon as the strike is over.

Mr Don Concannon (Mansfield, Lab): That is not true. (Conservative cheers).

Mr Walker: I certainly do not confirm that. The definition of "scab" as someone who abides by the normal NUM tradition of balloting before a strike is a remarkable definition. (Renewed Conservative cheers).

● More than 1,000 firms would have converted to coal this year had the coal strike not taken place, Mr David Hunt, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during later Commons questions.

He said that since the coal conversion scheme's inception 636 applications had been received but 242 applications had subsequently been withdrawn, including 117 since the NUM began industrial action.

Mr John Hannam (Exeter, C) said the original *Plan for Coal* target of coal demand had been destroyed by the action of Mr Scargill and the strike.

Mr Hunt said he shared Mr Hannam's concern and said that those who cared about the long-term future of the coal industry were angry about the damage being done by the sad and unnecessary dispute

Ministries to decide on private guards

SECURITY

Disquiet was expressed on both sides of the House about the possibility of security of Government departments being privatized. Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury, said that it would be a matter for individual departments which would have to be satisfied that adequate high levels of security were maintained.

Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, Lab) had asked for a review of the Government's policy of privatizing security arrangements at Government departments.

Mr Hayhoe: It remains Government policy to contract out services such as security at Government departments subject to adequate safeguards that they are cost-effective and make good management sense.

Earlier, Dr Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab), an Opposition spokesman, had said: The minister should tell the Civil Service unions that he has decided to abandon plan to privatize security services in the Civil Service.

When the public realizes, after Brighton, that civil servant security guards are thoroughly vetted before they take on their duties and that employees of private security firms will not be so vetted, there will be considerable public alarm. There will also be alarm when the public realizes that where privatization has already taken place, as at the Inland Revenue Sorting Office at *Kew*, the door is left unattended and anyone can walk in unattended at any time. Will he abandon these dangerous plans?

Mr Soley: Dr McDonald is right. Security will not be satisfactorily maintained and all the evidence confirms that after the bombing, the last thing they should be considering is privatization. It is an act of madness and he should stop it now.

Mr Hayhoe: There is no question of allowing security to be jeopardized by any of these arrangements. Commercial guard firms will only be awarded contracts to guard government departments if the departments are satisfied that they can do so to an acceptably high standard.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C): How far does he intend to take this? Which departments will be contracted off to private companies and what cooperation will there be with the police?

Are we in a position of privatizing security at Downing Street, the Treasury and the Home Office? We need definition.

Mr Hayhoe: This is a matter for individual departments to come to a view about. They must be satisfied that any such privatization is cost-effective and makes good management sense and that security standards of an adequate high level are maintained.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

"What the Government can do to create jobs is very, very little indeed." The bleak honesty of this remark by Mr Nigel Lawson on *Weekend World* the other Sunday was characteristic of the Government's approach to unemployment.

In some respects it is admirable. Nobody could accuse the Chancellor of peddling facile optimism. He is telling the country the truth as he sees it and he is being consistent. He is looking for real solutions to economic problems, not for political gimmicks.

But the bleakness of his honesty did not appeal to the Conservative conference earlier this month, and a repetition of that performance would be unlikely to satisfy his own backbenchers in today's debate on unemployment in the House of Commons. Further expressions of ministerial stoicism are not enough now that unemployment seems to be becoming once again a principal political issue.

The trouble is not that the Government is complacent. If it were, there would not be such efforts in Whitehall to find new remedies.

Nor can the Government reasonably be accused of having no economic strategy for fighting unemployment. What is missing is a political dimension to this strategy. It has neither been explained in terms that are politically convincing nor set in a timescale that would be politically acceptable.

The economic strategy itself has been spelt out by ministers on numerous occasions. It is based on the belief that the function of government is not to create new jobs but to provide the conditions in which new jobs are created.

That means holding down inflation, removing those restrictions which make employers reluctant to take on new workers, fostering a climate of enterprise and competition, and waiting resolutely for new technology to work its way through the economy.

Mrs Thatcher's strategy

Mrs Thatcher explained in her conference speech that new technology always makes its impact in two stages: "Redundancies from new technology, more jobs from new technology". If only we can keep our nerve until the second stage, so the argument runs, all will be well.

There are two features of political significance in this strategy. It offers long-term rather than immediate solutions, and it rejects the conventional remedy of reflation. That would simply start inflation all over again and weaken British competitiveness.

That may be sound economics but it has certain political weaknesses. British public opinion has been taught for years that the only effective response to unemployment is reflation, and there is bound to be growing pressure to try the traditional remedy if there seems to be no sign of unemployment falling.

So the critical question for ministers is whether, having determined their economic strategy, they will be sufficiently adept politically to be able to stick it long enough to give it a chance of success.

They should therefore be looking for some quick-acting element in any package of new measures. This would not be a long-term solution, but a means of gaining time for the long-term policies to work. It would have to be consistent with those policies, so any substantial reflation would be ruled out. But some sign of early progress will be needed if public opinion is to be persuaded that unemployment is ever to come down under this government.

Bleak honesty not enough

It is too soon to expect any measure of this sort to be announced today, but it is not too soon to start presenting the strategy rather more convincingly. Mr Lawson not only devised but presented his first Budget with verve and imagination. At Brighton this month, however, he spoke with a fastidious nonchalance that suggested he did not regard the task of persuasion as really his responsibility.

His policies, he seemed to be saying, could speak for themselves. But that is precisely what long-term policies cannot do. A critical part of a Chancellor's task is to maintain public confidence until they can begin to have their effect. Otherwise the pressure to change course may become irresistible.

Bleak honesty is not enough. The test of Mr Lawson's speech today will be whether he can engender a little more hope without making nonsense of his basic strategy.

Flexibility over admission of evidence

POLICE BILL

The Government was prepared to enshrine in statute for the first time the principle that if the way in which evidence was obtained had a bearing on the fairness of a court case it could be declared inadmissible, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said when consideration of Lords amendments to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was resumed in the Commons.

He urged the House to reject a Lords amendment moved by Lord Scarman, which he said could have the effect of allowing a guilty person to go free because the evidence against that person had been obtained in breach of the code of practice.

The Government was concerned, he said, about the effect the Lords amendment would have on the work of the courts. He had to ensure that neither the accused person nor the whole criminal justice system had to bear the burden of unnecessarily lengthy trials. That was at the heart of his objection to placing a heavy onus of proof on the prosecution if the way in which evidence had been obtained was raised.

Every defence counsel would raise whatever issue he could about the way in which every shred of evidence was obtained. This would result in interminable and complex argument after which the court would have to test the admissability of evidence against a number of criteria.

The Government did not believe the Lords amendment would work well, but it accepted its prime aim which was to enable courts to take into account the circumstances in which evidence was obtained.

He therefore moved an alternative new clause saying that a court may disallow prosecution evidence if it appeared to the court that, having regard to all the circumstances, including the circumstances in which the evidence was obtained, the admission of the evidence would have an adverse effect on the fairness of the proceedings.

Mr Stuart Bell (Middlesbrough, Lab), for the Opposition, said the exclusion rule in the Lords amendment was flexible and evenhanded and provided restraint for the garnering of evidence which might turn out to be unlawful or improperly obtained. It was discretionary and followed within the purview of the sound administration of justice.

No evidence should be admissible if it had been obtained illegally, unfairly, by trick or misrepresentation.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C) said the Government's new clause diluted in language which was too wide too imprecise the virtues of the Scarman amendment.

Without the guidelines, which formed a part of the Scarman amendment, courts would be left blind. Parliament had a duty to set such guidelines as it possibly could to magistrates' courts on the way in which the law ought to be applied.

It could be said that if the police had abused their powers the Bill gave a disciplinary procedure which would enable the police to be separately disciplined for what they had done. But that was little comfort to the defendant on evidence that had been improperly obtained.

He would give Lord Scarman's amendment his unqualified support.

Mr Robert Maclennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP) said the Government amendment did not make plain what argument might be acceptable before the court about whether evidence had been properly obtained.

It was highly desirable that counsel appearing before a court should know the nature of arguments which would be germain and what criteria the court should have in mind in determining whether or not to exclude evidence.

Brittan: Prime aim of amendment accepted

To leave the court without such guidance would make it highly likely that there would be a wide diversity of practice.

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Mid Bedfordshire, C) said that he strongly supported the Government amendment. Lord Scarman's clause was too elaborate and would lead to too many trials within trials.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said that four distinguished judges in the Lords could not agree about what Lord Scarman's amendment would mean in law.

He believed justice would be at risk if the American system, of automatically excluding all evidence collected by the police on a technicality, was followed all the way.

Mr Brittan said the guidance provided by Lord Scarman in his clause would in practice lead to complexity rather than clarity and would not assist the courts. It was extraordinary that by implication evidence should be admitted if the case was serious and cogent enough even though it had been unfairly and improperly obtained.

That was the circle which the amendment in its present form sought to square and which could not be squared. For that reason he preferred the clause in the Government's name emanating from the Lord Chancellor.

The provision of a simple requirement based on the fundamental requirement of fairness gave the court a more flexible approach which better met the case and went less far in a direction it would be wise to avoid.

The Lords amendment was rejected by 259 votes to 154 – Government majority, 105, and the Government amendment was agreed to.

Labour demands for takeover inquiry

INDUSTRY

Labour MPs in the Commons called for the proposed takeover of Coles Cranes of Sunderland by the American Kidde Corporation to be referred immediately to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and criticized the receiver for accepting the overseas bid instead of the management consortium's own offer.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said it was up to the Director General of Fair Trading to advise the Government whether or not the bid should be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, who raised the issue said: Surely Mr Fletcher is aware of the disquiet in Sunderland and elsewhere? There will be considerable anger and concern if there is not a referral to the Monopolies Commision.

Will he confirm that his department was closely involved in the consortium which was hoping to buy the firm and it was prepared to contribute a substantial sum?

Mr Fletcher: Representations were made to my colleagues and myself and the Government proposed to back the original bid by the management in the normal way that aid is given.

The Kidde proposal was on and then off and then apparently on again right at the end of last week and accepted by the receiver, as he is fully entitled to do.

I have asked the Director General of Fair Trading to give his advice urgently so that a decision can be made about reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Robert Clay (Sunderland North, Lab): More than 1,000 workers have been treated in the most shameful way by the receiver.

The management consortium and workforce had an agreed contract last Tuesday and tha the American bid was accepted late on Friday.

Mr Fletcher: This is a matter in the first instance for the Director General of Fair Trading to advise the Secretary of State whether reference should be made to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland South, Lab): The attitude which Mr Fletcher seems to have displayed seems to be complacent to say the least.

The action of the receiver, if at least legal, seems tremendously unethical.

Mr Fletcher: I appreciate the strength of feeling over this particular situation in the North East. But before a decision about the Monopolies Commission is made, the Secretary of State is obliged to receive the advice of the Director General of Fair Trading.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on unemployment. Lords (2.30): Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, Commons amendments. Debate on airline competition policy.

Peers seek better control of pollution

HOUSE OF LORDS

Although great improvements had been made to the environment in the last 10 years, too many decisions by government had been mere acts of expediency which left grounds for serious concern, Lord Ashby (SDP) said in opening a debate in the House of Lords on the tenth report of the *Royal* Commission on Environmental Pollution.

The report highlighted a lack of coordination between the agencies responsible for managing pollution control; it was no good abating a nuisance in one area if it increased it in another.

Lord Nathan (Ind), a member of the royal commission, said there was increasing concern among the public about a new factor which had arisen in the last 10 years, the unseen and unsensed pollution, such as radiation. This had resulted in a lowering of the threashold of risk which was acceptable to the public.

Lord Boothby's 60 years

Tributes were paid to Lord Boothby from all sides of the House of Lords during question time, on the sixtieth anniversary of his arrival at the Houses of Parliament as MP for East Aberdeenshire.

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said it was 60 years to the day that Lord Boothby had begun what was to be unbroken membership of first the House of Commons, and then the House of Lords.

Lord Boothby, in reply said he had enjoyed the work tremendously, particularly the last 26 years as a member of the House of Lords.

The right to buy: 2

An asset and a new freedom

What has council house purchase meant for people? In the second of three articles DAVID WALKER, Social Policy Correspondent, talks to the Abbott family, of Coulsdon, south London, who this month celebrate their first anniversary as owner-occupiers.

The first thing Denis and Sylvia Abbott did on becoming owner-occupiers was to change their front door from the regulation blue drab of Croydon council. Yes, it is mock Georgian.

The interior has been redecorated, too. "We might have done that anyway", Mrs Abbott said, "only now we do not have to ask the council's permission."

The Abbotts live in a three-bedroom terrace house with garden on an estate at Lacy Green in Old Coulsdon. It has yellow brick and red-tiled roofs. The signs of ownership are rife. One house bears a new name board; in the garden of another the owner is busy creosoting a fence.

The family is typical of the 500,000 households which have shifted tenures. Both adults work – Mr Abbott, aged 60, is a lathe-turner, his wife, aged 47, is filing clerk in Caterham near by. As long-standing tenants, occupants of the same house in Ellis Road for nearly 17 years, they qualify for maximum discounts. Their two sons have reached working age and contribute to the family income.

This time last year the Abbotts were paying £115 a month in rent and rates. Initially offered the house by Croydon council at £27,000 undiscounted, they managed, under the right to buy scheme, to bring its price down to £16,000; taking a mortgage for the whole amount they have been paying £135 month in interest and capital. Rates, about £27 a month, are extra.

A bonus, Mr Abbott noted, was that not long before the sale Croydon put in central heating, rewired the property and looked the roof over.

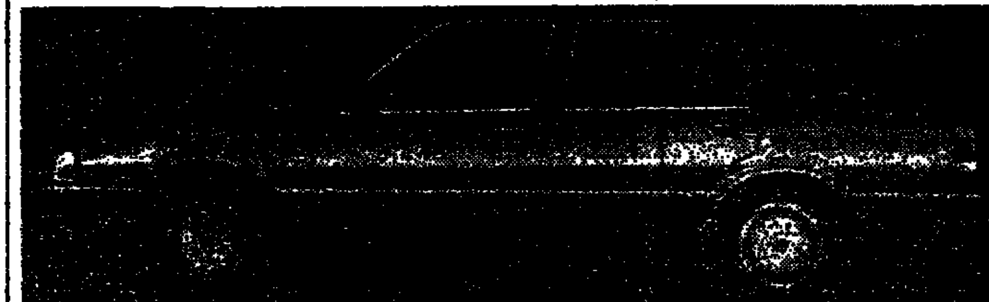
Purchase was "a nerve-racking business to start with". But Mrs Abbott added: "Now we have something to show for our money. The boys will benefit."

Croydon council, which is Conservative-controlled, has been an enthusiastic seller. It gave the Abbotts the full discount of 46 per cent and provided a full mortgage. Its conduct perhaps fulfils the faith of the Abbotts, who have been Conservative voters all their lives.

The family's next door neighbours on one side have also bought their home. The neighbour on the other side is being "encouraged", too. "What it has given us is a bit of freedom", Mr Abbott said. That, and an asset that could be worth £40,000 by the time they are both retired.

Tomorrow: Counting the cost

Lancia's new hope for British sales



The Thema, Lancia's new high class executive saloon (above), which it needs to lift its battered British image, goes on show for the first time at the Turin Motor Show next month (Our Motoring Correspondent writes). It will be on sale here in the spring at prices ranging from £10,000 to £14,000.

Three versions will be imported – a two-litre fuel-injected model, a very fast two-litre turbo, and a luxurious top-of-the-range 2.8 litre V6.

The Thema, a four-door car designed by Giugiaro with the now classic wedge shape, is driven by the front wheels, and features a new five-speed gear box which will be used later in cars from its parent company, Fiat.

It will be competing in one of the toughest sectors of the European car market. Most big manufacturers have either launched a new contender recently such as Renault's R25 or will do so next year.

Last year, the executive saloon sector accounted for more than 15 per cent of all cars sold in Europe, and is particularly strong in Britain because of the uniquely high proportion of cars bought by companies.

Bishop was propositioned

The Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, yesterday disclosed that he was propositioned as he sat in his car waiting to attend a meeting against prostitution in his city's red light district. "Within 10 minutes I was approached by three girls."

The bishop has urged the Chief Constable of the West Midlands to step up the campaign against prostitutes and kerb crawlers.

Clift case appeal dismissed

Norman North, a trawlerman convicted of the manslaugthter of a friend in a public house on the evidence of the discredited forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift, had his appeal against conviction dismissed by three Court of Appeal judges yesterday. Mr North, aged 53, was jailed for nine years at Preston Crown Court in May, 1973 for the manslaughter of Hugh Lees in Fleetwood, Lancashire.

North said that he found Mr Lees lying in the lavatory and thought he was drunk. Blood found on his cardigan had got there when he tried to lift Mr Lees.

But Dr Clift said that Mr Lees died from inhaling blood from a face wound and the marks on North's cardigan were inconsistent with North's story. If what he said was true, the blood would have been smeared, but it was in droplets, indicating a blow to the face.

Ten other cases have been referred to the court.

هكذا من الأصل

Howe's warm meeting with Peres paves way for Thatcher visit

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Despite continuing differences over key aspects of Middle East policy, a new warmth has been injected into the complex and often prickly relationship between Britain and Israel as a result of the visit here by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

An indication of the improved understanding came yesterday when invitations were extended to both Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the national unit government and Mr Yitzhak Shamir the Foreign Minister, to visit London. There was specualtion that the move could pave the way for the first official visit to Israel by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Senior British officials attributed the thaw in relations to the "end of the Begin era" and the coalition under Mr Peres. It has mopr moderate policies in a number of area, notably Israel's role in southern Lebanon.

The talks between Sir Geoffrey and Mr Peres lasted 30 minutes longer than scheduled, and according to those present were marked by the cordiality of the two men. The British delegatin has done little to hide their relief that Mr Peres is now at Israel's helm, if only for two years.

Disagreement over the role of the Palestine Li eration Organization came up during the discussion. But the British have let it be known that they now see a much greater chance of influencing Israel through good diplomatic relations.

Mr Peres outlined his Government's policy of leaving Lebanon as soon as adequate security arrangements can be established and of improving the quality of life for the 800,000 Palestinians living under Israeli army rule in the occupied West Bank.

The British are understood to have deliberately selected a non-controversial list of West Bank Arabs to meet Sir Geoffrey

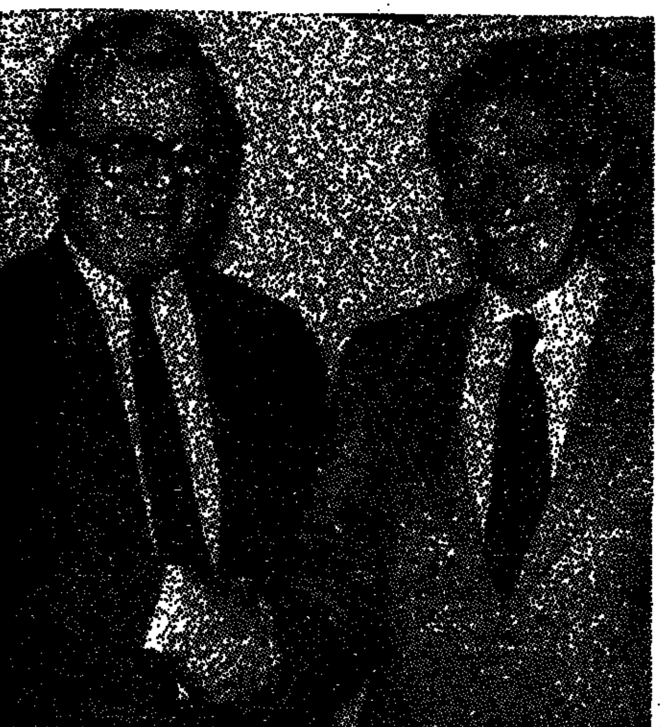
Yesterday, Sir Geoffrey fulfilled a hectic timetable of meetings, including one with Mr Yitzhak Modai, the Finance Minister which was seen as a sign of British and EEC concern about the chances of the latest austerity measures saving Israel from its worst-ever economic crisis.

Sir Geoffrey's urbane, low-key appraoch appeared to have impressed his hosts, particularly those trapped with him for more than 10 minutes when the Knesset lift jammed as it was carrying him to an official lunch.

"Don't worry, it takes a long time to suffocate," he said to a worried-looking Mr Abba Eban, the Israeli elder statesman.

Earlier Mr Shamir referred to the Brighton bombing, in which Sir Geoffrey narrowly escaped death, with a call for international cooperation in dealing with terrorism.

The irony was apparent in the 15-minute address by a man sought by the British authorities before the foundation of the state as leader of the Jewish terrorist Stern Gang.



Shalom and smiles: Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, welcoming Sir Geoffrey Howe to Jerusalem

Students riot over attack on Arab bus

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

Bethlehem University students rioted yesterday in the streets around the campus. They were protesting over Sunday's rocket attack on an Arab bus in Jerusalem. Using sling shots, demonstrators stoned vehicles with Israeli licence plates as well as Israeli forces.

Troops firing tear gas canisters and shooting into the air drove the demonstrators back to the campus. Arab sources said one man was shot in the leg.

The soldiers kept the campus under siege and the rioters continued their stoning from the university grounds and raised the Palestinian flag. After negotiations lasting all day between the military and university authorities the troops withdrew, allowing the students to disperse.

Police investigators and Israeli experts said the perpetrators of the ambush of the Arab bus, who call themselves "The Avengers", were apparently a new extremist group unconnected with the alleged underground whose members are now on trial for murdering students in Hebron, crippling Arab mayors and other terrorist acts.

The new group was less sophisticated and less professional, they said. The attackers reportedly left several clues, including fingerprints on the rocket launcher and a handwritten note.

Members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's "Kach" movement were questioned yesterday but no suspects were arrested. Arab and Jewish critics concurred that the gunmen may have been inspired by the Jewish underground.

In happier times: Father Jerzy Popieluszko photographed last month in the living quarters next to his Warsaw church. He was kidnapped on October 19, and hopes were fading yesterday that he might be found alive.

Syria carpets Jumblatt after Beirut shelling

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the bebanese Druze leader, was duly summoned to Damascus last night after yet another outbreak of shelling in the mountains above Beirut, a resumption of fighting between Druze militias and Lebanese Government troops that embraced the Beirut suburbs for the first time in almost four months.

The artillery battle in which shells fell on the Shia Muslim Hay El-Selm neighbourhood, on the Christian suburb of Hazmiye and on the Sunni area of Aysha Bakaa. Only four people were reported wounded, but by dawn the Lebanese Government's so-called "security plan" looked as impotent as ever.

Since Syria now has effective influence over the Lebanese Government's foreign and domestic policies, it is up to President Assad to "mend" each breakdown in the Beirut truce. This Mr Jumblatt, as the probable offender in the latest violation of the ceasefire, was called to account

The fighting actually began on Sunday in a pass, uncontrolled way, as Druze mortars started firing into the Christian Phalangist-held suburb of Kfarshima

The Druze, who also spent some of the time pointlessly firing aging anti-aircraft guns at high-altitude Israeli jets, may have been anxious to put further pressure on President Gemayel's administration, which still seems unwilling to come up with the political reforms that Mr Jumblatt and the Shia Muslims have been demanding for so long.

In any event, the Syrians clearly do not believe that Mr Jumblatt's guns should have any part in Cabinet discussions.

Mubarak plays the waiting game

From Diana Geddes, Paris

New Middle East peace initiatives could take place after the American elections, President Hosni Mubarak indicated after two hours of talks with President Mitterrand at the Elysée Palace yesterday. He flies on to Germany today for a three-day official visit.

The Arab nations were already holding consultations on the situation in the Middle East and would continue to do so up to the American elections, he said. "Afterwards, we will all begin to act, and the European nations will be able to play an important role."

He felt it was a little too early to start talking of a reactivation of the 1982 Franco-Egyptian UN resolution calling for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East based on the dual recognition of the right of all the nations in the area, including Israel to secure boundaries, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

"Let us await the American elections and the reorganization of the Arab house," he said.

The Elysée made no comment at end of the talks which were dominated by the Middle East. It is the third time that the two presidents, who always keep in close contact, have seen one another since the beginning of the year.

Asked about M Mitterrand's forthcoming official visit to Syria at the end of November, Mr Mubarak said that he had not given a message to M Mitterrand to deliver to President Assad, but charged the press to tell him "that I hope that relations between Arab countries will return to normal so that we can begin to work for the welfare of the region instead of fighting one another through the media or with arms."

The electoral system: Part 2

How Reagan could end up in a legislative straitjacket

In the second of three articles on the electoral system of the United States, Nicholas Ashford, chief Washington Correspondent, reports on Congress and the state governorships.

Although the presidential race attracts most public attention, there will also be 33 Senate races, 435 House contests and 13 gubernatorial elections taking place on November 6, as well as a host of other contests for state and local offices.

In a presidential election year, the congressional contests are often regarded as a sideshow to the main event. This year, however, the outcome of the Senate and House races will be almost as important as the result of the presidential contest.

Even if President Reagan is reelected by a substantial majority, he could find himself caught in a legislative straitjacket unless the Republicans manage to keep control of the Senate and succeed in reducing the size of the Democrats' present 266-167 majority in the House (there are two vacancies).

As Mr Edward Rollins, Mr Reagan's campaign manager, put it recently: "If we don't gain Republican seats in Congress, the Reagan revolution is over."

The key battleground will be in the Senate. There are 100 US senators, two from each state, and they serve six-year terms. Every two years elections are held for a third of the Senate seats on a rotational basis.

Of the 33 Senate seats being contested this year, 19 are held by Republicans and 14 by Democrats. Although Republican leaders are confident of retaining control of the Senate, it is considered unlikely that the party will be able to maintain its present 55-45 majority.

Several Republican incumbents, among them Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Senator Roger Jepsen of Iowa, look vulnerable. The party also seems certain to lose the Tennessee seat held by Senator Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, who is retiring.

The only Democratic seat which, on present predictions, may fall to the Republicans is the one being vacated by Senator Paul Tsongas in Massachusetts.

Should the Republicans lose two or three Senate seats (no party has lost more than three seats in a year when the country was reelecting its President), they would be faced with a critical situation in 1986 when no fewer than 22 of the 34 seats being contested will be theirs.

As no party in power has lost fewer than four Senate seats during the middle of a second presidential term, a reelected President Reagan could find himself confronting Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress in two years time.

Elections for all 435 seats in the House of Representatives take place every two years. The Republicans' aim is to make up the 26-seat loss they suffered during the 1982 congressional elections. If they can do this they would, with the help of some 35 conservative Democrats, manage to have the same degree of control over the legislature which they enjoyed during the first two years of Mr Reagan's presidency.

However, as the gap between the presidential candidates has begun to narrow, Republican strategists have scaled back their forecast to a 10-15 seat gain. The Democrats' hope is to maintain their existing majority, perhaps even add a seat or two.

There are very few close races for House seats this year, no more than 25. The Republicans hope to pick up new seats in the South and Middle West, the Democrats hope to make some gains in the North-East.

Of the 13 state governorships being contested, seven are held by Republicans and the other six by Democrats. The Democrats hope to pick up one or two more state houses to bolster their present 35-15 gubernatorial lead. Most governors serve four-year terms. But in four states it is still only for two years.

tomorrow: The costs

The city that backs Mondale

From Ivor Davis, San Francisco

On any day during the last week in San Francisco this week it would have been easy to believe that Ronald Reagan's days in the White House were numbered. The newspaper surveys after the two presidential debates on television showed Mr Mondale a clear winner of both and a public perception of the President as dangerously incompetent and detached.

In this city of less than a million, mostly liberal souls, this may be wishful thinking. The bad news for the Democrats is that among the other 23 million citizens of this most populour state in the union, Mr Mondale is behind by at least 10 points.

However, the good news may be that even that lead makes the race for California's 47 electoral votes potentially closer than ever the most dedicated Democrat might have believed just a month ago.

California is traditionally Reagan country. He has never lost an election in his home state. Nevertheless, the Democrats have pumped $1m (£820,000) and considerable chunks of Mr Mondale and Congresswoman Ferraro's precious and fast-running-out time into the state to challenge the conventional wisdom. No one doubts that theirs is an uphill task.

The President, dropping in at the Rockwell International Assembly Plant in Palmdale the other day where the second B1B bomber is being built, bringing 5,000 jobs with it, hardly had to remind his aerospace audience that the Carter-Mondale Administration had cancelled the plane and that he had reinstated it.

Pointing out Mr Mondale's mainly anti-defence industry record in the senate the President declared to resounding cheers: "I don't know whether he would outlaw slingshots, but he certainly would jeopardize our national security.

As well as the aerospace workers, Mr Reagan is believed to have in his camp the high tech, silicone chip industries and their employees.

Then there are the young. Recent California surveys show the septuganarian Reagan winning the under-thirties vote by 57 to 43 per cent.

But Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro too have their California constituencies. The environment, always a strong issue in the state, is a string being played on continuously by the two Democrats, who accuse Mr Reagan of giving oil companies full reign to despoil California's coastline. The anti-nuclear movement, who fear what they perceive as Mr Reagan's quick-on-the-draw approach to war and peace, are in the Democratic camp, as are blacks, who in the US as a whole favour Mr Mondale 90 per cent to 7, and the majority of the traditionally Democratic-voting Hispanics.

The Democrats plan to make good use of the services of Senator Edward Kennedy in lending his almost sanctified name in Spanish-speaking circles in the state.

Questions of abortion and the separation of Church and state, which worry Catholics and fundamentalists in the East and South and favour the Republicans, hold less sway in California where a monolithic church organization is lacking and where people are traditionally more liberal on moral issues.

At least one seasoned California politician, Governor Edmund Brown, beaten by Ronald Reagan for Governor in the sixties, believes his old nemesis may be more vulnerable here than anyone believes.

"People are beginning to see through him, to realize he's not competent. That's my opinion on why he's less popular in California than he was."

One man, at least, obviously disagrees with that assessment. Ronald Reagan plans to finish his campaign in California on election eve. He will stay the night in his Santa Barbara ranch and set up his "victory headquarters" to await results at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles.

Kasparov gets off to wary start

Moscow (Reuter) – The nineteenth game of the world chess championship began yesterday with the titleholder, Anatoly Karpov, having the edge of the white pieces against the challenger, Gary Kasparov.

The recent trend of turning the opponent's weapons against him continued with Kasparov choosing a classical queen's gambit declined as black, one of the champion's standard defences.

In the early stages Kasparov moved very slowly, taking care not to be caught out by a prepared attack from the Karpov team.

Nineteenth game
White Karpov: black Kasparov
Queen's Gambit Reclined

1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3	P-QB4	P-K3	4	Kt-B3	B-K2
5	B-Kt5	P-KR3	6	BxKt	BxB
7	Q-Q2	Kt-B3	8	P-K3	O-O
9	R-B1	P-R3	10	B-K2	PxP
11	BxP	P-K4	12	P-Q5	Kt-R2
13	Q-B2	Kt-Kt4	14	KtxKt	PxKt
15	B-Kt3	P-K5	16	Kt-Q4	BxKt
17	PxB	P-QB3	18	PxP	QxP
19	O-O	PxP	20	QxQBP	B-Q2
21	Q-Q5	QxQ	22	BxQ	R-QR3
23	KR-Q1	B-K3	24	P-QR3	BxB
25	RxB	R-QKt1			

Continuing

Doctoring–past and present

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

Tsewang Smanla, aged 29, in an Amchi, an hereditary medical man in the mountain fastnesses of Ladakh in the far and frozen north of India. Yesterday he came to sweltering Delhi (sweltering compared that is to his native hillside – for Delhi it was a moderate 90.3F to explain something of his craft to Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund.

The Princess is visiting Fund projects in India and that in the Ladakh district of Leh is one of the largest in the country. She was unable to visit Ladakh – at 11,500ft it is practically out of the range of her Andover – so Ladakh came to visit her in the Jammu and Kashmir house in the capital.

Dressed in the *ghomcha*, a traditional high collared cassock, tied with a *keras*, a startling pink sash, Amchi Tsewang Smanla displayed the branding irons, the golden acupuncture needle, and the rare and expensive herbs that are part of his craft, handed down from father to son since unremembered time.

The Princess heard that the Save the Children Fund is adding to the Amchi's armoury of remedies by providing all the village medicine men with paracetamol for headaches, eye and ear drops, and antispeutic cream all of which produce quicker results than the traditional specifics.

But because some of those traditional items – bear's bile, for example, or deer musk – have become rare and expensive, these too are being provided. Modern techniques of immunization and instruction in the complementary skills of nutrition and family planning are also being taught to the villagers.

The Princess was greeted at the building where the details of the SCF operation were laid out by the Queen of Ladakh, Rani Parvati Devi, and her hereditary Prime Minister.

The monarchy in fact ceased to exist in 1841, when the generals of the Maharajah of Kashmir first seized the snowy kingdom. But the 43-year-old Queen continues to hold a certain sway over the superstitious villagers.

Princess Anne was also treated to a switch of traditional Tibetan yak dancing where two perspiring dancers dressed in a yak skin pranced about under cheerful instruction from a young Tibetan refugee.

● MEETING OFF: A meeting between Princess Anne and the Nobel Peace-Prize winner Mother Teresa has been called off, a British diplomat said (Reuter reports).

The meeting in Calcutta on Friday was to have been one of the highlights of Princess Anne's tour, but the spokesman said that Mother Teresa would not be back in time from a fund-raising trip to the United States.





Royal interest: Princess Anne studying a stuffed Tibetan yak at the Kashmir office in Delhi.

Sweets firm hit by poison scare

Tokyo (Reuter) – Morinaga, the confectionery company plagued by Japan's poisoned candy gang, said it would cut production next month by 90 per cent and sales were expected to drop by 70 per cent next month from last November's level.

Supermarkets and shops stopped selling the firm's products after the extortion gang put 20 cyanide-laced packets of Morinaga sweets on shop shelves.

Finnish purge

Helsinki (Reuter) – Finland's Communist Party appeared heading for a formal split after its Eurocommunist leadership told Stalinist hardliners they would be expelled if they went on defying the pursuit of policies independent of Moscow. The party had its worst showing since the war in local elections this month.

WEU seeks bigger say in superpower dialogue

From John Earle, Rome

Western Europe wants to be heard in the future dialogue on security between Washington and Moscow, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, said here yesterday.

Addressing the parliamentary assembly of the seven-nation Western European Union, he said: "Europe's specific security situation calls for a specifically European contribution to the dialogue between East and West." Europe was prepared to shoulder its responsibility in Nato, "but we also want to be heard. Europe's voice will be duly heard in the transatlantic dialogue if the seven adopt a common stance".

Herr Genscher, president of the ministerial council of WEU (West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), told the 89-member assembly of the decision last week by WEU foreign and defence ministers to revive the organizition.

Mitterrand briefs Kohl on London trip

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand began two days of talks yesterday at Bad Kreuznach, close to the French border, which are expected to explore ways of giving a new impulse to European integration now that the Community's financial crisis is within sight of solution.

President Mitterrand was expected to brief the Chancellor on his recent talks in Britain, and the two men are agreed that their proposals for integration are not aimed at excluding anyone. Britain has recently expressed anxiety not to be left out of any new moves in Europe. But commentators here are still not convinced that Britain is ready to play a full European role, and say that Britain has to accept the Franco-German alliance as the basis for European progress.

The talks, part of the regular and close consultations between Paris and Bonn, are being held at the town where Adenauer and De Gaulle met in 1958. Foreign, defence, finance and economy ministers are also taking part, and European defence, in the light of the recent Western European Union meeting, is also a main topic. East-West relations and disarmament are also to be raised.

The French will be pressing Herr Kohl to commit his Government to cooperation with France in the Ariane satellite launcher project as the basis of a European space programme. The Germans have not yet made a final decision, but are also interested in taking part in the American space shuttle, which it is thought will yield important access to high technology.

French troops quit last Chad outpost

Ndjamena (AFP) – French forces withdrew yesterday from Ati, their last base in Chad outside Ndjamena, a French spokesman said.

Units based at Ati included a squadron of heavy armoured cars, a parachute engineer detachment and a light aircraft flight.

The spokesman said he had no information on the arrival here of Libyan observers to monitor the withdrawal of French troops, announced in Paris

126 missing after ferry sinks in the Philippines

Manila (Reuter) – Coastguards reported that 126 people were missing after a Philippines ferry boat sunk near Marinduque island.

Two navy ships rescued 98 people and recovered the bodies of two dead children, while fishermen rescued 16 people off the southern coast of Luzon Island.

The Venus, carrying 200 passengers and a crew of 42, went down in the Sibuyan Sea, about 130 miles south of Manila. The Philippines was hit by high winds and heavy rain caused by a tropical storm.

Jakarta shaken by ammo blast

Jakarta (Reuter) – A Marine ammunition dump exploded at Cilandak, south Jakarta, yesterday, lighting up the sky with shells and rocking the area for miles around. Scores of residents were evacuated as ammunition whistled overhead.

Military officials said they had no idea what had caused the blast and were unable to say if anyone had been injured.

Hashish haul

Marseilles (AFP) – French customs seized a record 10 tons of hashish, worth some £18.3m, here last night, but the ship and its crew who smuggled in the drug escaped. The hashish was found in a container transferred to the quayside on Friday.

Village bombed

Islamabad (Reuter) – Pakistan said two Afghan jets bombed the Pakistani border village of Arandu yesterday, killing four people and wounding five. The Afghan chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive a protest.

Peace man shot

Guatemala City (Reuter) – A US Peace Corps volunteer was found shot dead yesterday, the latest victim of a wave of murders in Guatemala's capital. On Friday a right-wing politician, his two bodyguards and two professors were killed.

Libyan 'plot'

Khartum (AFP) – Sudan announced the arrest of a southern Christian leader and a number of other men, including military personnel, on charges of plotting with Libya against President Nimeiry's regime. The National Security Council said it had uncovered a "criminal ethnic plot."

Tamil choice

Colombo – Mr Justice S Sharvananda became Sri Lanka's first Tamil Chief Justice yesterday, when he took the oath before President Jayewardene, in succession to Mr Neville Samarakoon, who retired last Monday.

Chaliapin home

Moscow (AP) – Sixty-two years after he left Russia in the aftermath of the Bolshevik revolution, the remains of Fyodor Chaliapin, the greatest bass in Russian opera history who died in 1938, were reburied with pomp yesterday in the Novodevichi cemetery among heroes of Soviet life and culture. His remains had been brought from Paris at his children's request.

Referee killed

Montpellier (AFP). – A football referee was shot dead during a local league match here by one of three men who interrupted the game by invading the pitch and haranguing the players.

Planes rethink

British Aerospace has won a two-week reprieve in its battle for a £20m aircraft order. European Commission officials are to look again at their decision to provide cash for Leeward Islands Air Transport if it buys French planes, which the Commission ruled were more economical. The airline prefers the BA Super 748.

Malta warning

Valletta (Reuter)–The Maltese Education Minister, Mr Carwels Mifaud Bonnici, said 64 Roman Catholic schools must reopen before there can be any chance of a settlement in the education dispute. The schools, which lost their licences after refusing to provide free education, have been closed since October 1 on Archbishop Mercierca's order.

Fatal hobby

Strasbourg (AFP) – An ammunition collector blew himself up in a basement workshop he rented at the City Hospice, which had to evacuate 30 patients. Officals did not know he had stored there his one-ton collection of shells, grenades, mines, cartridges and mortar bombs.

Correction

Mr Paul Simon, Democratic candidate from Illinois for the US Senate, is 55, not 35 as stated in a report from Chicago on October 27.

Opposition camp divided over taking part in Nicaraguan elections

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

With only a few days to go before Nicaragua holds its first post-revolutionary general election, there is still deep confusion over whether the country's two main opposition parties intend to take part.

The Independent Liberal Party (PLI) decided to withdraw from Sunday's poll unless the ruling Sandinista Front began a broad-based dialogue embracing all dissident seekers of society. The Government promptly responded by inviting 29 political, business, religious and labour organizations to start talks about the nation's post-electoral future tomorrow.

The PLI presidential candidate, Señor Virgilio Godoy, said it was now too late to reverse the decision to withdraw taken by the party's national assembly 10 days ago, but his vice-presidential running-mate, Señor Constantino Pereira, disagreed, arguing that the vote could yet be overturned.

Meanwhile, the other main opposition party, the Democratic Conservatives, failed to decide on Sunday night whether is would also pull out. A crowd of young party activists invaded the meeting room and prevented a vote from being taken when it became clear that a majority of older delegates was likely to opt for withdrawal. Punches were thrown and the meeting broke up in disorder.

Since the three right-wing coalition parties of the so-called Democratic Coordinating Committee (CDN) chose to boycott the election from the outset, ostensibly because they feel that fair conditions have not been created by the left-wing Government, only four parties are still certain to run against the Sandinistas. They are the centre-left Popular Social Christians (PPSC) and three radical left-wing parties: the Socialists, the Communists and the Marxist-Leninist-Popular Action movement.

While most delegates of the two main opposition parties appear reluctant to legitimize an election they admittedly expect to lose, some elements of both parties clearly believe that withdrawal could mean political suicide.

Failure to take part in the elections, which will also choose a 90-seat National Assembly, automatically involves loss of legal recognition as a political party under the electoral law.

The political coordinator of the Sandinista Front, Comandante Bayardo Arce, assured a recent press conference that the coalition was nevertheless invited to join the national dialogue if it chose. However, his subsequent reaction to the conditional withdrawal of the PLI suggested that the Government might in fact think twice about dealing with parties which throw away their right to exist.

The Government is deeply resentful of the abstentionists, whom it accuses of bowing to US pressure to sabotage the credibility of the election.

The Government coordinator, Comandante Daniel Ortega, the Sandinista candidate for the presidency, has accused the US embassy in Managua of bribing parties to withdraw with $300,000 (£246,000) apiece.

His running-mate, Comandante Sergio Ramírez, said the Government was genuinely interested in holding a national dialogue with all forces in society. "But it must not be forgotten that we are going to have a National Assembly, too, and this is a place where a great national dialogue will take place", he said, clearly implying that talks with parties which choose to remain outside this forum may be marginal to the central task of forging a constitution.

SEñor Godoy said that although his party might have expected to win 30 or more seats in the assembly, he no longer saw the ballot box as a means of ending the three-year-old war against the Contras.

He noted that the Government had become "more receptive, more conciliatory" towards the other parties during recent talks which had given him faith in a national dialogue as a more effective means

The battle for Bangladesh

Three-sided scramble for a dubious prize

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

Politics in Bangladesh has resolved itself into a struggle for power between the widow, the orphan and the soldier-poet. The last has just announced that elections he had planned in December had been postponed indefinitely because the opposition threatened to boycott them.

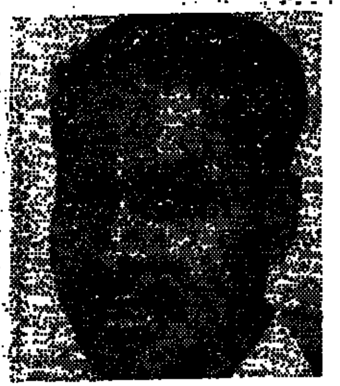
The former two have announced a fortnight of agitation which will demonstrate their strength and the weight of feeling against the martial law regime.

While the rewards of power in the third poorest country in the world (after the Ivory Coast and Bhutan, measured in terms of per capita income) cannot be immense, the problems are. With a population approaching that of Britain and France combined, in the land area of Scotland, with natural disasters occurring every year, governing is not a task with easy thanks.

None the less 78 political parties at the last count were determinedly seeking some share in the power now held by the army under martial law.

The soldier-poet, of course, is Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, the chief martial law administrator, and self-proclaimed President of the Islamic Republic. He came to power two years ago, dismissing a corrupt and ineffective elected government and installing in its place an administration which has reduced bribery (though it cannot extirpate it), cleaned the graffiti off the streets, and conducted vital reforms in local administration.

General Ershad has long promised a return to civilian elected government, and to that end has permitted the resurgence of political activity. As his own retirement date from



General Ershad: The poet with a taste for power.

the post of chief of army staff has approached (though of course the president – himself – could extend his service) he has dropped hint after hint that he would be available to contest any such elections as a civilian. A political party, the Janadol, or People's Party, has been founded and still has a vacancy at the top, which he is expected to fill.

His public meetings have often been enlivened by his reaching into his pocket and pulling out a crumpled piece of paper with a poem in Bengali written in his own hand upon it. He has also permitted to be published a slim volume of his own verse translated into English.

The general, a patently sincere military bureaucrat who was interned in West Pakistan during the "Liberation War", has moved a considerable distance from his original plans for a return to a controlled democracy, since he entered into negotiations with the leaders of the political parties.

He has cancelled elections to the new local government bodies – *Upazilas*, or sub-districts – which would have



Shaikha Hasina: Following in her father's footsteps.

separated the old Dhaka politicians from their power bases and returned local control to more local hands. He undertook to hold parliamentary elections before presidential elections – an important concession this, since it would enable the ultimate battle for power to be waged with the opposition in a strong, elected position.

But the date he set for parliamentary elections, December 8, has now been abandoned.

Shaikha Hasina Wazed, the orphan, made it clear that the democratic opposition had no intention of participating in the December elections. "We don't want to legitimize this illegal government," she insisted at her office in the house formerly occupied by her father, the founder of the Bangladesh Republic, Shaikh Mujibur Rahman.

When he was assassinated in a hail of bullets – the marks which may still be seen – her mother and her two brothers also died. She and her younger sister were in Karlsruhe at the time, and survived.

Shaikha Hasina, aged 37, is leader of her father's party, the



Begum Khalida: Passionate loathing for the general.

Awami League, and also chairman of a group of 15 opposition parties which have agreed to combine together to campaign against General Ershad's rule. Her party is probably the best organized at grass-roots level, and after a period of unpopularity, owing to the failure of her father's attempt at pro-Soviet one-party rule, is probably the main vehicle for popular discontent with the generals.

She will not, she says, participate in any elections which are not "free and fair." By that she means that the Government must not take part nor must it support any political party. Especially it must not support the Janadol.

Discussions, messages, secret signals are all reported between the Awami leaders and the Government, though Shaikha Hasinna denies that any such thing is happening.

But the result is the same so far. No compromise has been found, a number of formulas have been tried out: they include the possibility of all the Janadol ministers resigning from the Government, the gradual phasing out of the military administration, and the formation of an electoral tribunal of three judges

The widow is Begum Khalida Zia, whose husband, General Zia ur-Rahman, seized power in an army coup, and then legitimized his rule, as General Ershad is attempting to do now, by having himself elected President. Later he was to die in yet another coup.

She is a handsome woman, who does not know exactly how old she is (many Bengalis do not) but thinks she may be under 40. She leads the party her husband founded, the Bangladesh National Party, together with an alliance of seven opposition parties.

The political stance of her party and that of the military Government is sufficiently similar for people to suggest a possible link between the Army and herself; and certainly she reciprocates the warm feeling that the military leaders have for her. "The President (General Zia) built this army," she said to me. "He loved this Army. I also loved it. It is a patriotic force, a nationalist force."

But she loathes General Ershad with a determined passion. Though she would not say so, it is suggested that she blames him for her husband's assassination. She certainly blames him for the treatment of herself later, for the withdrawal of her driver and her office staff.

With political activity allowed, the opposition parties have been able to demonstrate their strength. Estimates vary, but some witnesses reckon that nearly a million people turned out in Dhaka just over two weeks ago for three separate opposition rallies.

The Janadol has not taken off in the same way, and has begun by getting a bad reputation for political violence.

Spanish open fire on their own fishermen

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain will apply sanctions more strictly in future against its fishermen who break the law, a senior Madrid official promised yesterday. He was speaking in defence of the action of a Spanish naval patrol vessel which fired at a Spanish trawler caught fishing illegally on Sunday in Spanish coastal waters.

It was the first time anyone here can remember that the Spanish Navy has taken action against the country's own fishermen. Spanish fishing boats, have, however, been involved recently in several shooting incidents with the navies of EEC countries.

"The Government must have international credibility so that other countries know we are going to keep the agreement we sign", said Señor Miguel Oliver, Secretary-General for Fishing at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A Basque inshore fishermen's association publicly welcomed the Navy's action against a trawler caught poaching in waters reserved for smaller inshore fishermen.

The Defence Ministry, opening an inquiry into the incident which involved the Hermosa Primavera trawler from the Santander fleet, explained that it had responded to appeals from inshore fishermen incensed by regular weekend poaching by trawlers.

No one on board the trawler was injured in the shooting which occurred, the Navy said, after the boat had repeatedly ignored signals to stop. The skipper of the trawler, which was subsequently escorted into Bermeo on the Basque coast, denied that he and his crew had been given any prior warning.

Spain has more than 17,000 fishing boats, although only 11,000 are in active use. Seventy-five per cent of the boats are of less than 20 tonnes

Pro-animal lobby rages at transplant

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Doctors who transplanted a baboon's heart into a two-week-old girl plan four more similar operations. The girl, known only as Baby Fae, was in a critical condition yesterday in a Californian hospital but said to be "doing remarkably well."

Outside the hospital in Loma Linda, 60 miles east of Los Angeles, a small group of animal rights demonstrators protested at the killing of the baboon.

Dr Leonard Bailey, who led the transplant team in the five-hour operation, said he sympathized with the demonstrators, but added: "I deal with dying babies every day. I love animals but I love babies, too."

The operation has started a debate over the ethnics of using animal organs in transplants. Dr Bailey said: "If you had the opportunity to see this baby and her mother it would help convince you of the propriety of what we are trying to do. The baby looks better than it ever has."

Baby Fae was born with much of the left side of her heart missing.

Dr Bailey, who has been researching animal heart transplants for seven years, said there was a high risk that the baboon's heart in Baby Fae would be rejected, but the transplant was her only hope.

Doctors think Fae's chances may be improved because the infection fighting system of an infant is weaker than in an adult. It is the strength of this system that causes organ rejection. Dr Bailey's team is using a new drug, Cyclosporin-A, to help fight rejection.

The transplant team used the heart of a seven-month-old female baboon. The Californian Organ Procurement Agency said the doctors made no effort to obtain a human heart. Dr Bailey and his team plan a series of five operations and will then evaluate the results.

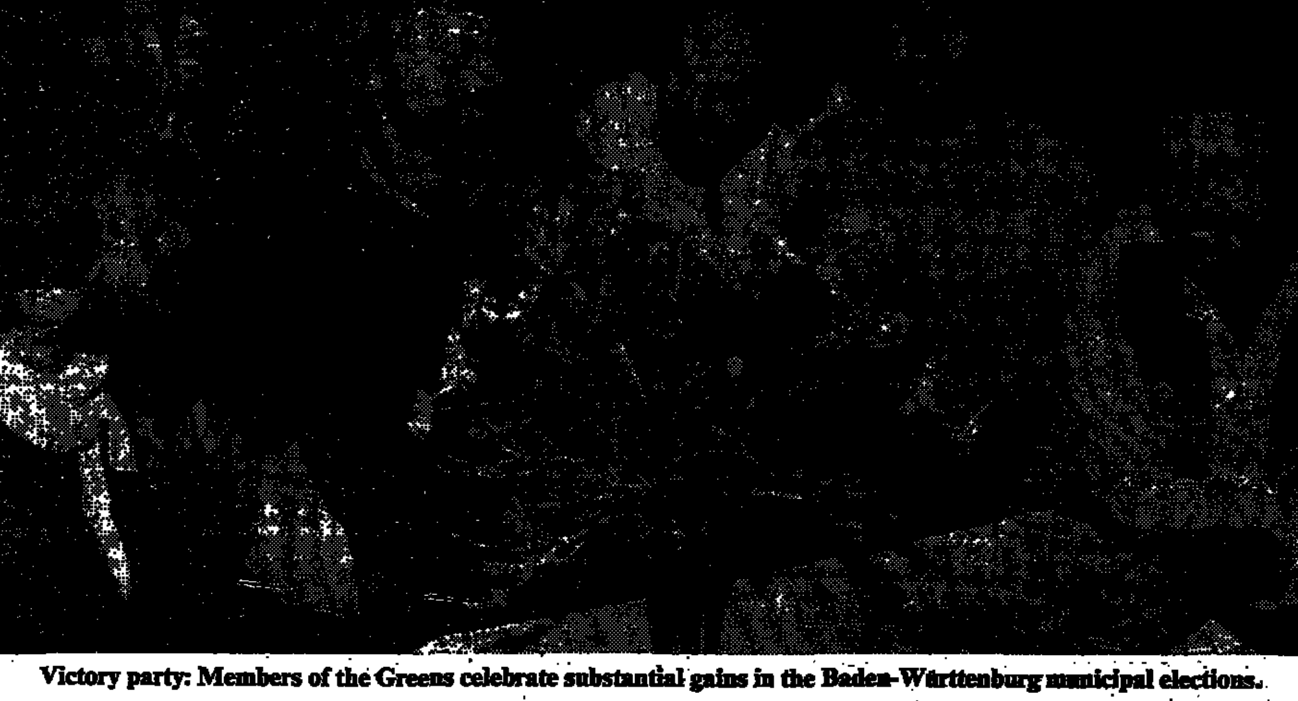
Big unions stay aloof from Chilean strike

From Our Correspondent, Santiago

Forty-eight hours of strikes and demonstrations against the government of General Augusto Pinochet began yesterday with a national day of protest and are to continue today with a call for a nationwide general strike.

The stoppage has been organized by the National Workers' Command, which represents half a million workers in 500 unions. The most important unions, however, such as the copper, port and transport workers, have not given it their backing.

The action is designed to put pressure on the government to adopt "an effective calendar for the return of democracy", to end repression and exile, halt military intervention in the universities and disband the feared intelligence service. On the economic front, the unions are demanding an emergency plan to combat unemployment, which affects 1.5 million



Victory party: Members of the Greens celebrate substantial gains in the Baden-Württenburg municipal elections.

Greens maintain their forward march

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Boosted by the scandal in Bonn over payments by the Flick company to established political parties, the Greens have made substantial gains in local elections on Sunday in Baden-Württemberg in south-west Germany, winning votes and seats from all parties and maintaining the momentum they have built up in all recent elections.

Because of a complicated voting system, final results will not be available until Friday, but in the big cities it is estimated the Greens will have tripled their vote to around 7 per cent. In the university town of Tübingen they won 20.9 per cent, forcing the Social Democrats into third place. Overall, however, the Christian Democrats maintained their control of the town halls of a state that has long been a CDU bastion.

The repercussions of the Flick affair are seen as one reason for the low turnout – barely 60 per cent – and the heavy losses by the other three parties. The CDU, which feared the resignation last week of Herr Rainer Barzel as President of the Bundestag would cause substantial electoral damage, in fact lost only about 2.7 per cent of the vote compared with 1980 – A result that Herr Lothar Späth, the state's CDU Prime Minister, described as very satisfactory in the circumstances.

Sharper losses were incurred by the Social Democrats whose share fell by about 4 per cent, a poor result for an opposition party that has tried hard to exploit recent government setbacks and embarassments.

The Greens, who are rapidly becoming a real force in local as well as national politics, saw the result as a confirmation of their tough line over the political payments scandal, and further support for their environmental policies.

Meanwhile Chancellor Helmut Kohl has called for a full parliamentary debate on the Flick affair. Attempting to regain the initiative in a scandal that has caused widespread anger and damage to the coalition government, Christian Democratic Party officials said it must be made clear to voters that Bonn's politicians could not be bought nor could policies be corruptly influenced.

The debate is planned for next month before the first reading of the budget so that the opposition cannot use the financial bills to launch a general attack on the Government. Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Minister for Finance, said at the weekend that certain groups and press organs were trying to turn the Flick affair into a national crisis, and accused the Greens of creating the impression that policies in Bonn were determined by large sums of money.

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD parliamentary leader, called for a strengthening of the Bundestag committee investigating the Flick payments. He wanted the committee members to be freed from other parliamentary business so that they could speed up their investigations. Herr Vogel said there was no national crisis, but there was a crisis of confidence

Meanwhile, the Christian Democrats have accused the SPD of a slander campaign.

Luanda offer to send Cubans back

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

America's assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker and Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, are to meet in the Cape Verde Islands this week to discuss new Angolan proposals for a peace settlement in Namibia, the former German colony occupied and administered by South Africa for nearly 70 years.

The proposals were outlined by the Angolans during a recent visit to Luanda, the Angolan capital, by Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's deputy.

The main new element that emerged from the interview was President Dos Santos's stated readiness to give a commitment in advance that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola would be sent home by stages in conjunction with the phased withdrawal of South African forces in Namibia under United Nations resolution 435.

This offer concedes the principle of "linkage" between the Cuban issue and the implementation of the resolution which Angola, along with other black "front-line states" in the region, has so far resisted publicly. It also coincided with the ousting of the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge, who is reputed to be a hardliner on Namibia and the Cubans.

The sincerity of South Africa's repeated claims that only the Cubans stand in the way of a Namibian settlement could now be put to the test. There has long been a suspicion that getting the Cubans out of Angola was chiefly an American which the South Africans were happy to use as a pretext for delaying independence for Namibia.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

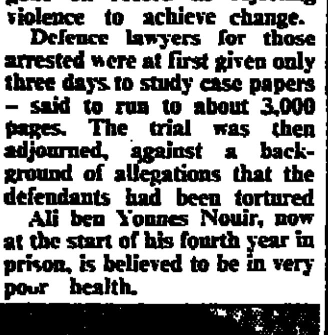
Tunisia: Ali ben Younes Nouir

By Caroline Moorehead

A secondary schoolteacher called Ali ben Younes Nouir is serving a 10-year sentence on charges of defaming the Tunisian head of state, participating in a banned organization and spreading false information. He is one of about 90 people arrested in July, 1981, civil servants, engineers, lawyers and students, most of whom were members of the prohibited *Mouvement de la Tendance Islamique* – a group that has gone on record as rejecting violence to achieve change.

Defence lawyers for those arrested were at first given only three days to study case papers – said to run to about 3,000 pages. The trial was then adjourned, against a background of allegations that the defendants had been tortured

Ali ben Younes Nouir, now at the start of his fourth year in prison, is believed to be in very poor health.



Ali ben Younes Nouir: On his fourth year in prison.

British bridge team have mixed fortunes

Seattle – The British team had mixed fortunes in their opening match (a Bridge Correspondent writes). Sheehan and Rose, Coyle and Schenking in the open series were in top form against France, and won 46-19 which meant a Victory Points score of 21-9.

The British ladies playing Sunday were no match for the defending US champions, and were comprehensively defeated 24-6 (60-15). In the day's second match the British men found the Australians on a day when they could do little wrong and lost 20-10 (68-44). The ladies balanced their earlier result when they beat the relatively inexperienced Zimbabwe team 24-6 (71-28).

Both British teams struck form together when the ladies scored the maximum, beating Poland 25-4 (75-17) and the British men beat Barbados 22-8 (65-31).

Marcos orders 'secret army' inquiry

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos ordered an investigation yesterday into reports that a 20,000-strong secret army, organized along parallel command lines to the armed forces of the Philippines, is operating in the country's four services and is headed by a "supreme godfather".

Called "El Diablo – Crime Busters", the group has "taken upon itself the task of prosecutor, judge and executioner of elusive criminals in society, including abusive military men", the *Metro Manila Times* newspaper reported in a front page story.

It quoted military officials as being concerned that the secret army had modelled itself on the armed forces command structure with a joint staff and eight divisions, including operations, intelligence, logistics

"El Diablo" could duplicate, if not usurp, the functions of regular law enforcement agencies, the newspaper quoted military officials as saying.

The newspaper is owned by the wife of the presidential assistant and diplomats believe the story could have been "planted" to sow confusion and possibly temper public criticism of the military conspiracy for the August 21, 1983 murder of the opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino.

Before the release of the commission's findings, Manila's newspapers were full of speculative stories about the possibility of a violent reaction or *coup d'etat* if the military was implicated in the killing.

The *Bulletin Today* newspaper, which also reported on the alleged secret army, ran a full page advertisement on Sunday signed by 68 senior military officers who declared their "unwavering loyalty and support" for General Fabian Ver, the armed forces Chief of Staff named by the Commission majority as responsible for the killing, claimed he was innocent and would be exonerated.



Cardinal Sin tours Peking

Peking – Cardinal Jaime Sin of Manila, who is on a 10-day personal visit to China, continued his tour of popular sites around Peking yesterday, although his meeting today with the Bureau of Religious Affairs and his expressed wish to meet Chinese leaders indicate he is not merely a tourist (Mary Lee writes).

The Bureau of Religious Affairs is the umbrella organization for the China Patriotic Catholic Association which has no ties with the Vatican. The church appoints its own bishops and ordains its own priests and claims the loyalties of about three million Catholics.

The Cardinal said on his arrival in Peking on Saturday that he would not raise the subject of priests imprisoned because of their refusal to sever ties with the Vatican. There are said to be another million "underground" Catholics.

Soviet approach to China makes little progress

Peking (Reuter) – The Soviet negotiator, Mr Leonid Ilyichov, has ended his latest round of talks with Chinese officials on normalizing relations between the two communist giants, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry declined to say if the talks had made any progress. Mr Ilyichov, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, was now touring the provinces.

Western diplomats said the talks, between October 18 and 27, showed no signs of major developments. Mr Ilyichov negotiated with the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen and also met the Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian.

This fifth round of talks coincided with a statement by the Mongolian leader, Mr Zhambyn Batmunkh in Moscow last week that better relations would help to improve the situation in Asia and Moscow would always keep the door open for constructive talks

Moscow postponed indefinitely a visit to Peking in May by the First Deputy Premier, Mr Ivan Arkhipov, at the last moment.

"The question of what is happening about the Arkhipov visit is the main issue in the talks", a diplomat said.

During the talks *Pravda* criticized China's economic reforms which have dismantled Mao Tse-tung's rural communes and are now directed against the centralized system of urban industry.

French anger at Cheysson visit to Algeria

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France's decision to send M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, to Algiers on Thursday for national celebrations marking the thirtieth anniversary of the out-break of the Algerian revolution has caused an uproar here.

Recours, the movement representing the million *pieds-noirs*, the Algerian-born French who fled to France after Algerian independence in 1962, has called for the resignation of M Cheysson who, it says, will have sullied the collective memory of Algerian Frenchmen by the visit.

The movement, which endorsed M Mitterrand's election in the 1981 presidential election, has called on the *pieds-noirs* to mark November 1 as a day of mourning by placing flowers tied with a black ribbon on war memorials, and by taking part in ceremonies being organized throughout France in memory of the French civilian and military victims of the Algerian war. Mayors are being asked to fly flags at half-mast.

M Michel Poniatowski, former Minister of the Interior and one of M Giscard d'Estaing's closest colleagues, described the Government's decision to take part in the celebrations as another shameful and scandalous blunder, while M Francois Léotard, secretary general of the Giscardian Pari Republicain, said that it was totally unacceptable to celebrate the day marking the beginning of a period of deep humiliation for the French people.

M Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the extreme right National Front and himself a former paratrooper in the Algerian war, has called for demonstrations throughout France on Thursday to show what he described as the French people's outrage over the Government's "scandalous" decision.

The Socialist Party has come out officially in support of the decision, though many are known to be unhappy about the affair which has stirred up so many painful emotions. Two Socialist MPs have called on M Cheysson to cancel his trip.

Earlier, M Roland Dumas, the government spokesman, said that the visit should be seen in an historical context as comparable to the Franco-German reconciliation after the Second World War.

The outcry over M Cheysson's visit comes immediately after what was considered by both Algeria and France to have been a highly successful visit by President Mitterrand to Algiers on October 19.

Britain is to be represented at the ceremonies by the British Ambassador to Algiers and by Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Commons foreign affairs committee.

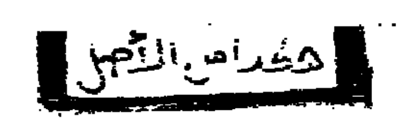
Dead soldiers' families fly into Grenada

St George's, Grenada (AFP) – Relatives of some of the 42 US servicemen killed during last October's invasion of Grenada were among the first passengers to land at the new international airport here.

Also on board the Pan American Airways inaugural flight were relatives of students at St George's University School of Medicine who attended the unveiling of a monument to the dead servicemen yesterday.

The British High Commissioner, Mr Giles Bullard, the South Korean Ambassador, the US Ambassador and US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs with responsibility for the Caribbean, Mr Chares Gillespie, witnessed the touchdown.

Sir Paul Scoon, the island's Governor-General, said Port Saline International Airport, Which cost about £20m, had imposed a severe financial strain on the people.



SPECTRUM

VANISHING SKILLS

Part 2: Football

Football is in crisis at home and our players are also struggling in international matches. **David Miller** suggests the cause is bad coaching and administration, not a lack of talent among our youngsters

Time to play it for kicks

A simple explanation of Brazil's 1970 World Cup victory in Mexico would be that they had not only the incomparable Pele, but five other players among the most accomplished the game has seen: Carlos Alberto at right back, Gerson and Rivelino in mid-field, Jairzinho and Tostao in attack. It is largely overlooked that by the time they defeated Italy in the final, they had been playing and training together as a squad for 19 consecutive weeks.

It is incomprehensible that Jack Dunnett, the president of the recently "Canonised" Football League – an MP and solicitor and hopefully not without intelligence – should say that if he thought better preparation for England's team under Bobby Robson's management would produce results, he would recommend the postponement of club fixtures prior to World Cup qualifying matches.

Before England's match away to Turkey in two weeks time, and before each of the dozen or so matches they will have prior to reaching, optimistically, the finals in 1986, they will have two days practice: in total under a month, or less than the time available to a league manager by the end of August at the start of a season. Is it any wonder England sometimes struggle? Before they get a better team they should probably find a wiser League president.

Most of the 24 teams who will compete in Mexico will have far longer preparation than England. This applies not merely to countries as fanatical about football as Brazil, but lesser teams from Africa and Asia. They will have spent months, maybe more than a year, playing together in conditions comparable to a club team, playing together.

"We will have to improve by at least 25 per cent to achieve anything in the finals, for which I expect to qualify, because of the superiority of other teams preparation," says Robson. "We've got to do it *in spite* of the League. Even when we get together on a Sunday, players who are not actually injured may have knocks and can't practise on Monday, so all you have is Tuesday morning. It would be the same for Brian Clough, or whoever has the job."

In two years Robson has used 37 players: 16 were unavailable for the 1984 South American tour. Injuries have included Bryan Robson, Hoddle, Wilkins, Rix, Cowans and Devonshire, while from the 1982 side Brooking, Coppell and Keegan have retired.

Against Finland two weeks ago, an improving England side scored five, and it is worth recalling that two weeks before the opening of the World Cup in 1966, Alf Ramsey's team could only score three against the same moderate and, then, all-amateur country.

There are signs that Robson is building possibly the most attractive team England have had since Ron Greenwood's side of 1978-80, against the same obstacles of time and disruptive injury. What are the factors which have prevented the fatherland of soccer reaching more than one semi-final or final in nine World Cup attempts, or even qualifying for two of the last three?

The England team is inevitably largely a reflection of the Football League, however much



Sir Stanley Matthews: Wingers have to be talented

Clough and others may pontificate about the manager's selection and powers of motivation. Certainly Ramsey might have been more successful in 1972-74, and Don Revie and Greenwood in subsequent tournaments, with differing policies. What was consistent were the handicaps under which they were obliged to operate.

For the past 25 years, approximately co-inciding with the period of European cup competitions, club football in England – and abroad – has suffered increasingly from too many matches; too much television coverage diminishing public appetite; too many players moving around in pursuit of inflated wages; managers becoming ever more tactically negative, with the erosion of wingers; and increased fitness nullifying skill. The big apple has been reduced to the pips.

With attendances accelerating downwards, even the successful managers are at last acknowledging a crisis. "We must have a good international side, it is essential, the best way to generate national enthusiasm, and we should pull out all the stops," says Bob Paisley, now a scouting assistant to Liverpool after retiring as the most trophy-decorated manager in British history.

"We've got to get back the entrtainment, get back ot natural play." Jack Charlton, the centre half in 1966 with Ramsey who has had a year out of the game between leaving Sheffield Wednesday as manager and this season joining Newcastle, admits: "If I learned anything in my year off it was that the public likes open football, goal mouth incident, good passing – something to remember as well as competitiveness." A few million now absent spectators could have told him years ago.

Yet the records show that even when England had entertaining players, such as Matthews, Finney and Carter, they did not get near the World Cup, and few gave them a chance before the 1966 finals. Skill must be blended with organization, as by the Hungarians of the Fifties.

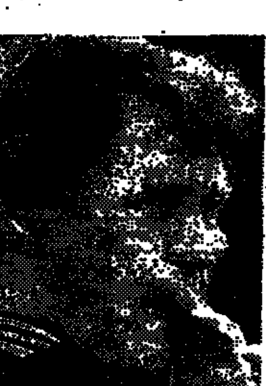
Dave Sexton, who has always attempted to play attractive football as manager of Chelsea, Queens Park Rangers, Manchester United and Coventry and for seven years the England Under 21 team, is now chief coach at the FA's controversial boy's school. He is less pessimistic than others.

"We've got our share of talented players compared to most countries," he says. "Nostalgia tends to persuade us that today's players are less attractive than those of our youth. I'm hopeful. The present England side is mostly around 26, a good platform, and all the players such as Robson, Sansom, Lee, Wright, Barnes, Woodcock and Williams have come together through the under 21 ranks, where we reached two semi-finals and two finals in four campaigns."

It is argued that there are no longer so many skillful players coming through from the schools. This is because of many newly accessible alternative games, and because of the



> "The winger is the most naturally talented player in a team. You can't tell him to fit into midfield any more than you can teach him to dribble, which is a gift. I don't blame Ramsey dropping Thompson"
>
> **Bob Paisley**



> "We played 4-4-2 when we were defeated by Wales last season, and had two shots. I accepted all the scorn, decided we had nothing to lose, and played with four strikers on the South American tour. To do that they have to be good, the wingers must be functional, they mustn't break down"
>
> **Bobby Robson**

absence of working-class "street football" and those who are footballers are caught, like the huge adult playing population, in a frenzy of trophy hunting.

"Almosty the biggest harm of all," says Bill Nicholson, manager of Spurs double-winning team of 1961, "is the big, plastic, imitation ball. We used to learn with a small rubber ball or tennis ball, acquiring instinctive control, morning, noon and night. We had no coaching."

A letter recently dropped on Jack Charlton's desk from a boy wanting a trial with Newcastle. "I'm an aggressive midfield ball-winner with vision," he proudly proclaimed. "What on earth does that tell you?" asks Charlton.

"Can he play *football*? Has he a left or right foot? In the old days you knew a bit from whether he was a left-back or a right-half. As Bob Paisley says, boys are all full of systems, because of organization. At Sheffield it took two years work on technique with apprentices before we could start approaching the game. Boys are generally not as good as when I joined Leeds 30 years ago.

"Comprehensive schools, condensing their teams, have helped the decline. Housing



John Barnes: Wingers have to be functional

estates have no playing areas, and you can no longer play in the streets. I now have to look for a boy with quality in *one* aspect, rather than all-round. The problem is accentuated because of finance, you have to make earlier decision on keeping or rejecting boys."

Nicholson stresses the adverse influence on coaching of finance. "It's back to front. The best coaches should be working with the juniors, but you have to put the emphasis on the first team, who generate the money. Of course coaching is essential, even for top players, just as with golfers or tennis players. The trouble with so many schoolboys is that ignorant coaches are shouting instructions from the touchlines which the boys haven't yet the skill to follow."

It is ironic that as one of only two managers to be knighted, Ramsey should now be remembered for allegedly introducing "systems" football and abolishing wingers, when he was merely pragmatic. He knew he could gain greater effectiveness among the players then available without wingers (he used Paine, Connolly and Peter Thompson in the 1966 build-up), and was then slavishly copied by every two-bit coach.

"The winger is the most naturally talented player in a team", says Paisley. "You can't tell him to fit into midfield, any more than you can teach him to dribble, which is a gift. I don't blame Ramsey dropping Thompson, a brilliant player but with blank spaces, and Ramsey wanted him more in the game.

"Yet we need spontaneous characters. Are all the Brazilian footballers and West Indies cricketers coached? Would Matthews have been able to develop in today's controlled schoolboy football? You want a Thompson or Heighway, so long as the other players don't resent it because they don't know which way they're going. Probably the wingers don't know! At Liverpool we have never limited good players."

Jack Charlton, who matured in the ruthlessly expedient era of Leeds under Revie, who eliminated star opponents, acknowledges the futility of obsessive defence. "Tactics have determined we don't have entertaining players since we started 'getting behind the ball' 12 or 15 years ago. When George Best was one against one, he had a two to one chance of going past a defender; one against two, and it was two to one against him; one against three, and it was about one in five; one against four, and he was knackered." Revie liked *it* about one against four.

Contrary to the policy of Greenwood, that it is up to the ingenuity of managers to think their way out against negative tactics, Paisley and Nicholson now believe that the only solution is to change the laws.

Paisley would reduce the outfield players to nine men, to create more space and counteract the neutrality achieved by fitness over speed. Nicholson would have the 35 yard line for offside, instead of the half-way line, to spread the game – "I agree with the American system, you have to give the centre-forward some space in which to control the ball" – and he believes the FA should fight FIFA, the international body, to be permitted an experimental ruling. FIFA, dominated by the unchallenged Joao Havelange of Brazil, have banned the US modification.

So how can Bobby Robson move within the present conditions, on two days' preparation every month? "We played 4-4-2 when we were defeated by Wales last season, and had two shots. I accepted all the scorn, decided we had nothing to lose, and played with four strikers on the South American tour. To do that they have to be good, the wingers must be functional, they mustn't break down."

Twenty years on he is in the same tactical cleft stick as Ramsey: wanting to play both Barnes and Chamberlain on the wing, but knowing he needs the likes of Ball or Coppell who will scrap their way out of a trench. Against Finland he used Barnes in a 4-3-3, then perplexingly found the team improved when additionally Chamberlain came on as substitute.

The experienced managers know the truth – coaching is only a bad thing when the coaches are bad – and they would like to get back to the old game but are thwarted by administrators who cannot see the ball for the accounts.

Sexton, who in his time has had many of the most exciting

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>
> **Jack Charlton**

club players, remains intrigued by the game's contradiction. "You want a mixture of the dedicated and the outrageous", he says. "The unconventional players I've had such as Osgood, Hudson and Bowles have all loved football, have been great to work with. People criticized Osgood, but they never knew he had a breathing problem and no stamina. But for that he could have been a Di Stefano."

The irony for Robson is that if he could re-create the space of 30 years ago, Barnes, the exciting Hateley and Chamberlain could acquire some of the magnetism of Finney, Tommy Taylor and Douglas. That would bring the crowds back – if we could turn off the televison.

TOMORROW

Rugby: The perils of commercialism

This Greek column really doesn't exist

moreover ... Miles Kington

"Do you have any moussaka?"
"No."
"Any souvlaki?"
"What do you have?"
"Only chicken."

This conversation is taken, not from real life, but from a BBC Greek language course. In any other language it might have been meant humorously but in a Greek context it seems to reflect quite honestly the uselessness of relying on the menu. A Greek menu is a list of things which, over 12 months, may be on offer in a restaurant. To find out what is on offer today you have to interrogate the waiter or, more helpfully, go and look in the kitchen. Very sensible, too.

And it seems to reflect a general optical illusion that takes place in Greece, whereby what is not there is just as important as what is there. The afternoon, to take one example, is not there. We Northerners are regularly warned that hot countries close shop at siesta time, but it wasn't until I went to Greece that I was warned it was highly impolite to phone or call on anyone between three and six, even during the winter when the absence of blistering heat makes the siesta unnecessary.

A lot of Greek history isn't there, either. Being an outpost of the Byzantine, Turkish or Venetian empires fof so long seems to mean that Greece got by without our Middle Ages or Renaissance or imperialism, only starting to revive in 1830. The remains that date from that period are generally ignored by the Greek tourist business, which prefers to point us in the direction of ancient Greek temples, which of course do not really exist any more.

Nor, to listen to the tourist business, does the mainland exist, only the islands. A Greek advertising man I met told me he has a : ond home three hours' driv. from Athens, just round the corner from some of the most superb skiing country.

"But you never see any foreigners there. This suits me well, of course, but you would think the tourist industry would stop selling Greece as merely a collection of islands with three months of sunshine. You would never believe that Greece is 80 per cent mountains. To take another example – we make some very fine wines in Greece, but all you ever see on sale in London is the most ordinary kind of plonk."

This is true. I came across some delicious cheap wines in Greece, from Nemea for example, and have failed to find them in London. It is no use going to the Greek Food Centre. This, too, does not exist.

Nor does coffee exist in Greece. Well, that is not quite true. The phrase book lists more phrases for coffee than any other European language, specifying varying amounts of sugar, whether cold or hot, and so on. But this disguises the fact that there is nothing in between the incredibly strong Greek coffee and instant; nothing that we would regard as ordinary coffee made with ordinary grounds to which you can add ordinary milk. The Greek word for ordinary coffee is "nes". Nescafé must be well pleased.

Even in the Greek alphabet you will find curious omissions. They have no letters to represent our sounds b, g and d, although they use the sounds, so these have to be written respectively mp, gk and nt. A place marked "mpar" is obviously a bar, though I was baffled by a similar place labelled "mpouat". It turned out to be a small night club and the word thus disguised was the French word *boite*. The one that finally stumped me was the drink on a menu described as "mpeleis". Finally, I asked the waiter to show me what this was. He brought a bottle of Bailey's.

None of this is intended as a criticism of Greece or the Greeks, of which and of whom I am all in favour. I merely record what seems to me to be a curious series of optical illusions and wonder what the explanation can possibly be.

I have an uneasy feeling that the explanation does not exist either.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 482)

ACROSS
1 Lung mucus (6)
5 Candle fibre (4)
8 Flax fabric (5)
9 Boat races (7)
11 Tease hair (8)
13 Group (4)
15 Velvet coat (7,6)
17 Bucks town (4)
18 Bluish-purple (8)
21 Not straightforward (7)
22 Goodbye (5)
23 Spot (4)
24 Mummify (6)

DOWN
2 Sudden terror (5)
3 Go brown (3)
4 Woman healed by Jesus (4,9)
5 Worker's pay (4)
6 Bridge path (7)
7 General issue vote (10)
10 Audience area (10)
12 Memo (4)
14 Entrance (4)
16 In general (7)
19 Boring tool (5)
20 Leave lover (4)
22 Priest's surplice (3)

SOLUTION TO No 481
ACROSS: 1 Divan 4 Ingenue 8 Tulip 9 Erratic 10 Simplify 11 Grip 13 Untouchable 17 Tonic 18 Democrat 21 Biscuit 22 Anger 23 Ecstasy 24 Aitch
DOWN: 1 Detest 2 Velum 3 Napoleon 4 Inefficiently 5 Giro 6 Natural 7 Except 12 Panorama 14 Nemesis 15 Stable 16 Starch 19 Right 20 Tuba



THE ARTS

The exhibition *John Betjeman – A Celebration* opened at the National Theatre yesterday and runs until December 8: **Myfanwy Piper**, his friend of some fifty years, recalls Sir John

The game of social comment

It is hard to write yet again about someone who has already had so much deserved eloquence poured out about every aspect of his character and achievement. Hard, too, not to feel a little jealous of an old friendship with someone whose store of acute perceptions and eccentricities has, as it were, gone public. Instead of only a select and long-suffering band, everyone shares his riches.

John B, to distinguish him from all the other Johns of one's acquaintance, approached all human relationships by way of an idea of character or an invented situation. "Approached" is perhaps the wrong expression; "staved off" is more like it. When I first met him, nearly fifty years ago, the game had to be played; the invented character and ambience *discovered*, then accepted with a good grace and then exploited to mutual satisfaction and many jokes. All the people accepted and loved by him had to put up with it, even and especially his own family.

It was when he carried the game beyond affection and into social comment and alien territory that "long-suffering" was an appropriate term. There was an occasion in an apparently empty bar at the Mytton and Mermaid near Shrewsbury when the Shropshire guide was being written. He suddenly spied, in a corner, a commerical traveller writing up his notes. We were then treated to a long imaginary sales talk about a whistling kettle in a persistent, boring Midland undertone. It was very funny and we were appalled: hopeless tears of laughter were mixed with tears of embarrasment – could what was going on be heard, or guessed at?

When the victim did not participate and was *not intended to*, there was ruthlessness, even cruelty, in the peformance just as there was in his constant references, in public and in private, to his few implaccable hatreds. But these were a matter of convictions. The people or opinions that he hated were those that could destroy the things he loved, things that were, until he brought them into the fold of his appreciation, orphaned by fashionable taste, or by academic judgments. Like Blake he feared both pretension and learning (as opposed to knowledge), seeing them both as destructive of feeling, as substitutes for the eye, the ear and the heart.

When I and my husband John first knew him, his approach to life was oblique and headlong at the same time. His preoccupations were what they always had been and were to be for the rest of his life – architecture, topography, poetry and the Church (both buildings and worship) – and he would elaborate on them with a quirky frivolity that never hid (nor was it meant to) the seriousness of his addiction or the extent of his information.

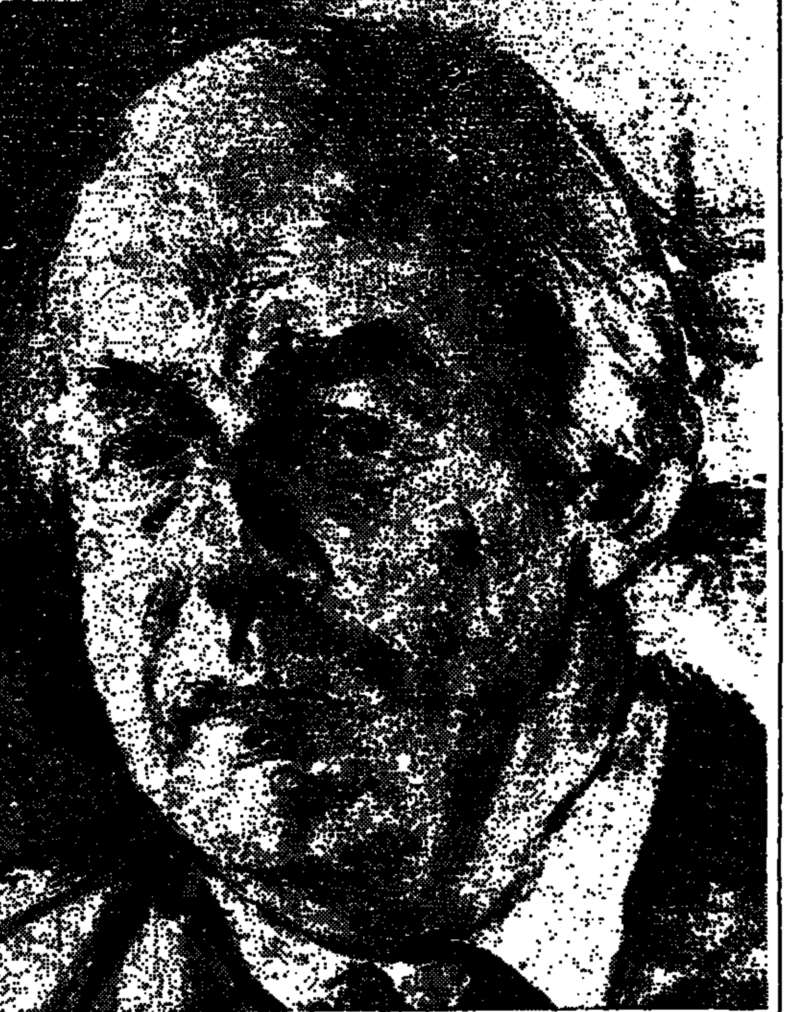
He had a great appetite for games that showed off his skill and his knowledge *and challenged that of his* friends. Lines of verse were quoted and one had to guess the writer; the addresses of sub-post offices were read out from the *Post Office Guide* and one had to guess the name of the town (the interrogator was allowed to suppress any address that gave too much topgraphical information); verses were written on the "consequences" principle – two lines each with only one exposed repeated as long as paper or interest lasted – but not just simple heroic couplets, complicated Tennysonian and Hardiesque rhythms as well. There were Church-Crawls, long exhausting days. Twenty churches made a good day, not selected but all and every one that raised up a tower, a spire or a modest bell-cote above the landscape or amongst the trees.

His zest for his chosen occupations and companions was irresistible. He was also what he appears to be in some of the early photographs in *John Betjeman: A Life in Pictures* – precocious, whimsical, perhaps self-regarding, totally impractical, prone to sudden boredom and melancholy, and troubled with guilt. He could so easily have remained what he was in his Oxford days, the last of a few. But he became a public figure, a mascot almost.

How did he come to be loved by so large and so varied an audience, and, more important, to love it in return? If he feared pretension and learning he feared, even more, in those early days, ordinary people: shopkeepers, waiters, garage hands, builders, clerks; and he feared unknown ways of life. He could only reconcile himself to their existence by way of a self-protective act in which he was both actor and playwright, and in which his words and speech were unassailable.

Television was the obvious cause of his wide popularity, but how and why? John B's jokey approach and his underlying seriousness were in fact perfect for large miscellaneous audiences; the wit, the warmth, the music-hall timing, that amazing and wonderful laugh carried everyone away however unfamiliar his subjects. For those with ears to hear, the laughter gave extra joy to the unfolding before them of a different vision of the world.

In addition he had the great good fortune to plunge into a world of technicians, a world about which he knew nothing and which he might have ignored or feared if it had not been essential to his performance and also been the human contact that a performer needs and the screen cannot give. He discovered how interested, how responsive, how funny a set of people on a job can be. It gave him as well as them a new dimension.



Portrait by Derek Hill (1979), from *John Betjeman: A Life in Pictures* compiled and edited by Bevis Hillier, published yesterday by John Murray at £10.95

Television

Appalling economies

A jaded thriller-writer watching BBC2's **Horizon** last night would hardly have believed his luck. Here was a whole bagful of plots, unfortunately not merely the stuff of fiction. *Biology at War: A Plague in the Wind* reported on the increased capacity of men to kill each other with biological weapons.

This skill has been enhanced by the availability of recombinant DNA techniques developed and developing in the fast forward march of genetic engineering. Germ warfare has a whole new dimensional possibilty. Virulent characteristics of one gene can be added to another and used on an enemy. Done "properly", man-induced plagues can appear as natural outbreaks.

Nor is the manufacture of such weapons exorbitantly expensive, the prerogative of governments. Terrorist groups have been found with literature on the subject. We saw simulations of how a small factory or even a home laboratory could be set up cheaply to wipe out a city.

Dr Neil Livingstone, an American security expert, comparing the cost-effectiveness of biological against nuclear warfare, remarked that "there are economies in killing people". He envisaged a situation where a freighter might be moored off Manhattan and dry biological material pumped into the atmosphere. Ventilation systems would suck it in, making skyscrapers into slaughterhouses.

The 1974 Biological Weapons and Toxins Treaty, which followed the 1969 initiative of President Nixon, who pronounced a moratorium on manufacture of such weapons, was intended to inhibit governments. Dr Richard Goldstein, of Harvard Medical School, thought it laudable but vain.

Research was permitted for defence. This implied discovering offensive possibilities; also the examination of dispersal techniques. The line between offence and defence was therefore thin. The treaty contained ambiguous wording and no verification procedures.

Interest in biological warfare is heightening. Earlier this year, the *Wall Street Journal* carried a series accusing the Russians of ignoring the treaty. The articles, regarded as hysterical by many scientists, were, we were told, accepted by US military authorities and used as a reason for counter-measures. Professor Richard Falk, of Princeton, thought the danger of a biological arms-race real.

Col. Richard Huxoll, of the US Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, the focus of sceptical eyes, was reassuring. Work at Fort Detrick, Maryland, he said, was open, unclassified and published. Dr Goldstein thought the institute, though not doing anything strictly wrong, was working on "some exotic things".

The writer-producer Jeremy Taylor was inexorable with examples of the ability of man to use germ weapons. In the Forties, the Japanese had visited plague on Chinese cities and used prisoners like laboratory rats, killing 3,000 in experiments or to remove evidence.

A Senate Committee had found that the CIA were ignoring the biological ban, arguing that the treaty applied only to military establishments. Then there was Dr Castro, blaming four noxious plagues on Yankee imperialism. In case we dismissed this as rhetoric, the CIA plot to poison Dr Castro, one of a number of lethal alternatives, was recalled.

Most intriguing, perhaps, was the case of Dr Leonid A. Rvachev, of the Gamalaya Institute, Moscow. He forwarded to world scientists, in 1983, a mathematical model showing how a pandemic virus, such as influenza, could spread around the world. Opinion is divided about whether Dr Rvachev was issuing a warning, being used for propaganda or merely being eccentric. His model is still being scrutinized.

A lethal ingredient fuels speculation and research, one that preceded genetic discovery: suspicion. Unavoidably, Mr Taylor added to our unease, not relieved by the thought that there *might* be something at least as bad as a nuclear holocaust.

Dennis Hackett

New York galleries

Comparative revelations

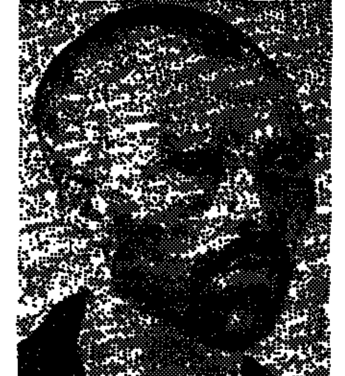
"Primitivism" in 20th Century Art
Museum of Modern Art

Van Gogh in Arles
Metropolitan Museum

If the making of exhibitions is an art in its own right – and interpretative art at least it must surely be – then we cannot be surprised occasionally to encounter virtuoso perfomances. Sometimes inevitably the exhibition shows off instead of just showing what it is showing. But there are subtler, more worthwhile kinds of virtuosity than that, and the extraordinary show **"Primitivism" in 20th Century Art**, at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, until January 15, is the perfect example.

The show concerns, very baldly put, the influence exerted by primitive art of various origins on a number of diverse twentieth-century artists, mostly from Picasso's *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* (1907) to the end of the Twenties, though it is finally traced up to our own time. Much of it, naturally, is based on compare-and-contrast, and one cannot but be amazed at how often the nail is hit right on the head: if a particular mask or statue is in a painting by Picasso or Nolde, there the original is right next door. Less evident sources – Henry Moore's sculpure-within-sculpture suggested by Oceanic totems, for instance – are picked out and exemplified so precisely that one cannot but accept the evidence of one's eyes. It is difficult even to guess at the gargantuan job of organization and coordination which must lie behind this web of telling juxtapositions. But to get it so right, so often, is exhibition-maker's virtuosity to the nth degree, yet all in the service of the subject at hand.

Fascination with primitive art of one sort or another has been a key element in the evolution of Western art during the twentieth century. It really starts with Gauguin, but in him the Polynesian elements come primarily from where and what he was painting, and are therefore explicable (just) as local colour. With Picasso we get something different: an acceptance of primitive styles not necessarily on their own terms, but at least on equal terms with Western models and traditions. Picasso was a great collector in his own right, mainly of African art, and the other Cubists followed suit, finding that they responded



Last flurry of freedom: detail from Van Gogh's *Self-Portrait* of 1888

most readily to the African. Surrealists, on the other hand, found the bizarre mixtures of materials, the free fantasy of the Oceanic more to their taste.

Indeed, the idea could be carried much further than in this show: the limitation is reasonable to keep things within bounds, but all the same we cannot dismiss totally from mind the Surrealist and Cobra interest in psychotic art (sometimes strangely similar to Oceanic works), and it does seem a little arbitrary to deal with Brancusi entirely in terms of West Africa and New Guinea when equally close "primitive" parallels are much nearer home in the domestic woodcarving of his native Romania.

But after seeing the show one is in no mood to carp. It is one of those shows which in their range, their intellectual excitement and their sheer beauty seem to justify all over again the very existance of an institution like MOMA. Whether what we see is familiar or rare, Matisse or Matta, Brancusi or Brauner, it keeps on pricking our consciousness, making us ask for more and raising, quite properly, as many questions as it answers.

To be fair, the Metropolitan's show **Van Gogh in Arles**, which runs until December 30, must have occasioned almost as many problems in the putting-together. We are not so aware of them because the material is more uniform, but looking at thelabels we notice immediately the multiplicity of sources, and stop again to wonder. Van Gogh was in Arles for just over a year – his last of freedom, as it turned out – from February 20, 1888, to his departure for the *Saint-Remy asylum on* May 8, 1889. During that time he worked constantly with power and passion and finally a frantic intensity which could not help somehow discharging itself in destructive (or self-destructive) violence. The show gives us almost a day-to-day account of what he did, beginning with *those snow-scenes which* so surprised him when he first headed for the dazzling light of the warm south.

We know very precisely what he saw, what he felt about it and how he set about using it in his paintings. There are the letters *to his brother Theo, and there* are the drawings that he made after paintings (rather than in preparation for them) to show his painter friends Emile Bernard and John Russell what he was up to. And later on there are the parallel paintings of Gauguin after he had come to work, sometimes literally side-by-side, with Van Gogh. All these elements are present, as well as the real preparatory sketches and studies he made, to illuminate and extend our knowledge of a body of work, nearly all here, which we suppose to be as well known as anything in nineteenth-century art. So no doubt it is, but seeing so much of it together, at all stages from conception to completion (and after), brings many new insights.

For one thing, it is revealing to see the works in strict chronological order. After the snow scenes we get a joyous yet immaculately controlled group of trees in blossom, then the first of the many superb drawings with a reed pen that Van Gogh did in Arles, with their extraordinary dash, immediacy and precision, as though he had learnt more than just a few tricks of composition from the Japanese masters he most admired. And yet, with their speckling of pointilliste dots and taut calligraphic lines, they look like nothing else in art, and are in some ways more innovative even than the paintings. The paintings, on the other hand, have the full vibrancy of Van Gogh's colour, and extreme familiarity does *not stale any of them*.

Though the situation with Gauguin led to a climax of violence in December 1888, when Van Gogh cut off half his ear and nearly died, there is very little indication of this in the art, and the paintings of early 1889, between the *crisis* and going to the asylum, are among the calmest he ever did, with their rich, even colours (compare the last Arles painting, *Orchard in Bloom with View of Arles*, with similar subjects a year earlier) and the flat, decorative patterns behind the portraits. An unhappy time has produced, paradoxically, some of the warmest, most life-affirming works in the history of art, and the show is one of total sensuous delight.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

AAM/Hogwood
Queen Elizabeth Hall

It is easy to be snooty about Handel's *Esther*, which in 1718 was his first attempt at an English oratorio. He revised and enlarged it for performances in 1732. Unbalanced, inconsequential, undercharacterized and basically incoherent: all these criticisms are true to *some extent and yet they do not* prevent the finished piece from being an exhilarating, highly original work.

Previous revivals (the Handel Opera Society gave a concert performance in 1973 and staged the work in 1980) have opted *for a mixture of the 1718 and* 1732 versions. Sunday night's account by the Academy of Ancient Music attempted to give instead a pure 1718 version.

The result was fascinating: instead of presenting the oratorio as a rather crude anticipation of the mature masterpieces, it set it firmly in the context of Handel's small-scale works for Cannons – the Chandos Anthems, *Acis and Galatea* – and showed him visibly bursting from the restrictions of those pieces as the work progressed.

Esther is not fundamentally dramatic in this form. There are six scenes, with interleaved soli and choruses which culminate in the glorious final number, a *self-contained anthem like* those to which Handel subsequently reverted in *Israel in Egypt*.

Interestingly, as in *Israel*, much of the material is borrowed, in this case from Handel's own Brockes Passion. The first scenes are written for a small band with solo oboe, and in the absence of violas and the odd disposition of the chorus parts there are surely signs that this part was performed by the Cannons forces. But in scenes five and six the music explodes: *a couple of horns* arrive for a tempestous chorus, and a trumpet as well as the sadly neglected violas have their chance at the close.

It was hardly surprising, then, that the second half of this performance sprang to life in a manner that the first had notably failed to achieve, Paul Elliott's singing of the exquisite "Tune your harps" was a delight, and Anne Griffiths's harp obbligato in Lynne Dawson's aria was splendidly crisp. It was good to hear Ian Partridge's *mellifluous voice* again, and Stephen Varcoe was a nobly restrained Haman. But it was the arrival of Anthony Rolfe Johnson as Ahasuerus which lifted the spirits, and Patrizia Kwella's searing determination against the string syncopations in "Flattering tongue" was thrilling.

The discovery of the evening was Drew Minter, an American counter-tenor of reedy strength and lyrical refinement; in the tiny chorus, eight boys from Westminster Cathedral Choir sang splendidly, and Christopher Hogwood's direction emphasized the relaxed expressiveness as well as the excitement of the score.

Nicholas Kenyon

Philharmonia/ Ashkenazy
Festival Hall

For a pianist to make his debut here with Prokofiev, and the Second Concerto at that, argues either immense assurance or a rash bravado. It was very much the first of these that characterized Sunday night's performance by Alexander Toradze, the Georgian pianist, who arrived here with an already sizable reputation in other European countries.

His impressive technique, which no doubt helped to win him the silver medal in the 1977 Van Cliburn competition, was subordinated to a rewarding strength of musical character in each of the concerto's movements. There was a compelling sense of purpose in his shaping, for instance, of the unaccompanied developments in both the outer movements, and in the precipitously exhilarating scherzo.

He was given alert and skilfully matched support by the Philhamonia Orchestra under Vladimir Ashkenazy, who was no mean performer in this concerto himself in his earlier pianist days. If memory serves, he was perhaps freer in his approach than Sunday night's tautly-controlled virtuosity at the keyboard.

By way of overture we heard Prokofiev's early symphonic *sketch Autumn, in which* the acknowledged debt to Rachmaninov was overlaid by a subtlety of impressionist detail in the colours and harmonies. For the second part of the programme Mr Ashkenazy turned to Sibelius and his First Symphony. By the end of this the orchestral strings had confirmed the virtues of tone and ensemble that distinguished their performance throughout the concert.

Time was when Sibelius was second nature to British orchestras; until the music was taken too much for granted. It deserves fresh thinking and a new approach from a different standpoint, and this performance sounded a good working sketch on those lines.

Noël Goodwin

Pegasus/Crossland
Purcell Room

Although innumerable contemporary Italian composers are ignored in this country, it seems strange, on the evidence of the two individual yet eclectic works given by the chamber choir Pegasus and Michael Finnissy here, that Giacinto Scelsi should until recently have been among them.

In *Tre canti sacri* of 1958, Scelsi's textures are outwardly reminiscent of the sort of things happening in Polish music around the same time. There are, for example, the microtones, the clustered chords and the overlapping dynamics familiar from Penderecki. But there is, too, a concentrated intensity in the way Sclesi sets his verses, and that is something which separates him from Penderecki, who can often sound rather artificial.

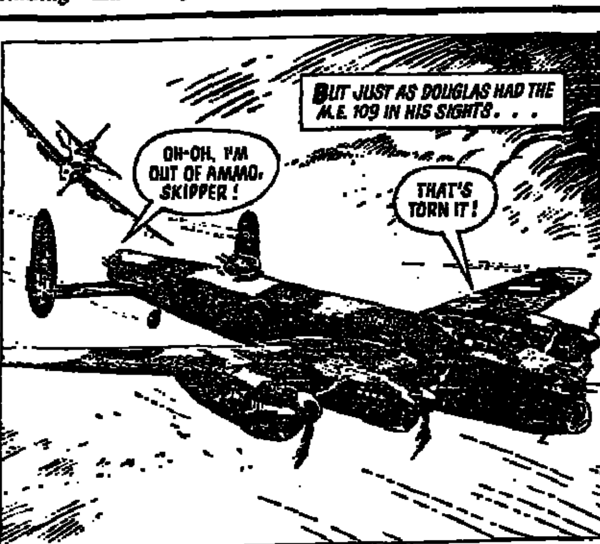
Under Richard Crossland's direction, Pegasus grew steadily in confidence after their rather timid singing of "Angelus Domini", the first setting. They dispatched "Requiem aeternam" with an impressive dark stillness, and the final "Gloria *in excelsis*" was *almost* ebullient as layer was piled upon layer of sound.

If Poland seems to be the most prominent influence here, in *Four Illustrations* for piano (1953) Scelsi draws on a wider range of sources, most obviously *Hinduism, while* musically the pieces recall Bartók, Messiaen, Webern, even Ives. Michael Finnissy played the extraordinary sequence with the panache with which he usually greets such complexities. Later he did similar service to his own *Reels*, a brief sequence of dances full of rhythmic complexities, more or less pregnant pauses and pretty noises, and also gave a poetic world première of the late Elisabeth Lutyens's *La natura dell'acqua*.

Those two works formed part of a sea-orientated and thoroughly British second half. Finnissy's own *Australian Sea Shanties* proved to be as blatantly tonal and tuneful as Richard Rodney Bennett's *Sea Change*, four sixteenth-century settings written for last year's Three Choirs Festival. Both pieces brought confident and rich singing from the choir. It was a pity that they found themselves on less secure ground in Peter Maxwell Davies's enourmously challenging *Westerlings*, though the sopranos showed admirable control at the top of their register here. Which is more than can be said of Berio's *Cries of London*, where the eight solo singers wavered precariously around the written pitches.

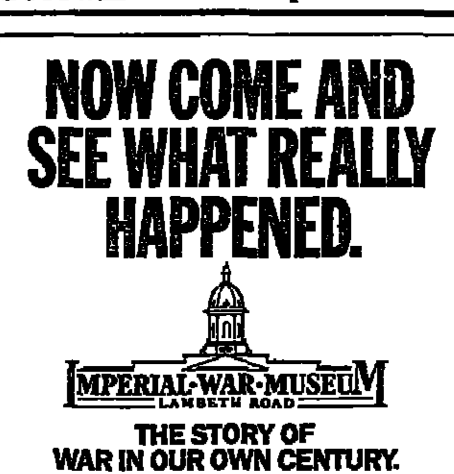
Stephen Pettitt













THE TIMES DIARY

Keeping a balance

As anti-apartheid demonstrators prepare to picket Barclay's head office in London on Friday in protest against its extensive interests in South Africa, I can reveal that the great anti-racist champions, the GLC, has more than £6.6 million of pension fund money invested in Barclay shares and loan stock. Indeed the council admitted yesterday it has been investing in Barclay's since 1965. The Dean of King's College, London, the Rev Richard Harris, who is chairman of the End Loans in Southern Africa campaign, said the investment was news to him, and urged the GLC to withdraw immediately. Defending the investment, the GLC – now staging a London Against Racism year – said: "We must get the best return for the ratepayer; it could be that companies with South African connexions are the best deals we have." Rochdale council, controlled by a Tory-Liberal-SDP coalition, has no such qualms. In an anti-apartheid gesture, it is switching its account from Barclay's to NatWest, even though it could cost ratepayers £50,000 over three years. "It is a democratic decision," said the treasurer, Alan Fenton, "so the auditor cannot take any action against it."

● **The Booker Prize is not Anita Brookner's only coup. According to *Who's Who*, she was born on July 16, 1938, yet she was awarded her BA from the University of London in August 1949 – when she would have been 11. Still, as an historian, Professor Brookner should know her dates.**

Reserved

Downing Street sniffily told me yesterday that the malt whisky Mrs Thatcher took the Tebbits in hospital at the weekend was "personal to her" and nowhere for sale. I trust the secrecy isn't because the fancy box labelled "Prime Minister's Reserve" concealed a Suntory label inside.

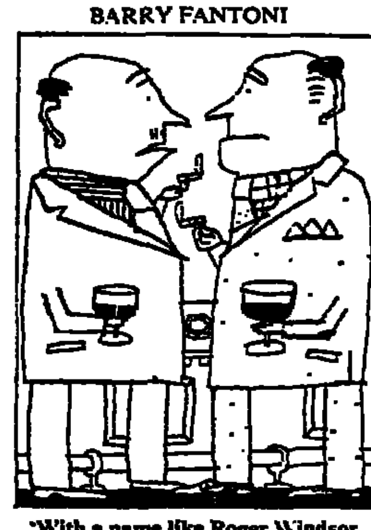
Blacking out

The right-wing Monday Club, embarrassed by a series of resignations in March over its alleged racism and extremism, could soon be dealt a further blow by its one black member, Derek Laud, secretary of its immigration committee. He plans to make a speech calling for the expulsion of extremists and insisting that membership be limited strictly to Tory party members. South West London Young Conservatives are to offer him a platform "as soon as possible" – and it is no accident that the branch chairman is Simon McIlwaine, one of those who resigned from the Monday Club in March. Laud's speech, I'm told, may well be the prelude to his own departure.

Meat their match

The Argentines are an optimistic lot. Although diplomatic links with Britain remain severed, they are offering cut-price beef to our embassies. In a letter addressed to "His Excellency Chef", a Buenos Aires firm asks the British embassy in Vienna to "take advantage of the privilege to receive every month one of the world's best meat qualities". The Argentines, I hear, have been told to hoof it.

BARRY FANTONI



"With a name like Roger Windsor, Gaddafi clearly thought he was royal"

Cheeky

After years of dealing with teenagers, magistrates in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, are now facing an older variety of defendant, mostly up on minor public order offences connected with the coal dispute. Almost out of habit, one JP told an accused to take what he was chewing out of his mouth. The middle-aged miner dutifully plucked a pair of false teeth from his gums.

● **At the risk of deepening the gloom, I can report that a number of the soup kitchens set up in the coalfields to feed striking miners' families have already ordered Christmas trees.**

Rolling stones

A distressed BBC mole rang yesterday to tell me of the "wicked" measures the Beeb has taken against faithful autograph hunters who daily congregate outside London's Egton House in pursuit of Radio 1 DJs. The Corporation has removed the stone paving which the groupies sat on, replacing it with concrete embedded with stones. "We took the measure", said the Beeb, "to prevent the irresponsible few from felt-tipping record requests on the paving stones."

PHS

Gaddafi's only good unions

by Andrew Lycett

It clearly cannot have been Arthur Scargill and the NUM to whom Colonel Gaddafi referred when he addressed the Sixth Arab Conference on Workers' Culture in Tripoli in December. Traditional trade unions, he said, organize their members "for the benefit of a union leader, for the prestige of the wider trade union movement, or in order to bring pressure on governments".

In most instances, the Libyan leader said, trade unions had "betrayed their members" by devoting their efforts to improving wages and working conditions. However high their incomes, no matter what political system they operate under, "workers will be doomed to serfdom" as long as they remain subject to the control of employers through the wage-labour system.

A complete change in the economic system was needed so that workers helped make decisions and shared in the proceeds of production.

Enter Gaddafi's Third Universal Theory, encapsulated in his Green Book. Just as he believes that the popular will should be channelled through people's committees at all levels of society rather than parliaments and parties, so does he reject managements and calls upon workers to organize committees to run their places of work.

"The people should exercise power directly", he told the same Arab conference on workers' culture, "and the workers should exercise power directly by running the factories themselves, receiving a direct share in the fruits of their labour. In short, workers should become partners, not wage earners."

In this way Gaddafi has concocted a wonderfully blurred recipe for a totalitarian state. Without parliament you cannot have the disruptive political element of parties; without management, ditto unions.

In practical terms this means Libyan workers ("partners, not wage-earners") accepting cuts in take-home pay over the past two years as oil revenues have fallen and the budget has run at a deficit. Thus, although the word union is not totally forgotten, labour relations are conducted through pliant workers committees which rubber stamp government decisions (as on wage reductions).

However even workers' committees are banned in the two most powerful sectors of society – the army and the oil industry, which still accounts for 70 per cent of GDP and nearly 99 per cent of export earnings.

Ironically, union activity, particularly among oil workers, was crucial in creating the climate for the overthrow of the Libyan monarchy in 1969. The leader of an oil workers' strike in 1967, Mahmoud Maghrabi, became Gaddafi's first prime minister, but they soon differed over the political direction of the revolution and Maghrabi now lives in London, where he is a leader of the opposition Libyan National Grouping.

Although flirting with trade unions in his early years in power, Gaddafi banned strikes and sitdown protests, even among students, after a week-long dock strike in Tripoli in March 1972.

A student campaign to retain the right to organize free trade unions led to clashes with the police in 1975-76 and the execution of a number of students in April 1976. It was the anniversary of these executions which opposition movements demonstrating in St James's Square earlier this year – when WPC Yvonne Fletcher was killed – were attempting to commemorate.

While trade union activity is now non-existent, Gaddafi continues to display enthusiasm for union with other countries: Syria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Algeria, Chad and, most recently, Morocco, have all entered unions of varying duration with Libya in the past decade.

When creating the environment for these unions, Gaddafi often sends otherwise quiescent workers' leaders to meet their opposite numbers. This proved particularly fruitful when forging links with Tunisia in 1982. Two years earlier the Libyans used their influence with Tunisian trade unions to set off a wave of strikes which almost toppled President Bourguiba's government.

Prominent union activists were subsequently imprisoned in Tunisia. But the necessary pressure had been put on Bourguiba, and in January 1982 he and Gaddafi agreed to bury their differences and establish full political and economic union. When this union failed to take off, Gaddafi stepped up his campaign against the Tunisian government through that country's relatively free trade unions. A similar process can be seen in Libya's relations with Morocco.

When dealing with western countries, Gaddafi has not had such room for manoeuvre. But recently he seems to have adopted the tactics of attempting to deal with potentially sympathetic bodies in the mainstream of the European labour movement, rather than left-wing fringe groups. Thus his well-publicized ties with Vanessa Redgrave and the Workers' Revolutionary Party have been loosened, and Libyan diplomats (while they were in Britain) increased contacts with more left-wing elements in the Labour Party. Last year the then head of the People's Bureau in London lunched with Ken Livingstone. This year the group Liberation, affiliated to the party, arranged a trip to Libya for four left-wing Labour MPs.

The MPs, who came from high unemployment areas in Scotland and the North-west, made no secret of their desire to help mend Anglo-Libyan relations and so win orders for shipyards and other plant in their constituencies. Gaddafi was no doubt aware of this goal, and as a first step arranged for them to gain some credit for the release of two of the seven British prisoners held without charge in Libya.

He could now be offering the same kind of jobs and publicity for long-term friendship with the NUM. But Mr Scargill should remember that on the same trip to Libya at the end of August was an official of the National Union of Journalists, seeking redress for three Arab reporters sacked by the Libyan news agency in London for attempting to establish a trade union.

Roger Scruton

Who are the real racists?

Readers of this column will be familiar with the case of Mr Honeyford, the Bradford headmaster who dared to *tell* the truth about multi-ethnic education in our inner cities, and who has been consequently silenced by the bigots who control public education in Bradford. Not content with this result, the radical middle classes, led by a Ms Jenny Woodward, are now pressing for Mr Honeyford's dismissal. Ms Woodward has induced 200 parents – all Muslims – to ask for the withdrawal of their children from Mr Honeyford's school, saying, "We made a point of asking that the children be kept together. Of course it is unrealistic. We don't want them transferred at all. The answer is for the authority to remove Mr Honeyford" (*Times Educational Supplement*, October 12.)

Ms Woodward is quite wrong. The answer is for the authority to do as it was asked, and remove the children. If the parents are genuinely disturbed by the influence of Mr Honeyford, it is their right as British citizens, and their duty as parents, to send their children elsewhere. If they are not genuinely disturbed, then they deserve to take the consequence of their irresponsible behaviour. For those who promote conflict must be prepared also to suffer it.

But how is it that such a situation could have arisen? The answer is to be *found* in the magic word "racism". For several years now influential "educationists" have been encouraging us to see in every institution of our society, the marks of an ill-defined but supposedly all-pervasive evil.

With characteristic contempt for truth and evidence, the radical "educationalists" have invited us to interpret the misfortunes of black children and the comparative achievements of their white contemporaries as the result of "institutionalized" habits of racial discrimination. When figures showed that Asian children tend to do better in our schools than white children, the radicals hurriedly redefined all Asians as black, so as to maintain the statistical evidence in their favour. It could then still be said that "non- whites as a class" are systematic under-achievers: a sure proof that they are victimized.

To the unprejudiced observer the performance of Asian children gives the lie to the myth of "institutionalized racism". To the race relations lobby the myth is an emotional necessity, and cannot be refuted by anything so neutral as a fact. As one of the few members of the teaching profession to tell the truth, Mr Honeyford has incurred the wrath of those who live by denying it: he must therefore be branded as a "racist".

An important influence behind this paranoid way of thinking has been the London University Institute of Education, and in particular the director of its "Race Relations Programme", Professor Chris Mullard. Mullard is a sociologist, who has devoted his life's work to defining "racism", and to accusing others of practising it.

His message, although presented in obscure sociological jargon, is simple: racism in our society is a "structural" fault, and its existence is proved merely by the disparity of achievement between "black" and "white". Hence, nothing that you or I can do will exonerate our "white" society. The well-meaning attempts at racial integration, the refusal to judge pupils by anything except their achievements; the adoption of a core curriculum – even the attempt to reject this curriculum in favour of some ludicrous "multicultural" alternative – all testify to the "racist" consciousness, expressed in the "structures" of "white" society.

How has this wicked idea of "racial guilt" come to seem respectable? Professor Mullard tries to justify it by means of the quaint liturgy of Marxist sociology. "Capitalism," he argues, "requires stratification on racist lines ... and requires racism as a justification for certain forms of *political* practice."

In the face of such language it is very hard to gain acceptance for the truth. But let us repeat it in any case. Liberal democracy (which is what the Marxist really means by "capitalism") has repeatedly endeavoured to make individuals equal before *the* law, to introduce a politics of freedom and toleration and to render every institution open to talent: in short to remove every *institutional* obstacle to individual success.

For Professor Mullard it is precisely British institutions that must be overthrown, even though they are the true barrier to the "racism" which he professes to condemn, and from which he claims, as a black, to have suffered. But then, one may reasonably wonder who is the true "racist" – the teacher who truthfully confronts the problems of multi-ethnic education in a modern city or the comfortable professor of "education" who declaims: "All the time I spent writing *Black Britain*, I found not solace, comfort or tolerance, but a disturbing desire to break, smash and riot, to bellow: 'Whitey! One day you'll have to pay!'" (Chris Mullard: *Black Britain*, preface).

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Peter Kellner on the GLC's growing lead in the propaganda battle

Can Kenneth ever master Ken?

Last month the Prime Minister gave Kenneth Baker the toughest political job outside the Cabinet. As the new minister for local government he has to carry through the abolition of the Greater London Council and the other metropolitan authorities.

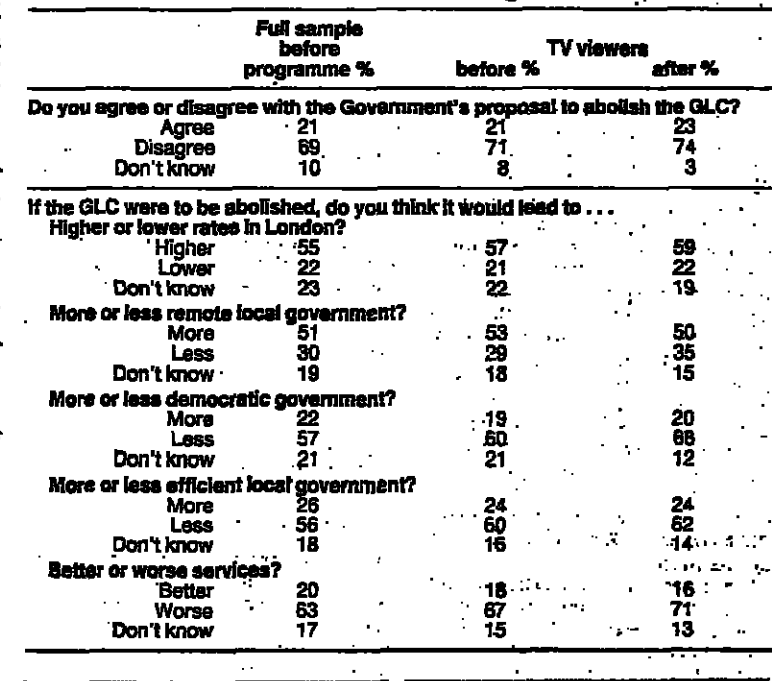
As Mr Baker acknowledges, GLC abolition will more than anything be a test of his powers of persuasion. Most Londoners, including many Tories, disagree with what the Government is doing. The Conservatives have lost more popularity in the capital this year than anywhere else in Britain, as the European Parliament elections, borough by-elections and a string of opinion polls have shown. Mr Baker's greatest prize would be to turn that opinion round, and to undermine the remarkable degree of public support that Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader, has acquired during the past three years.

He has not made a good start. The first round of the Baker-Livingstone battle was won, on points, by Mr Livingstone. Eleven days ago London Weekend Television screened a 90-minute programme on the GLC; an hour-long documentary on the background to abolition was followed by a 30-minute debate between the newt-fancying GLC leader and the poetry-loving minister.

To measure the effect of the programme, LWT commissioned a unique survey. A cross-section of almost 400 viewers was interviewed in detail both before and after the programme on their attitudes to the GLC. The results, published here in detail for the first time, show that on most – though not all – of the issues tested, Mr Livingstone's arguments gained the most ground.

The technique of monitoring the *same* peoples' views at different times is a familiar one for detecting changes, and contrasts with the normal polling technique of asking a different sample each time. Any change in the views of the same sample is a real change; a variation in the responses of different groups may merely represent sampling fluctuations.

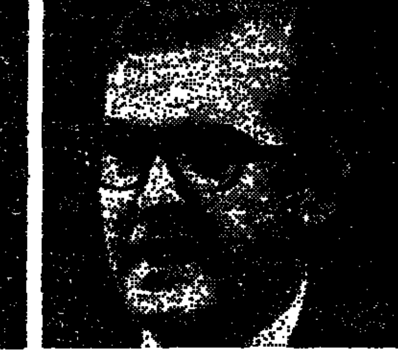
LWT's survey was conducted by Audience Selection over the telephone. This technique does, of course, mean that the views of non-telephone owners – mainly poorer people living in rented homes – are not represented; however, much of this bias can be eliminated by weighting the responses of those people who were contacted to the known social characteristics of London's entire population.



GLC abolition: for and against

	Full sample before programme %	TV viewers before %	TV viewers after %
Do you agree or disagree with the Government's proposal to abolish the GLC?			
Agree	21	21	23
Disagree	69	71	74
Don't know	10	8	3
If the GLC were to be abolished, do you think it would lead to . . .			
Higher or lower rates in London?			
Higher	55	57	59
Lower	22	21	22
Don't know	23	22	19
More or less remote local government?			
More	51	53	50
Less	30	29	35
Don't know	19	18	15
More or less democratic government?			
More	22	19	20
Less	57	60	68
Don't know	21	21	12
More or less efficient local government?			
More	26	24	24
Less	56	60	62
Don't know	18	16	14
Better or worse services?			
Better	20	18	16
Worse	63	67	71
Don't know	17	15	13





Livingstone v Baker: seven-three in a unique survey

The table shows the answers to some of the main questions. The first column shows responses of the full sample of 656 people interviewed throughout LWT's area (slightly larger than Greater London) before the programme was shown. The second column shows the "before" responses of the 388 members of the sample who fulfilled the pollsters' request to watch the programme. The final column shows the responses of those same 388 people when they were contacted again after the programme.

As can be seen from the first two columns, the people who watched the programme held a similiar initial range of views to the whole sample. They tended to be slightly more pro-GLC than those who did not watch, but the difference was not great.

On the main issue – is the Government right to abolish the GLC? – the main result of the programme was to reduce the "don't knows" from 8 to 3 per cent, with each side of the argument gaining a little extra ground. Those opposing the Government on this issue continued to outnumber its supporters by more than three to one.

But on a number of the specific arguments, there were clear winners and losers, measured by changes in attitudes. Mr Livingstone gained ground on seven questions:

● The numbers who said they would object "if there were to be more Whitehall influence over the administration of London" rose by 11 points, from 65 to 76 per cent – the biggest shift in attitudes uncovered by any of the 25 questions.

● Eighty-three per cent now say the main reason for abolishing the GLC is political, rather than a wish to improve London's administration – a rise of nine points.

● The numbers thinking that GLC abolition will lead to less democratic government is up by 8 points to 68 per cent.

● Seventy-one per cent said after the programme that Mr Livingstone was doing a good job as GLC leader, compared with 66 per cent before the programme.

● The numbers approving of the GLC's support for ethnic minorities rose by 5 points to 62 per cent. There were also slight increases in approval of the GLC's support for women's rights (up from 61 to 63 per cent) and for homosexual rights (up from 41 to 45 per cent).

● Seventy-one per cent thought that abolition of the GLC will lead to worse services for Londoners – a rise of four points.

● Among those living in the GLC area, those saying they would vote Labour in a GLC election increased from 47 to 51 per cent. Support for the Conservatives fell from 24 to 22 per cent, while the Alliance's rating rose from 16 to 17 per cent. Don't knows and won't votes declined from 13 to 10 per cent.

Mr Baker, however, gained ground on three points.

● The programme produced a six-point increase in the numbers who think that abolition of the GLC will lead to "less remote local government" – up from 29 to 35 per cent.

● Before the programme 52 per cent agreed with the statement "The GLC is too political": afterwards the number increased to 57 per cent.

● Before the programme only 9 per cent thought the Government was putting its case across well; the figure afterwards was 13 per cent.

One programme, and one poll, can provide only the most tentative pointers to the course of the debate over the coming months. But this early evidence suggests two clear conclusions: first, that a clear majority of Londoners believe that abolition of the GLC is wrong in principle and will do harm in practice; and that Livingstone is proving himself more than a match for his executioner.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Philip Norman

Grey matter yes, green dots no

New York

The most persuasive TV ads here at present are those which tell Americans that if they care about their children's education, their financial future and the destiny of mankind, never mind keeping up with the neighbours, it's time they bought a home computer.

The world of the home computer-owner, as depicted by these ads, is gauzed over with domestic happiness rivalling that suggested by ads for toilet paper. It is populated by wise young parents and angelic-looking children whose learning difficulties are all now at an end. Machines which in the Seventies were targets for scorn and execration have become household pets. Faces young and old shine in the reflected glow of marvels wrought by those jolly green digits as they frisk across those friendly little screens.

Several author and journalist friends now work entirely on computer word processors, and raptly tell me how it has transformed their lives. One can understand why. Equipment of any kind is a time-honoured palliative both for the writer's loneliness and his chronic fear that what he does isn't "real" work. The computer offers multitudinous escapes and diversions from the recurrent nightmare of sitting and staring at a blank page.

My friends have taken me into their once lonely studios, now bustling word processor centres, and have proudly shown me the instrument of their redemption. I have watched as the little screen displayed English prose rendered into phosphorescent green columns as malleable as an airline departure board.

I have seen that clever digit dance along to perform the amendments and erasures which I still stubbornly carry out by hand. I have seen the lightning swivel action whereby whole paragraphs can be moved forward or backward in the text. At such times, I forbear to suggest that in well thought out writing, paragraphs do not trundle about like so many spare bits of furniture.

As a tyro journalist, I followed the general example and worked straight on to a typewriter. Journalists do not speak of writing but of "bashing" things out. The typewriter induces a shallow trance in which tired thoughts and second-hand phrases flow from the memory through the fingertips, never detouring to the mind. I weaned myself from typing to handwriting, first of all, to give myself time to think.

The disadvantages of writing by hand are obvious. One feels perpetually engaged in school homework, and one develops blisters. The advantage is that I can earn my living anywhere in almost any circumstances, using the merest stumps of pencil and old envelopes. I can write in taxis and in airport lounges; I can turn the most empty boredom to profit, and endlessly defeat the world's conspiracy to waste my time. Now they tell me I should give up all that and voluntarily shackle myself to two thousand pounds-worth of plastic.

But, my friends say, patiently, consider the computer's power of information-storage. You can put all your background material, research and interviews, on to floppy discs and thereafter "call up" anything to the screen at the touch of a button.

But I already have a good information-storage system. It is called the notebook. Its contents can be "called up" by reading the index lable on its cover, then opening it. It can be aesthetically pleasing, a companion on difficult journeys, a pocket confessional for inadmissible mistakes. I keep all my old notebooks and enjoy re-reading them. There is the black police notebook I used for my Beatles biography; the black and red Chinese notebook in which I recorded my first year in New York. There is the chic brown Italian notebook, with the sales receipt still inside, I am keeping for my new novel. Where is the friendliness or tactile pleasure in a floppy disc?

The clinching argument for the word processor in my friends' minds is its print-out mechanism. "No more typing out fair copies!" they say triumphantly. "You make all your corrections on the screen, then you tell the computer to print and it prints."

Typing, for me, is no drudgery: it is an emotional climax in which all those handwritten drafts, made in airport lounges and waiting-rooms, achieve legible – will it be plausible? – form. I enjoy my wrestling bouts with the Adler portable I bought for £20 12 years ago, whose keys tax my fingers like miniature press-ups (I'm enjoying using it now.) And if I should make a mistake, I have five totally mobile and versatile digits on each hand with which to correct it.

I suspect that my friends, for all their transformed working lives, are vulnerable to a trance more insidious than any mere typewriter's. It is easy to tell which books or articles have been written with a computer's aid. They read in a strange, flat, glib, floppy discy way, and every paragraph seems loose, as if you could move it forward or backward.

Soon, perhaps, computers will come pre-programmed for literary composition, able independently to rattle off anything from a Jeffrey Archer-style bestseller to a profile for *Rolling Stone*. Indeed, judging by the recent output of both the foregoing, I think it may be happening already.

There is one aspect of my prejudice for which my non-literary friends can bless me. I am not a word processor bore. When people at parties learn I am a writer and ask if I have a word processor, I always give the same answer. "Yes," I say, tapping my head. "In here."

How acid rain has become a national obsession: Michael Binyon reports from Bonn

A message shouted from the treetops

Germany's forests are sick, and so is the nation's soul. Few things have so profoundly shaken the German people as the sudden devastation of those evocative, primeval forests that cover almost a third of Germany, and which have shaped the country's history and culture. The latest government figures show that half all the woods are damaged or dying, a dramatic increase on eight per cent two years ago. And as politicians in their bewilderment plan ever more drastic measures to halt the catastrophe, a kind of ecological panic has gripped the country.

No one really knows why the damage has occurred so suddenly, what the real causes are and what can be done to save the forests. But no effort is now being spared. Germany has become the most ardent advocate in Europe of clean air, the most stringent enforcer of pollution controls, the most ferocious champion of lead-free petrol and catalytic converters. Billions of marks are being spent on chemical spraying to try to save the diseased trees. An international conference has been convened to persuade Germany's neighbours to cut their pollution.

Ecology has become a main topic of dialogue with Eastern Europe, an important common concern at a time of deteriorating East-West relations.

The death of the forests has been the single most telling reason for the seemingly unstoppable rise of the Greens, now the third strongest political force in the land. In a remarkable change of traditional roles Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the right-wing minister of the interior, is leading an environmental crusade.

"The death of the forests hits at the deepest reaches of the German soul", a popular news magazine said recently. "The idea of Germany without woods is unimaginable". To make the point, it ran a series of provocative pictures of famous pine-clad beauty spots in Germany denuded of trees, calculated to make readers shudder.

The importance of forests in the Germans' mental landscape is evidenced by history, myth, custom and practice. They also play a vital role in today's society. Germans savour their woods as much for spiritual replenishment as for physical exercise.

All this is hard for foreigners to understand. Although France has almost as many woods as Germany – 26 per cent of the land area compared with 29.5 per cent – they have never been the same fixture on the French cultural horizon. In Britain, where only eight per cent of the country is forested, this is even less so. Only in some East European countries such as Czechoslovakia, where forests cover 35 per cent of the land, do they play so large a role in people's lives. The damage there is also far greater than in Germany, although as yet governments have been slow to do anything about it.

Barely a day passes without a television programme or newspaper article on the death of the woods. In conjunction with the vociferous organization, "The Forest in Distress", the mass-circulation paper *Bild am Sonntag* has just started a campaign to plant a million new trees. For the first time in six years the Bundestag was recalled for an emergency session in the summer recess to discuss a proposed coal-fired power station that would spew large amounts of unscrubbed sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.

The government's present heightened concern is partly a shrewd pre-emptive move, an attempt to recoup the political ground won by the Greens, especially among the younger generation. Recent opinion polls have shown that next to the economy and security issues, voters see the environment as their main worry.

For this reason it is the Greens who have set the shrill tone of the present debate. But the arguments have become so emotional that Germany is in danger of being swept along by a kind of ecohysteria. Zimmermann himself has given a warning against a panic reaction, and called for a step-by-step approach. He told a magazine interviewer that it was neither possible nor economically sensible to halt all pollution overnight.

But the environment campaigners believe that unless they speak in apocalyptic terms, their warnings will be taken as lightly as they were 10 years ago. For although Germany is attempting the same big clean-up that Japan started in 1974, its previous record is far from good. And Britain, because of its hesitancy and apparent complacency, is again being cast into the familiar role here of holding up progress in Europe.

The German soul is prone to *angst*, a fact the Germans frequently bemoan. Car stickers succinctly summon up the nightmare: "Just imagine," says one often seen nowadays, "it is spring and there is no green on the trees." The government has issued a postage stamp with the stark enjoinder "Save the Forest."

Zimmermann insists the fight is not yet lost, and the woods will never disappear. But the very prospect of yellowing pine needles and dying oaks is sending a horrified shudder down the nation's spine.



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THE LIBYAN CONNEXION

It has always been clear to anyone prepared to pay close attention to Mr Arthur Scargill's words and deeds that he will stop at nothing to win total victory over the Government. To that end he is, if necessary, prepared to see the union he has led in ruins rather than compromise. If that day comes, and his damaged and sacrificed members can endure no more, Mr Scargill will doubtless take comfort from the thought that the miners were not worthy of his leadership. Meanwhile, the miners' President-for-life, and his close associates on the NUM's executive, have been and are prepared to defend any kind of unconstitutional action, from law-breaking intimidation to defiance of the courts to gain their ends.

Since Mr Scargill has shown himself so contemptous of democratic and constitutional values at home, it may be asked by some sophisticates why it should matter that he is now revealed as having been willing to take money from Colonel Gaddafi's Libya. Two such lines of argument are possible. One is that when the NUM desperately needs money, Mr Scargill cannot be expected to be too squeamish about its source provided there are no strings attached. The second is that what Mr Scargill *has now done tells us* no more about him than we already kwew. If the world ranked reality higher than appearances, according to this argument, Mr Scargill's Libyan contacts are less important than his domestic contempt for the law.

Both arguments are fallacious. To the first, it has to be replied that it would be quite impossible to be sure that the NUM would never be called on by the Libyan regime (in unforseeable future circumstances) for some kind of quid pro quo in the shape of moral support, or at least for restraint from moral condemnation. As for the second, though Mr Scargill's willingness to consort with a regime so heavily involved with international terrorism tells informed people no more than they knew already about his attitude of mind, it will be decisively informative to many other people who have not felt quite so sure.

To suggest that Mr Scargill has done no more than make an error of judgment which will damage his cause in the propaganda war is to misunderstand the nature of his offence. If something is seen to be wrong in terms of public relations that is almost always because it *is* wrong – and what Mr Scargill has now done is different in kind from his other offences. If it were not so, Mr Neil Kinnock would not have instantly denounced Mr Scargill's contacts with the "vile" regime in Libya. If it were not so, *Mr Norman Willis*, the TUC's General Secretary, would not have demanded a categorical assurance from Mr Scargill that no financial support was sought from or received by the NUM from the "odious tyranny" in Libya.

Mr Willis received the assurance for which he asked, but clearly only because Mr Scargill, by then, had had second thoughts, having seen the weight of opinion in the labour movement against him. For he had earlier insisted that he would welcome money from anywhere, and had tried to draw a spurious distinction between the Libyan *regime* and *Libyan* "*trade unions*" (of which, of course, there are none in any sense understood by the term in the free world). What is more, he wholly ignored the implications of the televised meeting of the NUM's chief executive, Mr Roger Windsor, and Colonel Gaddafi.

Mr Scargill cannot see the enormity of this contact because he cannot see the enormity of his own general conduct at home. That, however, will now be very much clearer to many more people in Britain, not least significantly to many among the miners. Those who have courageously insisted on working in face of threats and violence will feel confirmed in the rightness of their position. Those who would like to work but are prevented from doing so in the areas where the power of Mr Scargill and his pickets reign may be given new heart, and some more of them, it is to be hoped, will return to work.

The difficulty is that those miners who dissent from Mr Scargill's actions have no effective way of making their case, particularly so long as he has the backing of a left-wing majority on the NUM's executive. Mr *Scargill is irremovable except by* a resolution (after three months' notice) of the union's annual *conference* and he has scope *to* do much more harm still. Even so, he cannot hope to win his war against the constitution because he has now finally conjured up against himself all the forces whose sympathy he needs to succeed. He has alienated responsible trade union and Labour Party opinion, and the *wider* public recognizes quite clearly what he stands for. His conduct in considering help from *Libya may, indeed*, be only a straw but it is likely to be the straw that break s the back of what remains of the tolerance in the labour movement for Mr Scargill's methods.

That was also plainly the initial impact that the Libyan revelations had on Mr Macgregor and the Coal Board yesterday. It is quite clear that the first intention was to announce that the NCB would refuse to enter talk with an NUM leadership that was prepared to take money from terrorists and assassins. *Then, on hearing that talks are* again offered under the auspices of ACAS, the NCB chairman (or was it the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker?) changed his mind. The talks will take place and meanwhile, the coal board has nothing more to say. So confused a response at the NCB is less than inspiring. But the about-face on talking to the NUM seems to have reflected a sensible insistence by the Government that Mr Scargill should be given no pretext for blaming the coal board if the strike continues through his intransigence.

Even more important, however, was the assurance Mr Peter Walker seemed clearly to be conveying in the Commons yesterday that the miners' leader can expect no further concessions to add to the (already too generous) terms now on offer. Since Mr Walker also recognized the probability that *the NUM will* continue with their "totally unreasonable and unwarranted demand" for every pit to remain open, it is *hardly* likely that tomorrow's talks will be fruitful. But at least the public will be better aware, *after the* events of the weekend, of what is really at stake.

THE MESSAGE OF THE CAMERA

It has become unthinkable that we could celebrate any of the great national anniversaries or pageants – like the State opening of Parliament next week – without the presence of television cameras. Complaints may be voiced about, say, subordinating the natural rhythm of a wedding to the broadcasters' camera cues or the turning of Remembrance Sunday into a fashion parade. But since the Coronation was televised in 1953, cameras have on such occasions served the nation. We participate vicariously in an entertaining spectacle; and a sense of community is affirmed. This function goes to the heart of the notion of public service *broadcasting and it* is vital for the health of the BBC that for such broadcasts the public still tends to turn to it.

This function of cameras was alluded to in the letter from Mr Tebbit which we published yesterday. Those scenes in Brighton were no celebration – yet *perhaps* they were. Mr Tebbit's strength of mind in his pain and discomfort, his delicate treatment by a team of firemen: here was a drama with a happy outcome, a cause for praising victim and rescuers. The camera's pictures appealed ineluctably to our common humanity. They fomented our sense of outrage. The pictures were necessary, Mr Tebbit himself says, as a way of bringing home the mundane horror of terrorist bombing. When the IRA says after the event that its object is "government" or "state", we have seen the individual people killed and injured in the assault, the rubble and the waste. On this occasion television *did not alienate. It* served to bring together a community under external attack.

The circumstances of Mr Tebbit's rescue were special. As reported, the fire service welcomed the camera crew's bright lights in illuminating the shattered hotel. The pictures went out live, too; it would take a very sobersided editor to have sacrificed their immediacy to scruples about privacy. *Yet such scruples* are needed. Ministers of the Crown are public figures, even in their pyjamas. In other circumstances, with private individuals (wives, for example) television should draw a veil over suffering; a clever director would find other pictures to make the point.

Mr Tebbit suggests a line be drawn between publicity of terrorist acts and mere accidents. Yet cameras, controlled by a scrupulous editor, have their place in recording disaster. For in even the most banal of accidents the demeanour of victims, rescuers and bystanders can hold up a not always flattering mirror of ourselves and *our society. Where a line needs* to be drawn is between incidents where the camera, an innocent eye, records an event and those – demonstrations, picket lines and the like – where the presence of the cameras incites, where television itself becomes an actor in the play. Editors, broadcasting organizations and their cameras run a regular risk of being manipulated by belligerents to provide free publicity for stage-managed *events. They are aware* of it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bringing back Ethiopia from the brink of starvation

From the President of Magdalen College, Oxford

Sir, We must of course do all that we can to help the starving people of Ethiopia, but if similar catastrophes are to be avoided in future it is important to recognize that the *fundamental cause of the present* crisis is not the weather but Government policies.

In 1982 I was asked by the Government of Ethiopia to head a large team of Western economists and to prepare a comprehensive study of economic policy. In our report of September of that year we emphasized the deteriorating conditions in the countryside and stated *quite frankly* that

the major weakness in the economy has been agriculture. In the agricultural sector as a whole production increased *only 1.7 per cent a year* (from 1974-75 to 1979-80). That is, agricultural output per head declined on average about 0.8 per cent a year. A continuation of this trend *would have dire consequences as it* would result in the rapid impoverishment of the sector which contains 85 per cent of the nation's population. Clearly, this cannot be allowed to continue.

Alas, it was allowed to continue. Our warning was ignored, our policy suggestions were rejected and the report *itself* was suppressed by the Government with the acquiescence of the sponsoring United Nations agency.

My purpose in saying this is not to obtain credit for predicting the horrors that have befallen the *Ethiopian people* – indeed *any* competent economist could have seen what was coming – but to underline the argument in your leader (October 26) that unless policies are changed similar disasters can be expected to occur again in Ethiopia and elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,
KEITH GRIFFIN, President,
Magdalen College,
Oxford.
October 26.

From Dr David Hamilton

Sir, Having been associated with Ethiopia for over 30 years, I *welcome with pride and relief* the magnificent public and Government response that news of the famine there has engendered. I am particularly grateful to the church leaders for their timely intervention, and to numerous people like the two *members of the Anglo-Ethiopian* Society, each with long service in Ethiopia and previous experience of famine relief there, who immediately offered to take unpaid leave to go out to assist in the relief camps.

It is not, however, about the need either *to send more aid or to* overcome the difficulties of its distribution that I now write. Longer-range issues also demand our attention.

The current preoccupation of the Ethiopian Government with internal affairs such as the launch of the new political party and the staging of its recent revolutionary celebrations, its insistence on military victory on both the Eritrean and Somali fronts, and its lack of concern in the human-rights field are elements which have clearly contributed to the present horrors.

As the British Government and the British people throw themselves into a massive campaign to send help, in concert with similar campaigns in Europe and North America, we must, I feel, insist that the Ethiopian government and the Ethiopian people take note of the shortcomings that we see in the Ethiopian Government's present role.

The long-term solution to Ethiopia's increasing incapacity to feed itself must, surely, become its principal political priority. As for other African countries similarly placed, every encouragement should therefore now be given by all outside governments who profess "friendship" to promote priorities such as *road-building, agricultural development* and a genuine concern for human rights in place of the military and more political and nationalistic policies presently preferred in Addis Ababa.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HAMILTON,
164 Brixton Road, SW9.
October 27.

From Mr W. David

Sir, Panic aid was discredited in Cambodia, so compounded the problem in West Africa that now we hear nothing of the worsening conditions in the sub-Sahara, and in Ethiopia will doubtless do little but maintain in comfort a vicious and murderous regime.

Any dispassionate observer of aid in action will bet a penny to a pound that Army mess tins will be brimming and shop shelves bulging well before the first gruel reaches a starving child.

Meanwhile the self-righteous call "for action", sit down to their dinner and, replete, have the energy to again attack the source of evil surplus – the wicked capitalistic, exploitative West.

Panic, hysteria and, yes, hypocrisy are a poor recipe for rational thought, but without a clear plan, there will be no other than nature's solution: people surplus to subsistence will die in misery. So far, we have found only one – however imperfect – system of achieving a reasonable life on earth: free economic man working within a framework of just law.

The first calls for aid to be tied to a freedom platform are coming from the Reagan Administration; and you, Sir, made the same point today (leading article, October 27) – but that was safely in relation to Russia's land problems.

Yours faithfully,
W. DAVID,
29 Frognal,
Hampstead, NW3.
October 27.

From Dr John Black

Sir, The recent publicity given to the famine in Ethiopia has given an incomplete and inaccurate picture of *the situation. The impression has* been given that the famine can largely be relieved by sending aid through Ethiopia and that the areas affected by war, the provinces of Tigray and Eritrea, are inaccessible. In fact, the Tigrayans offered safe conduct to food convoys from Ethiopia into the southern part of Tigray, but this offer was not taken up by the Ethiopian Government.

In Eritrea and Tigray the rural areas and small towns are under the control of Eritrean and Tigrayan administrations and have been supplied for many years by road from Sudan, in the north. The road is rough, difficult and slow, as I have seen for myself, but it is well supplied with fuel and repair stations and it works.

It is now extremely urgent that these two provinces, whose populations are suffering from famine as severely as is the rest of Ethiopia, are helped. The international and voluntary agencies must make available food and transport for the northern route from Sudan. If this is *not done these areas will not benefit* from the aid which is now being organized.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BLACK,
54 Ruskin Park House,
Champion Hill, SE5.
October 26.

From Mr James Skinner

Sir, It is ironical that on the same day (October 27) that your front page headline announces the mobilization of funds and food for famine relief in Ethiopia a small paragraph inside reports the failure of negotiations for replenishing the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Public opinion has rightly been aroused by the horror of seeing on television families dying of starvation in Ethiopia. Our political *leaders have been obliged to respond* to the public outcry which has ensued.

But 40,000 children are dying every day in the Third World from hunger and disease. We have the knowledge and resources to prevent these deaths. All we need is the pressure of public opinion on our democratically elected leaders to make them support action against the causes of poverty not merely to react to isolated symptoms of poverty which happen to attract the attention of the media for a few days.

IFAD was set up specifically and exclusively to help the poorest people in the Third World to be able to feed themselves. Its work is now threatened by the refusal of Britain, *the US and other Western countries* to replenish its resources. Similarly, the highly successful operations of the World Bank in the same field are threatened by the same countries' refusal to give the IDA (International Development Association) *the resources it needs.*

Politicians will tell you, when charged with our failure to meet our responsibilities to those who are starving, that there are no votes in foreign aid. This cynical response can be disproved if the electorate *were only to realize that votes can be* more effective than cheques in helping those whom we see starving on our televisions and the hundreds of millions more whom we never see.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES SKINNER,
Heron House,
Chiswick Mall, W4.
October 27.

Commemoration of arms and men

From Professor Michael Howard, FBA

Sir, Last summer we celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the Anglo-American landings in Normandy in 1944. During those lavish and regally-patronized festivities there was barely a mention of the Soviet Union, the heroism of whose peoples and the skill of whose soldiers made possible not only those landings but, eventually, the victorious conclusion of the war.

Presumably we shall be celebrating the fortieth anniversary of that conclusion next summer on a yet more extensive scale. Planning for those celebrations must already have begun. I trust therefore that it *is not too late to express the hope* that this time we shall get it right, and that the Soviet Union as well as the United States should be invited to share fully in all our ceremonies. Naturally we should expect to be invited to take part in their celebrations.

The tragic position of the Germans, who fought no less heroically and suffered no less terribly for the nightmare regime from which they were ultimately liberated, should also be sympathetically *recognized.*

The whole enterprise needs to be planned with great care and tact, but everything possible should be done, both fittingly to commemorate the terrible sacrifices of that war, and to strengthen the friendship and reconciliation of all the peoples who suffered in it.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
October 26.

Puzzling pound

From Mr Hugh Barrett

Sir, I am puzzled. Some five years ago one of the principal planks in the Conservative election platform was determination to give us a strong pound. Without it we would lose the respect of the nations and be greatly humbled. A strong pound was a Good Thing and a weak pound a shocking Bad Thing.

That, I suppose, was the accepted wisdom of the day. Now apparently something has happened to alter the wisdom. Can anyone explain in simple terms why today, with the pound scraping the bottom, the Chancellor is not worried by what was previously regarded as a symptom of acute economic ill-health?

What factors have changed to make this right-about-upside-down-turn-around a matter of no consequence?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH BARRETT,
Moat Farm,
Wetheringsett,
Stowmarket,
Suffolk.
October 20

Threat to mountain

From the Chairman of the Scottish Wild Land Group

Sir, The Secretary of State for Scotland must feel ashamed that somebody of the artistic standing of Mr Heaton Cooper should be moved to write to you (October 18) questioning the prospect of commercial afforestation on the Creag Meagaidh SSSI (site of special scientific interest). It has been rightly said recently that "tourists don't come to Scotland to drive through tunnels of sitka spruce" – but there is more to it than that.

By permitting afforestation, Mr Younger has, not for the first time, crudely breached the supposedly protective legislation of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and gone against the advice of the Nature Conservancy *Council.* He was careful to say that the Creag Meagaidh decision did not prejudice any future decision on afforestation on SSSIs. In other words, no designated site in Scotland is safe.

Conservation bodies in Scotland are united in their condemnation of Mr Younger's decision. There was an important principle at stake and it has been most regrettably ignored.

The whole system of approval and fiscal advantages for conifer planting is out of kilter and needs overhauling – as was recommended *by the* House of Commons Public Accounts Committee in 1980. Otherwise it is clear that more important conservation sites will disappear under the bleak monoculture of sitka spruce, whose end-*products*, we would suggest, in no way justify the vast sums of public money expended in producing them.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER SMITH, Chairman,
Scottish Wild Land Group,
93 Queen Street,
Alva,
Clackmannan.
October 18.

Among the Frenglish

From Mr Sebastian Peake

Sir, It did seem a strange admission from a spokesman for the assembled Houses of Parliament to President Mitterrand's speech that "over 90 per cent of us couldn't understand what he was talking about".

Anybody would have thought that he was speaking in a provincial dialect of Serbo-Croat, rather than in the beautiful and ubiquitous French language, which, I think, would be generally accepted as the alternative lingua franca of the educated European.

Yours sincerely,
SEBASTIAN PEAKE,
20 Ganden Road, SW4.
October 25.

Maiden Castle dig

From Professor Emeritus C. F. C. Hawkes, FBA

Sir, English Heritage's reasons for its Maiden Castle dig, as disclosed by its Chief Executive (October 19) in reply to Mr Tatton-Brown, of the *British Archaeological Trust* (October 13), do certainly show purposes which may allay some of the fears, which its press release aroused, of its intending the excavation to be simply a showpiece. The 1986 World Congress, based on *Southampton*, will see it on a tour that will also include Professor Cunliffe's Danebury; comparison between the two cannot fail to be instructive.

Mortimer Wheeler's excavations, 1934-37, did indeed leave more to be revealed about the earliest settlement, the sequence (apparently broken in the Bronze Age) on to the Iron Age fortress, Roman temple and Saxon burial, and the difficult eastern entrance with its (partly) "war" cemetery. But the new dig should neither belittle his methods, the most advanced of their day, nor cloak some mistakes that he made, and some misinterpretations: *notably* those that presumed a connexion with Caesar's conquest of Brittany, disproved by his own excavations there in 1938 (published 1957).

It should follow up long-standing criticisms by setting its own fresh findings alongside his, while leaving no doubt of the debt that research upon hill forts owes to his brilliance. If the new director keeps both *purposes steadily in view, his dig* will be good archaeology and also good manners.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER HAWKES,
19 Walton Street,
Oxford.
October 21.

Causes of caries

From the Director General of the Sugar Bureau

Sir, In his letter of October 18, Mr Watson James writes that the consumption of sugar is directly related to the incidence of dental decay.

Sugar is one of a number of carbohydrates, any of which can be fermented by bacteria and cause caries. Dental caries is a multifactorial phenomenon that requires at least three preconditions: the presence of a susceptible tooth; the presence of micro-organisms; and dietary factors.

Dental caries is primarily a disease of children. However, over the last 10 years there has been a dramatic improvement in children's teeth mainly attributable to fluoridation. In the UK, for example, there *has, according to the Federation* Dentaire Internationale, been a 3.6 per cent decrease between 1973 and 1983 in the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth of 12-year-old children.

In England today 50 per cent of the five to six year-old children are caries free and the average number of decayed teeth of 12-year-olds is no more than three. This means that we have already achieved two of the global goals set by the World Health Organisation for achievement by the year 2000.

In view of the enormous progress that is being made to improve dental health, the suggestion of a tax on sugar and confectionary is clearly unnecessary. Moreover were such a tax to be imposed on sugar, which is a basic staple product, it would have the immediate effect of increasing the price of food and drink, which would bear most harshly on those who could least afford to pay it.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SHERSBY,
Director General,
The Sugar Bureau,
120 Rodney House,
Dolphin Square, SW1.
October 18.

Religion in schools

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers

Sir, May I assure your readers concerned about the teaching of religious education (letters, October 24) that the National Union of Teachers has not called for the end of compulsory religious education in our schools. It is most unfortunate that some press reports have created that impression.

The union recognizes that the issue is a sensitive one, and that is why we are seeking the views of teachers and religious organizations alike. But we are not embarking on a *consultation exercise in order to find* out what is taught in schools. We are already well aware of the wide range of syllabuses available for religious education.

As a national union, we would not presume to interfere in the way any school subject is taught or even whether it should be taught. But we are interested in other people's views on whether religious education should remain compulsory, and whether the present *arrangements reflect* the cultural diversity in our society.

Yours faithfully,
FRED JARVIS, General Secretary,
National Union of Teachers,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
October 25.

Protection of churches

From the Secretary of the Victorian Society

Sir, Lord Sandford (October 3) argues that the word "exemption" should not be used to describe the Church of England's position on listed-building control since the Church has its own system, which he claims is both stricter and more successful. This special pleading should not go unchallenged. Your own leader emphasized that the Anglican Church was indeed given a special exemption in 1913 and that other denominations have enjoyed the same exemption largely by *oversight.*

Over the past 70 years public attitudes towards the preservation of historic buildings have radically altered, with greater protection now accorded to listed buildings. But in recent years especially so many *important* nineteenth-century churches and chapels have been demolished, or ruthlessly remodelled, that the exemption should not be tolerated any longer. All listed buildings ought to be subject to the same system of control. The secular *system* is widely understood and allows adequate representation by amenity societies and the public. It does not always work perfectly, but then neither does the Anglican system (as Mr Blair makes clear in his letter of October 9).

The argument that the success of church appeals is related to the ecclesiastical exemption is a doubt*ful one. There is little evidence for* this; neither does the argument that ecclesiastical buildings are, by virtue of their special nature and use, essentially different from other buildings, bear examination. It could equally well be applied to other specialised building types.

Even if the Church of England contrives to retain its exemption, there can be no justification for allowing this to other denominations. Not only have they on the whole a very poor record in conservation, but the organisation of all the non-Anglican churches, including the Roman Catholics, would *make* really effective *control* impossible, even if they were to show (as even now they do not – witness Mr Hubbard's letter of October 6) any genuine awareness of a duty to exercise such control.

Yours faithfully,
JENNIFER M. FREEMAN,
Secretary,
The Victorian Society,
1 Priory Gardens,
Bedford Park, W4.
October 16.

Cost of justice

From Mr Julian Trahair

Sir, Your editorial of October 19 concerning the cost of justice has a sting in its tail. For the main part you deal with the unfairness of the *legal aid system* to the unassisted private litigant, and then conclude by attributing fault in part to "the grossly inflated cost of litigation caused by high fees".

Since court fees are not substantial, this must refer to the fees of the legal profession. Your conclusion, in that it takes a ritual swipe at the legal profession is highly fashionable and the advantage of making a gross generalization at the end of an article is that you do not have to justify it.

In my opinion, as a solicitor with experience of civil litigation in the provinces, the work done is properly represented in the legal fees charged. I therefore take issue with your statement not only because I disagree with it, but because I believe *that editorials* should only contain strongly expressed opinions which are the result of clear and careful reasoning.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN TRAHAIR,
Treluggan Manor,
St Erney,
Landrake, Cornwall.

Merits of fixed defence

From Mr John Keegan

Sir, The "military unfashionableness of fixed defence" deplored by Patrick O'Brien in his letter on Nato strategy in Central Europe (Sep*tember 12) will persist if he argues* that fortification must always be *à la Maginot* or that the only non-military objection to it turns on the sterilisation of some farm land in Germany.

There are many other objections. *First, political*: the building of anything like a Maginot Line along the central front would so dramatise the division of the two Germanies as to ensure a West German veto even on the start of the work.

Second, financial: permanent fortification of the steel and concrete type has always been expensive, sometimes unbearably so, as the attenuation of the Maginot Line at *the Belgian frontier in 1936 itself* demonstrated. At Maginot prices, adjusted to 1984 values, a similar line along 500 miles of the inner German border would cost £20,000m, or rather more than either the British or West German annual defence budgets.

Third, diplomatic: a central European Maginot would certainly be denounced, and perhaps genuinely regarded by the Warsaw Pact as strategically provocative.

Finally, military: fortification *à la Maginot* consumes quantities of troops better employed in mobile defence, while its high visibility *allows an enemy* to contemplate means of breaching it at his leisure. The fall of the Bar Lev Line sand ramparts to the Egyptians in 1973 was the result of long experimentation by their engineers in the remoteness of the Western Desert.

But effective fortification need not be *à la Maginot*. Nato fears of the Warsaw Pact armies centre *essentially on their possession of a* force of 19,000 tanks. The tank, though conceived 70 years ago this Christmas, remains a highly effective and adaptable weapon. But it has always suffered from a simple disability: unaided, it cannot cross a ditch *more* than half its length wide and a third of its length deep. Confronted by such an obstacle, it must await the arrival of a bridging vehicle or an engineering team. While it waits, it is vulnerable to direct and indirect fire, as even more so are the bridgers while at work.

Ditches of the desired section can now be created in a twinkling if the ground is prepared beforehand with *buried pipeline, to be filled when* required with liquid explosive, at costs approximate to the laying of domestic water mains. So low are the costs that deep belts of such pipelines might be laid athwart all the tankable country immediately *west of the German border.*

The advantages of such preparation – perhaps to be supplemented by the laying of inert minefields – scarcely need enumeration. Because invisible, it would not dramatise the division of the two Germanies; it could scarcely be represented as provocative; it would nor reveal its characteristics to anyone bent on nullifying it. Moreover it would allow large-scale economies in troops needed for mobile defence, while adding little to Nato spending.

Yours etc,
JOHN KEEGAN,
80 St Peter's Street,
Islington, N1.
October 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 29: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, this evening honoured the Council of Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Associations (Chairman, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson) with her presence at dinner at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Governor of the Royal Hospital (General Sir Robert Ford), the Patron of the Council of TAVRA (Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard) and the President of the Council of TAVRA (Colonel the Viscount Ridley).

The Countess of Airlie and the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening at Buckingham Palace received the First Sea Lord (Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse).

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 29: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Service in Westminster Abbey to mark the Centenary of the foundation of Toynbee Hall.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 29: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales's new office building at 399 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 29: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at the Sunfield 50th Birthday Benefit Recital, given by Dame Janet Baker in aid of the Sunfield Children's Home, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, London EC2.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lord Clitheroe will be held in Westminster Abbey today at noon.

A memorial service for Mr Webster Booth will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, today at noon.

Mr Peter Shand Kydd was unable to attend the memorial service for Lord Fermoy because of absence abroad.

Birthdays today

Sir Henry Chilver, 58; Sir Robert Clayton, 69; Sir John Field, 71; Sir Sydney Giffard, 58; Mr Dickie Henderson, 62; Sir Kenneth Hutchison, 81; Sir David Mackenzie Wilson, 53; Sir Ian Maclennan, 75; M Louis Malle, 52; Mr Guthrie Moir, 67; Lord Robertson, 72; Mr W. Shelton, MP, 55; Admiral Sir Gordon Tait, 63; Sir David Wilson, 53; Mr Michael Winner, 49.

Christmas Rose

The Christmas Rose Dance, in aid of Alexandra Rose Day, will be held on Thursday, December 20, at the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London, W8, from 9 pm to 1 am. Guests of 16 years upwards are eligible for tickets which are available at £15 each, to include sangria and light refreshments, from: Mrs L. Weston, 1 Castelnau, Barnes, SW13 9RP.

Arbitrators' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Arbitrators' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Alderman F McWilliams; Senior Warden: Mr F E Rehder; Junior Warden: Mr Kenneth Severn.

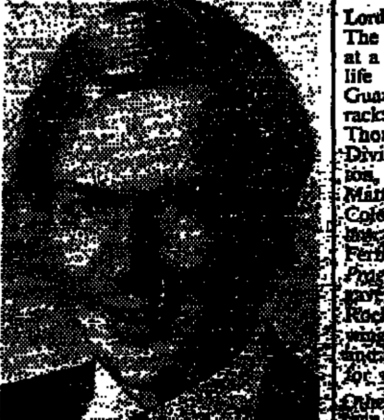
Carmen's Company

The following have been installed as officers of the Carmen's Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr C. F. W. Birch; Senior Warden: Mr O Sunderland; Junior Warden: Alderman Sir Christopher Leaver.

Cymmrodorion Society

The Medal of the Society of Cymmrodorion was presented to Mr Gwynfor Evans and Sir Geraint Evans by Mr Benjamin G. Jones, president of the society.

Latest appointments



Mr Peter Lilley, aged 41, MP for St Albans, who is to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Other appointments include:
Rear-Admiral R. [illegible] to be promoted Vice-Admiral [illegible] November 15 and [illegible] Plymouth, Port Admiral [illegible] port, Commander [illegible] Eastern Atlantic, and Commander Plymouth Sub Area Channel in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir David Brown in May.
Rear-Admiral W. R. S. Thomas to be Flag Officer Second Flotilla in succession to Rear-Admiral D. B. Bathurst in April.
Rear-Admiral D. B. Bathurst to be Director General Naval Manpower and Training in succession to Rear (Vice) Admiral R. W. F. Gerken in May 1985.
Mr R. A. C. Byatt, aged 53, at present on loan to the Ministry of Defence on the staff of the Royal College of Defence Studies, to be Ambassador to Morocco in succession to Mr S. J. G. Cambridge, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service.
Mr A. C. Watson, aged 57, head of the Commonwealth coordination department in the Foreign Office, to be Governor of Montserrat in succession to Mr D. K. H. Dale.
Professor David Ottoson, the Swedish neuroscientist who is chairman of the Nobel Committee for Medicine, has been appointed special adviser in sciences to the Director-General of Unesco. In this honorary position, he will have the status of a Unesco assistant director-general.
Mr John Butcher, aged 37, vice-chairman of the National Deaf Children's Society, to be chairman in succession to Mrs Wynn Osborn-Clarke.

Memorial services

Lord Fermoy
The Princess of Wales was present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Fermoy held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev J. Neville Thomas, Chaplain to the Household Division, the Rev Ernest Swinnerton, and the Rev Laurence Matthews officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] brother-in-law, read [illegible] and Lord Fermoy, son, read from *Pilgrim's Progress*. [illegible] Beresford gave an address. [illegible] Frances Roche [illegible] for the [illegible] Mendelssohn and [illegible] Thanks [illegible] Porter.

Others present included: [illegible]

Angela Countess of Antrim
Requiem Mass for Angela Countess of Antrim was celebrated by Father Michael Richards, who also read the third lesson, at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, yesterday. The Hon James McDonnell, brother-in-law, and Mr Christopher Simon Sykes read the other lessons. The Hon Hector McDonnell, son, gave an address. Mgr A. N. Gilbey was robed and in the sanctuary. Among others present were: [illegible] and Mr Martin Drury (National Trust).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. White and Miss J. F. Travers
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs W. S. White, of Haxby, York, and Jane, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Paul Travers, KCB, and Lady Travers, of Battersea, London SW11.

Mr M. C. Incledon-Webber and Miss P. Konsta
The engagement is announced between Marcus Charles, son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Incledon-Webber, of Devon, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Konsta, of Bristol.

Mr C. Lawson-Smith and Miss M.-L. Palmer
The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Lawson-Smith, of The Barbican, London, and Marie-Louise, daughter of Mr Ian Palmer, of London, and Mrs Jeffrey Coorsh, of Nottingham Terrace, London.

Dr I. R. Sanderson and Miss J. A. Russell
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Sanderson, of Holton, Oxfordshire, and Julia, elder daughter of the late Anthony Russell, and of Mrs Anthony Russell, of Shere, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr R. Knight and Miss C. M. F. Hollman
The marriage took place on October 27 at St John's Church, Enmore Green, Shaftesbury, of Mr Robert Knight, only son of Mr and Mrs John Knight, of Porton, Wiltshire, and Miss Margaret Hollman, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Arthur Hollman, of Pett, East Sussex. Canon Douglas Caiger officiated.

Mr S. J. M. Smith and Miss S. R. Stickings
The marriage took place in London on October 19 of Mr Simon Smith, younger son of Dr and Mrs Philip Smith, of Bristol, and Miss Siân Stickings, only daughter of the late Dr C. Ewart Stickings and Mrs Agnes Stickings, of Orpington, Kent.

St Gregory's Society, Downside School

Because of double-booking, the Autumn party of St Gregory's Society, Downside School, arranged for Thursday, November 15, 1984, can no longer be held at the Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre. Instead, it will be held at 114 Mount Street, London, W1, the Jesuit house attached to Farm Street Church. Mass will be celebrated at 6.00pm, followed by the party at 6.30pm.

Luncheon

Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Colonel Alderman and Sheriff Greville Spratt, was a speaker at the annual luncheon of the Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club held at Skinners' Hall yesterday. Dr Keith Gugan presided and the other speakers were Mr Michael Manser, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mr Alderman John Chalstrey.

Dinners

Shipwrights' Company
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Sir John Donaldson and the Sheriffs, was a speaker at the annual dinner of the Shipwrights' Company held at the Mansion House last night. The Prime Warden and Mrs Neary received the guests and the other speakers were Mr G. R. Newman and Sir Monty Finniston. Others present included:

Sir Eric Yarrow, Sir Charles Trinder, Sir Leslie Bowen, Admiral Sir Peter Stanford, Sir James Dunnett, Mr Justice Sheen, Sir Robert Atkinson, Sir David Scott, Sir Ronald Arculus, Commandant V McBride, Mr B P Shaw, the Masters and Clerks of the Ironmongers', Plumbers', Master Mariners' and Engineers' Companies; the Master and Clerk of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, the Chairman of British Shipbuilders, the President of the Royal Institute of Naval Architects, the Chairman of the Baltic Exchange, the President of the City Livery Club; Mr Alderman R C L Gharvet, Mr D B Kimber, Rear-Admiral Morgan-Giles and Mr G R Newman, Wardens, and Mr C H Baylis (clerk).

Royal Society of St George
The Trafalgar dinner of the Royal Society of St George was held in the Captains' Room of Lloyd's last night. The Council Chairman, Mr Nicholas Parker was the host, and the president, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colin Cole, presided. The guest of honour was Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede
Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede entertained representatives of the Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management Association at dinner at the House of Lords yesterday.

Service dinner

Council of TA & VR Associations
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were present at a dinner given by the Council of TA & VR Associations at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, last night. Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, patron of the council, was the host. Others present included:

The Countess of Airlie, Sir Philip Moore, Viscount Ridley, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, General Sir Robert Ford, Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett, Colonel M B Haycock, Colonel G S P Carden, Commodore R C Hastie, Major-General J F Mottram, Air Vice-Marshal W F Herrington, Major-General W Bate, Brigadier T R Birkett, Major-General J M W Badcock, Colonel J H Neale, Colonel R G Madocks, Colonel T E Forman-Hardy, Colonel R T M Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel J Stirling, Colonel F J K Williams, Colonel M S Lee-Browne, Colonel J D Bolton, Colonel R M Stewart, Colonel G H K Corsar and Colonel T L May.

Latest wills
£137,182 to help other blind people

Mrs Ethel Vernon, of Biddulph, Staffordshire, left estate valued at £140,182 net. After personal bequests totalling £3,000 she left the residue to the Blind Centre, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, with the wish it be used "for the purpose of teaching blind people something to occupy their minds in order that they shall not be as lonely as I have been in my blindness".

The 7th Earl of Strafford, of Hexham, Northumberland, left 78,664 net.

Mrs Nina Geraldine Christopherson, of Maidstone, who died on July 31, left £235,782 net. Her son, Michael Christopherson, of Tonbridge, insurance broker, who died on June 6, left £240,775 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Handley, Mr Richard Sampson, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, cancer surgeon £194,279
Smith, Dr Alan Ambery, of Leeds £243,574
Thorne, Mr Walter Edward, of Milford Haven £270,976
Tillich, Mr Frederick William, of High Wycombe £253,870
Asghar, Mr Essagh Bet Cheikh, of Tel Aviv, estate in England and Wales £380,762

Welsh bridge congress is oversubscribed

So many players wanted to compete in the Welsh Bridge Union's thirty-first national congress at the Seabank Hotel at Porthcawl that many would-be entrants had to be turned away. (Our Bridge Correspondent writes). There were 73 tables in play at the five-day congress, which ended on Sunday. Results: [illegible]

Middle Temple

Mr C J Benson, vice-chairman and managing director of MEPC and chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation, has been elected an Honorary Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

Science report
Sacred scarabs go to work in Australia

By David Nicholson-Lord

The scarab or dung-beetle, sacred to the Egyptian sun-god and revered by the Etruscans, is undergoing a renaissance in Australia, where it has been assigned the task of burying the manure of 25 million cattle. Latest reports indicate that it is coping remarkably well.

Scarabaeus sacer, despite its status in early civilizations, has been routinely abused for much of history. The Elizabethan satirist, Stephen Gosson, wrote: "The scarabe flies over many a sweete flower and lightes in a cowshard". But it is precisely its noxious routine of tunnelling in ordure that makes it so valuable to the cattle rancher.

The Australian ranchers faced a major "dung management" problem, according to *Ceres*, the journal of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization. Four-fifths of the nitrogen content of manure escapes into the air if it is left on the surface to dry. Droppings, if not mixed with soil, smother forage and provide an ideal breeding ground for flies and intestinal worms, a health risk to livestock and humans.

Available land also comes into the equation. The annual droppings of 25 cattle would, it has been calculated, cover a hectare. The product of Australia's 25 million would thus, if left unturned, take up an area roughly the size of Devon and Cornwall. Moreover, some American studies indicate that cattle do not like grazing close to droppings.

The value of the scarab lies in its habit of aggressively searching for fresh manure. "They will fly several miles to find it and once it is located they fight fiercely among themselves for the most succulent morsels", *Ceres* reports.

After feeding, they dig tunnels beneath the manure and push small balls of broken-off dung down them, in which the female lays her eggs. The burrowing of the beetles and the breaking-up and partial disposal underground of the dung accelerates its disposal.



Their activities hence make more pasture available – one figure cited is 5 per cent – and also disrupt the surface-bound life-cycle of parasites.

There are 4,500 species of scarab but those native to Australia, although at home with the droppings of kangaroo and koala bear in a woodland setting, find cattle manure on the open plain less to their taste. At the instigation of Australian scientists, help was thus sought from the African scarabs.

The first batches of imported beetles were set loose in Australia's Northern Territory and in Western Australia in 1967. They found few natural enemies and 20 species have since been introduced.

"Today, tens of millions of African beetles are busily burying Australian cow manure", the journal reports.

Species from Africa, Pakistan and Argentina have meanwhile been introduced into the United States by government entomologists. One calculation suggested that prompt burial of all cattle manure on United States grazing lands would save farmers \$2 billion a year.

Introduction of non-native species of animal or plant is known to be a potentially hazardous enterprise. However, there is general agreement that the dung beetles are unlikely to become pests. Adults have no jaws, feed only on dung fluids and live three-quarters of their lives in the dark, under dung or underground. Larvae cannot survive outside the dung ball.

The beetle's success as a dung disposal specialist is complemented by the fact that cattle themselves are alien species on many of the world's grazing lands, their droppings being destroyed only slowly by native organisms. Although new colonies of dung beetle take time to establish, the peripatetic scarab, the article concludes, is apparently here to stay.

Ceres, FAO Review on Agriculture and Development, Vol 17 (1984), No 1, pp 9-10.

Law Report October 29 1984
Crown immunity

Bell v Secretary of State for Defence
Before Mr Piers Ashworth, QC
[Judgment delivered October 26]

Where there was an allegation of negligence by army medical officers and staff in the treatment of a member of the armed forces who had died as a result of injuries received while serving [illegible] not [illegible] section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 afforded a defence in so far as the medical officers were acting in the execution of their duties as members of those forces.

Mr Piers Ashworth, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so held as a preliminary issue in an action brought by the father of the deceased, Wayne Bell, for damages for negligent medical treatment on November 11, 1978.

Mr Robin Stewart, QC and Mr Brian Sommerville for the plaintiff; Mr George Pulman for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the deceased sustained his injuries while serving in the army in Germany. He received a blow to the head while engaged in horseplay.

It was alleged that he was not seen by a doctor for an hour and a half after receiving the injuries. He was then returned to the guard-room, the doctor concluding he did not require treatment.

On being brought back to the medical centre soon after, he was not seen by a doctor for more than an hour. He was then sent to a civilian hospital with allegedly insufficient information on his condition for the civilian medical staff with the result that he died.

His Lordship said that if a doctor concluded that a patient did not require treatment when he did, that was a wrongful withholding of treatment.

However, section 10 of the 1947 Act exempted from liability in tort either the tortfeasor or the Crown, the proviso there provided only applying to cases where the tortfeasor was not acting in the scope of his employment by the Crown. Since the army doctor had throughout acted while on army premises, once he had discharged the deceased to the care of the civilian hospital that was the end of his involvement in spite of his alleged negligence in failing to provide sufficient notes for proper treatment.

In so far as death was caused by medical mistreatment or non-treatment including the failure to provide proper notes, all that was suffered by the deceased while on the Crown's premises.

Solicitors: Close Thornton & Co, Darlington; Treasury Solicitor.

No discretion

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Aksoy
Before Mr Justice Nolan
[Judgment delivered October 26]

When considering an application for leave to remain in the United Kingdom on the basis of marriage by the husband of a woman who was settled here but was not a British citizen, the Secretary of State for the Home Department did not have a discretion within paragraph 126 of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (HC169) to grant the husband leave if the wife was not a British citizen.

Mr Justice Nolan so held in the Queen's Bench Division and refused an application by Mr Burhan Aksoy for judicial review of the refusal by the Immigration Appeal Tribunal to give leave to appeal against an adjudicator's dismissal of the applicant's appeal against a refusal by the secretary of state to grant the applicant leave to remain in the United Kingdom on the basis of his marriage.

Mr Alper Riza for the applicant; Mr Philip Vallance for the tribunal.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that the applicant was Turkish and married to a Cypriot who had indefinite leave to remain here.

His Lordship concluded that paragraph 126 was a rule providing relief for husbands whose wives were British citizens. It conferred no discretion to go outside its terms. Accordingly the application must be refused.

Solicitors: Miss Suzanne Tarlin; Treasury Solicitor.

OBITUARY

MR JOHN HILL
Education reforms in Suffolk

Mr John Hill CBE chief education officer for West Suffolk from 1961 to 1973 and thereafter county education officer of the new county of Suffolk until 1979, died on October 21 at the age of 69.

During a long and distinguished career he served in Wiltshire, Hertfordshire and Cornwall (as deputy secretary for education) before finding his long-term niche in East Anglia.

Hill cultivated the appearance and the bluff and genial manner of a country gentleman and this helped him lead what had once been a rather sleepy local education authority into the major restructuring which followed the local government changes of 1974. He had a gift for communicating with county councillors, teachers, parents and used this to good effect when revised school plans had to be explained at meeting after meeting in towns and villages throughout the county.

He was actively concerned with the education of the handicapped and from 1966 onwards was chairman of the education committee of the Royal National Institute for the Blind. He also was the founding chairman of the Council for Educational Technology from 1973 to 1980, and as a lifelong sporting enthusiast, he was a member of the Sports Council from 1978 to 1980.

He was made a CBE in 1976 and received an honorary doctorate of Common Law from the University of East Anglia.

[illegible] widow and one [illegible]

DR CARL F. CORI

Dr Carl F. Cori, who died [illegible] 87 on October 20 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, [illegible] wife, Gerty Cori, shared the 1946 Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology with the Argentine, Bernardo Houssay.

Born in Prague, then in Austria-Hungary, in 1896 Cori studied medicine at the University there. His collaboration with his future wife Gerty Radnitz began when they were classmates. Service as a lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps of the Austrian Army interrupted his studies but the pair were married in 1920.

[illegible] to America [illegible] the Institute [illegible] Malignant [illegible] New York, and from 1931 was on the staff of the Washington University Medical School in St Louis.

The Coris worked as a team for 34 years, becoming naturalized Americans in 1928 and it was their work on the catalytic and hormonal metabolism of the carbohydrates which led to the award in 1947, specifically for their discovery of how glycogen is converted.

Gerty Cori died in 1957 and Cori married in 1960 Anne Fitzgerald Jones.

M MARCEL BRION

M Marcel Brion, the French writer and historian, died in Paris on October 23, at the age of 88.

Brion was born in Marseilles on November 21, 1895. After distinguished service in the First World War, for which he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, he began by following his father's career at the Bar.

In 1925, however, after practising for only [illegible] years, he chose to embark on a literary career, and to specialize in two areas in which he wrote with particular knowledge: the Italian Renaissance, with especial reference to Michelangelo and Machiavelli; and German romanticism, to which he made a noteworthy contribution by his studies on Schumann and Goethe. He also had a distinguished career as a literary critic, especially by virtue of his articles on German and Italian literature in *Le Monde*, and was elected to the Académie Française in 1954.

Brion published novels and short stories as well as a large number of works on archaeology [illegible] and on [illegible] varied as [illegible] raire and [illegible] Hohenstaufen. [illegible] Pompeii and [illegible] considerable [illegible] in as well as France, while his study of Cézanne, published in 1975, showed considerable sympathy for the achievements of nineteenth century art.

He wrote with great clarity and insight and was one of the best representatives of the tradition of popular writing by genuine scholars to which the French attach the accurate epithet of *haute vulgarisation*.

SIR LANCELOT CURRAN

The Rt Hon Sir Lancelot Curran, who died at his home in Sussex on October 20 at the age of 85, was a Lord Justice of Appeal in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland from 1956 to 1975.

He was born on March 8, 1899, and educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. He was called to the Bar in 1923 and took silk in 1943. During the First World War he served in the RFC and the RAF; in the Second he joined the Army, reaching the rank of major.

In April, 1945, he was elected to the Northern Ireland Parliament as MP for Carrick, co Antrim, and he remained a member until 1949. He served as Senior Crown Prosecutor for co Down and, from 1947 to 1949, as Attorney-General for Northern Ireland.

In 1949 Curran was appointed a Judge of the High Courts of Justice of Northern Ireland, and in 1956 a Lord Justice of Appeal.

He married in 1924 Doris Lee, deceased, and in 1976 Margaret Curran, who survives him. There were two sons and a daughter of the first marriage.

MR JOHN DAVY

Mr John Davy, O.B.E, who died on October 28 of cancer, was a distinguished Science Correspondent of *The Observer* for 16 years and subsequently principal of Emerson College, an adult education centre based on the work of Rudolf Steiner.

Born in 1927, he was educated at Abbotsholme School and Trinity College Cambridge, where he read science. After further study in Germany and training on the *Manchester Evening News* he joined *The Observer*, where his father was Assistant Editor. He quickly became widely known for his ability to explain complex scientific matters to the layman, and was appointed OBE for his achievements in this field.

He then moved on to devote himself fully to teaching and lecturing on the ideas of Rudolf Steiner, latterly trying to link these with modern ecological concerns. He was an exceptionally gifted teacher, and when his illness became known in May this year he received floods of letters from many parts of the world.

He leaves a wife and four children.

MR J. G. VAUGHAN

Mr John Godfrey Vaughan, FCA, chairman of the Charterhouse Group from 1971 to 1977 and a former chairman of Bryan Bowen Kent (Holdings), died on October 13 after a long illness. He was 68.

The son of G. C. Vaughan, he was born on May 2, 1916 and educated at Bedford School. He saw service in the Second World War with the 4th Queens Own Hussars in Greece, North Africa, Italy and Austria and was promoted second-in-command in 1944.

He joined the Charterhouse Group in 1946, was appointed a director in 1953 and deputy chairman in 1968. From 1970 to 1974 he was chairman of George Kent Ltd.

He was twice married, first to Barbara [illegible], who died in 1967 and by whom he had a daughter, and secondly in 1969 to Lucia Maria Boer.

Mr E. E. GATES

Mr E. E. Gates, Conservative Member of Parliament for the Middleton and Prestwich division [illegible] from 1940 to 1951, died on October 12 at the age of 81.

Ernest Everard Gates, the only son of E. [illegible] Gates, was born on May [illegible], 1903, and educated at Repton and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in September 1939 and the following year won the Middleton and Prestwich seat at a by-election.

From 1943 to 1945 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr W. S. Morrison (later Lord Dunrossil), then Minister of Town and Country Planning. He was a company director and a founder member of the Tory Reform Group.

He married in 1931 Stella, daughter of H. K. Simms. She died in 1981.

LORD ST JUST

Lord St Just died on October 14 at the age of 62. The Rt Hon Peter George Grenfell, son of the first Baron St Just, was born on July 22, 1922, educated at Harrow and saw service in the Second World War. He succeeded his father in the barony in 1941.

He married in 1949 Leslie daughter of Condé Nast, of New York. This marriage, of which there was a daughter, was dissolved in 1955 and St Just married secondly Maria Britneva. They had two daughters.

Mr Sydney Robert Raffan, CBE, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade from 1948 to 1969, died on October 16.

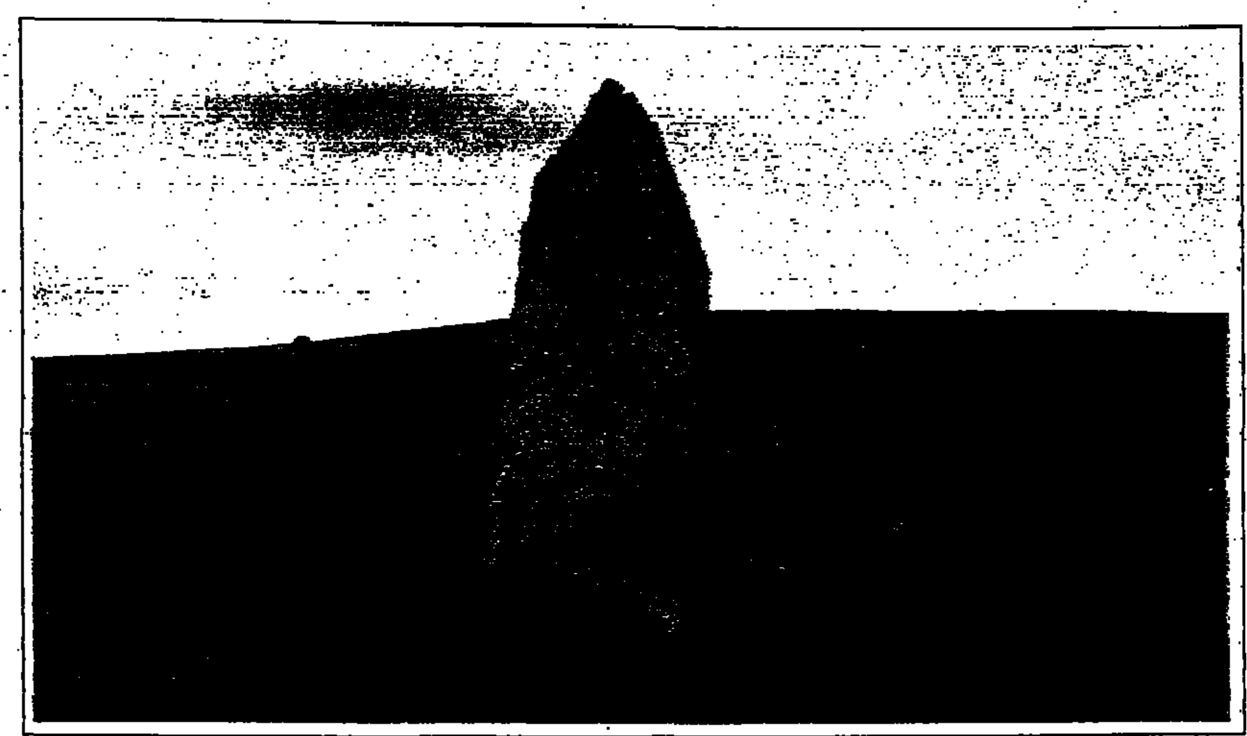
Major the Hon Sir Francis Legh, KCVO, who died on October 26 at the age of 65, was Private Secretary to Princess Margaret from 1959 to 1971, and had previously been assistant Private Secretary to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother from 1956 to 1959. Since 1962 he had been Treasurer to Princess Margaret.

Mr Leslie Gordon Knowles Starke, CBE, who died on October 28 at the age of 86, was Deputy Government Actuary from 1958 to 1963.

Major Arthur John Hughes, MC, who died on October 25 at the age of 70, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire in 1974, and became chairman of the Hertfordshire Police Authority in 1980.



A RAMBLER'S GUIDE TO OUR NEW PIPELINE.



Our pipeline to Mossmorran begins at St. Fergus, travelling beneath the earth through the rich agricultural lowlands to the west of Aberdeen, and quietly past these ancient ritual stones.



Unaware of the pipeline's presence are the terns and other sea-birds that live in abundance around the peaceful waters of Meikle Loch, and in the stillness of the River Ythan estuary.



Slipping quietly past the beautiful Drum Castle, our hidden pipeline carries the gas liquids that are produced along with our oil and gas, over 350 miles away out in the North Sea.



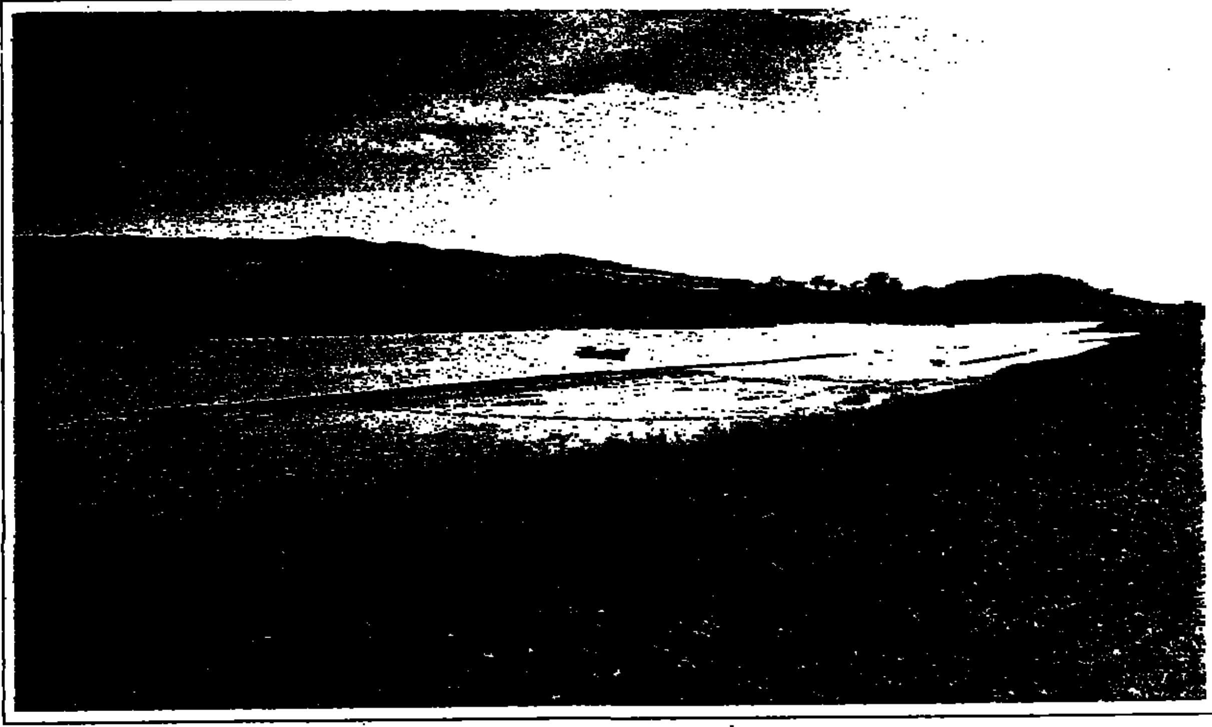
These gas liquids, travelling unseen not so very far from the bloodied ruins of the dreaded Dunnotar Castle, will later be split into ethane, butane, propane and natural gasoline.



As we approach Glamis Castle, childhood home of the Queen Mother, the pipeline passes discreetly by. The gas liquids it transports will greatly benefit Britain for decades to come.



Past this eerie knoll where legend has it Macbeth met the three witches, our pipeline hurries by unsuspected and unseen. A feat we achieved with very little double, double, toil and trouble.

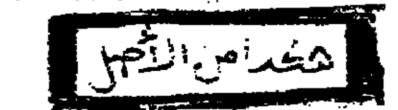


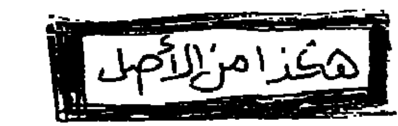
Before work could begin on trenching the pipeline into the bed of the River Tay, we made sure that the salmon who come here to spawn had finished their run upstream.



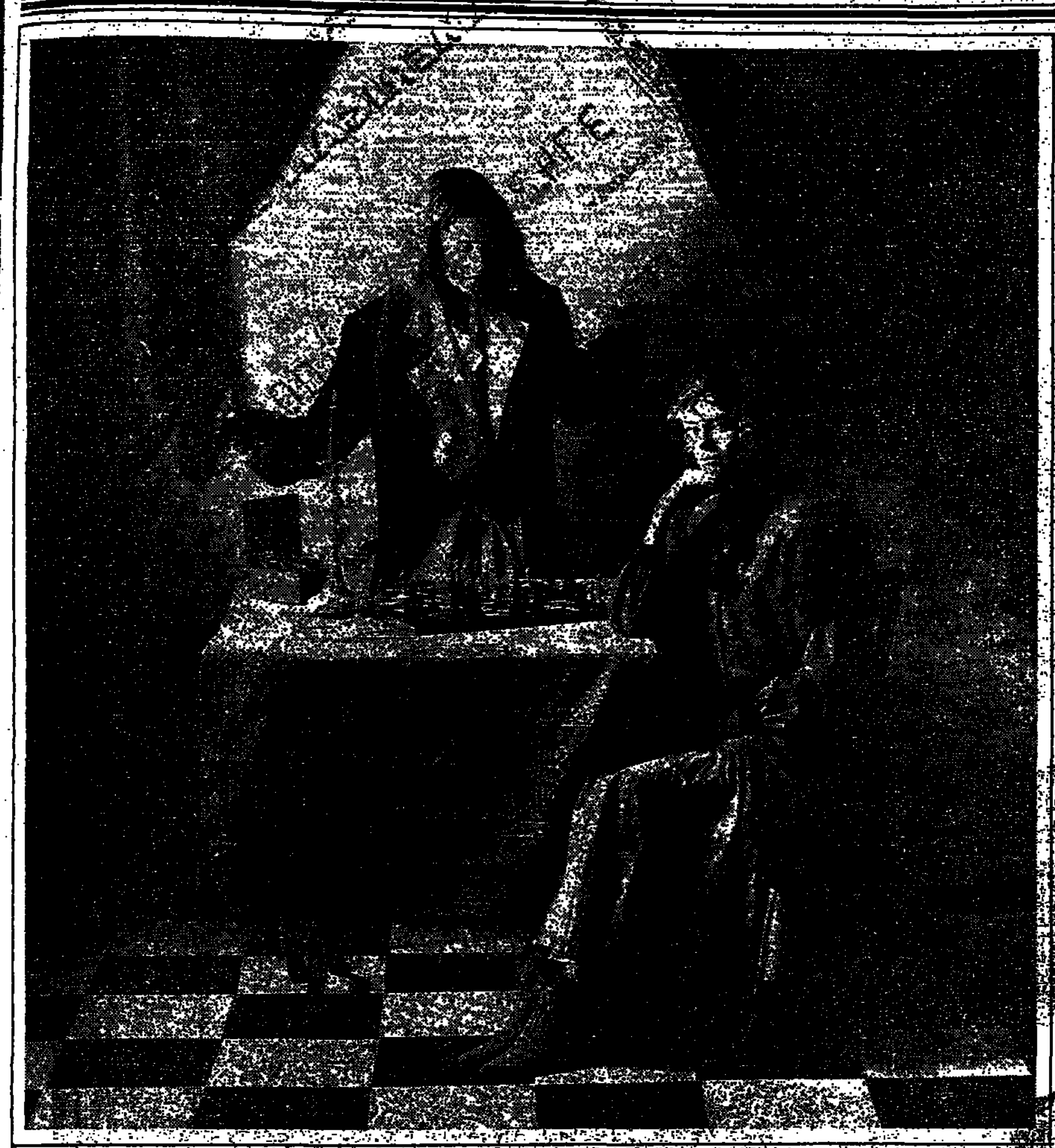
After 138 miles our journey ends at the vast Mossmorran gas liquids plant in Fife. We tucked it into the contours of the land, so that from many aspects, you might miss it altogether.

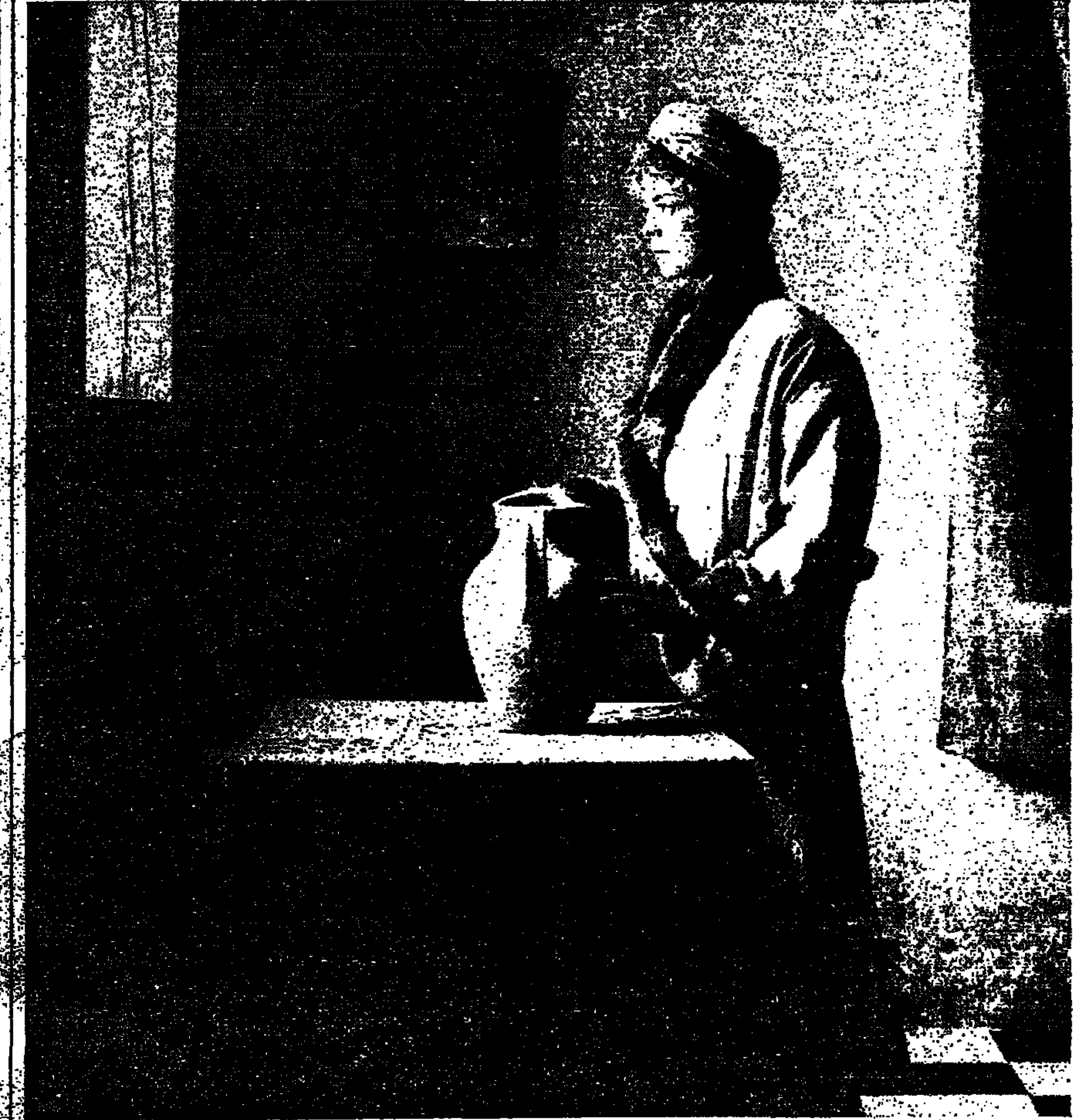
YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL 





FASHION by Suzy Menkes





Master Class

Fashion's frame of reference for fur trimmings is the Russia of the Tsars. It ought to be the Holland of Vermeer.

The Dutch Masters exhibition at the Royal Academy* is a fashion treat as well as a feast of fine art. The quintessential jacket is in plush velvet caught in a pool of light, bound in pale fur and [illegible] breasts. It is [illegible] sensuous in Jan Steen's "The Dissolute Household" when the fur is a cold grey and the velvet has a hard blue tinge. The woman feeding her baby in Gerard Dou's "The Young Mother" is in an almost identical jacket, but in a warm dull olive velvet, sandy fur lapping the suckling baby's head.

The most tactile velvets are the sage green and beige fur against a shimmer of oyster silk skirt in Cornelis de Man's "The Chess Players" or Gabriel Metsu's snowy fur licking the edges of flame red brocade in "The Hunter's Gift."

From Vermeer himself come the swags and drapes [illegible]

[illegible] one of those quirks of fashion history, the same elements that covered the people and interiors of Holland 300 years ago are in style this winter, although for quite different reasons.

Fur and velvet, those two most sensuous fabrics, are [illegible]

[illegible] romanticism [illegible]

The major change [illegible] fur has been the [illegible] approach now used [illegible] signers. [illegible] Canada [illegible] particularly [illegible] of grand fur used in casual ways: a mink and fox [illegible] deep pile fur at the deep [illegible]

[illegible] mary [illegible]

Fur in tandem with fabric makes an important fashion statement used – and this is in the Dutch [illegible] for lapels and collars rather than hems. The velvet collar is also a motif of the season, although Yves Saint Laurent's superb cape [illegible]

[illegible] young designers [illegible] Persian lamb [illegible] houndstooth [illegible] cossack connexion [illegible] fur trimmed accessories look fresher: gauntlets with fur [illegible]



Photographs by Nick Briggs

*B*lack silk velvet lounger (above left, standing), with wild mink collar to order from Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street W1. Fuchsia pink silk faconné dressing gown by Roland Klein £388 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. White satin shirt £64 by Dexter Wong from Post, Hyper Hyper, Kensington High Street W8. Gloves from Bellville Sassoon. (Sitting) Brown check tweed dress £[illegible], matching gilet with fur trim £161 from Bellville Sassoon, 73, Pavilion Road SW1; Robina, Bond Street W1 and Knightsbridge; [illegible] New, Cambridge; Joan Ponting, Birmingham; Cyril Livingstone, Leeds. Orange Indian silk skirt £155, also pink, by [illegible]worthy from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Suede and fur boots £110 by Norma Kamali from Browns.

*C*ream double jersey jacket (above) with squirrel trim to order from Gianfranco Ferre, 23 Brook Street W1. Orange [illegible] bandeau £96 by Graham Smith [illegible] Kangol from Harrods; [illegible], Torquay; Melita, [illegible]; Ambers, Amersham; Joan Ponting, Birmingham.

*V*elvet trimmed claret wool cape £425 (left, standing) and silk blouse from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street W1; 37 Brompton Road SW3. Puritan hat from Laurence Corner Hat Shop. (Sitting) Prussian blue moiré dress £214 by Caroline Charles, 11 Beauchamp Place SW3; Simpson, Piccadilly; Ambers, Amersham; Rebellion, Ashby de la Zouche, Leics.; Young Ideas, Ashbourne. Fox fur cuffs £24.95 Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Black slippers £39, Rider. Hair by Tricia at Molton Brown.

Britain at its boldest

Magical mystery prints from occult stars to devil's horns are a feature of the new prints shown at the spring collections.

British designers are now in print throughout the international shows. Val Furphy and Ian Simpson are an established fabric team, both ex-Royal College of Art and designers of the striking devil print and the pattern of mouth-watering cakes used by Karl Lagerfeld.

Hilde Smith created the bold explosion of graphic symbols for Body Map and is an integral part of their success.

The Crafts Council is currently acting as marriage guidance counsellor to designers and industry.

It aims to channel the creative work of British textile designers into the market place, by underlining the need for short runs and inventive fabrics.

The current Texstyles exhibition shows the work of Hilde Smith, Chapple Hamlin Wright's romantic prints for grand gowns at Harrods and Annie Sherburne's striking work on felt (used by Jean Muir) for the firm of Bury Cooper Whitehead.

Eight design teams are in Textyles which later goes on tour to Skipley, Gateshead, Nottingham, Bradford and Swansea.

The Texstyles Exhibition at the Craft Council Gallery, 12, Waterloo Place, SW1 until November 4.

Hilde Smith/Body Map



Furphy Simpson/Karl Lagerfeld







North Kent



Going down to Kent: looking along the oldest of all routes, the Thames, from Northfleet, and right, landmarks of North Kent, the figureheads and the chapel clock, both at Chatham Dockyards

North Kent feels itself neglected, but tomorrow the Queen is visiting Maidstone, Rochester and Gillingham to see developments as the area turns towards Europe. Anne Warden reports

There is grandeur in the view east along the Thames beyond Dartford. North Kent is not a pretty place, compared with the usual images given to the county, of hops, apples and oast houses, but the lights of its industries at night have an air of power that is much more compelling.

The stretch of land between Dartford and the Isle of Sheppey, with the Medway and its towns, Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham in the middle, has stirred the imagination not only of Charles Dickens, whose father worked at Chatham, but also, with interesting grimness, of George Orwell even though his trip in 1931 was to pick hops. His "proles" in *1984* are thought to owe something to the working people he met in North Kent.

Orwell also noticed, in *A Clergyman's Daughter*, that they did not much like the idea of charity, and the region's efforts to help itself in its present plight echo something of the same.

North Kent is at a watershed: it is more than 400 years since it has had to consider changes in its economy on the scale if faces now. The reason is last year's closure of Chatham naval dockyard, founded in 1547. The Ministry of Defence's cuts to the Navy ended 7,000 jobs at Chatham and left an area said to be at least as big as the City of London to turn to new use. The blow came after the closure in 1982 of the BP oil refinery on the Isle of Grain, with 1,700 workers. The area's other big industries, cement and paper-making, are also shedding staff as new technologies quicken their processes.

Planning the future is not eased by North Kent's patchiness. Its unemployment blackspots, the Medway towns and Sheerness, as badly hit as any of the places thought of as the country's worst, belie the smattering of prosperity more typical of the South-East. The region is having to cope with a scramble for office space on its well-to-do western fringe, as well as the joblessness around the sands and marshes of the Medway.

The other spur to far-reaching change is the road link between the county and the rest of the country, probably the first since the Romans built Watling Street across Kent and beyond two thousand years ago. North Kent is still waiting for its section of the M25 London orbital route, joining it to the national moorway network, but after 1986, when it is finished, the development it brings is expected to overtake the region's old reputation for manufacturing, and transform it into an international distribution centre, with warehousing and transit facilities.

Perhaps the only way in which North Kent can be certain of keeping to its traditions in the future is in its reputation for independence.

The county boasts that its people forced William the Conquerer to accept their terms, hence its motto, "Invicta," unconquered.

Today it is their grand vision of the future, as well as the unemployment problem, that makes many North Kent's leaders think that the region has been treated badly. They consider themselves the nation's link with the rest of Europe, left unrecognized, while the country has strained to pump money into declining places far north and west, away from the industrial centres of Europe, now Britain's main trading area.

Motorways are one area in which North Kent feels it has been neglected, and it might justifiably argue that the same has been true of last year's experimental introduction of freeports, which allow importers and exporters to avoid paying duties on their goods. North Kent's two proposed sites, Stone Marshes near Dartford, and Sheerness and Chatham, were not given the chance.

The region now has a strategy plan, adopted in 1982, to pool resources of its local authorities to improve employment prospects and change the region's image as "a declining industrial area." The county council admits that "certain parts of this urban area have a poor and unattractive environment."

Two years on, the strategy, conceived as closure loomed over Chatham Dockyard, is bringing results. County and district council leaders, as well as Kent West's Euro-MP, Ben Patterson, marched on the Government with a demand, heeded in 1983, for an Enterprise Zone to encourage industry by offering simplified planning terms and exemption from certain taxes. So far the five sites appear to be filling up well.

The county council's employment fund has allocated £1,250,000 in its first two years, to help alleviate youth unemployment in particular, as well as to support the region's seven enterprise agencies, which give advice to new businesses, and for training schemes and other efforts to increase the numbers of jobs.

This year the local authorities have established a Kent Economic Development Board, an independent body chaired by Sir Ronald McIntosh, Chairman of APV Holdings. One proposal is for a business expansion scheme to offer tax relief to encourage investors in Kent to put between £20,000 and £30,000 into local companies which cannot find financial backing elsewhere.

One disappointment has been the Department of Trade and Industry's refusal to grant north-west Kent the status of a Derelict Land Clearance Area, which would have paid all of local authorities' land-clearance costs, and 80 per cent of private developers'.

Now the local authorities are considering other ways to win help with starting the redevelopment of such areas as the former Imperial Paper Mills site at Northfleet. The Government has said it will consider some aid with clearance at Chatham.

Some of the big companies already established in Kent, such as Blue Circle, the international cement company, which has its biggest British works at Northfleet, and GEC Avionics, Kent's largest industrial employer at Rochester, are helping by seconding staff to new industrial developments in the county, taking on the training of young people, and working with enterprise agencies.

Amid the country's efforts to increase trade with Japan, including a trip to Osaka in the past month, Gillingham can boast, so it is believed, that it is the only British town with a Japanese twin or rather, two, the towns of Ito and Yoksuka. Indeed, the exploits of one of Gillinghams's sons are not a bad example of North Kent eccentricity, and some might say adaptability as well. Will Adams, born in 1564, piloted a Dutch ship which ran aground in Japan in 1600, but picked himself up to become an honoured *samurai* warrior.

■ Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, believes that "historically, the people of Kent have proved themselves capable of adapting to new circumstances" and that now, in "another time of considerable change, a new challenge will be squarely faced." Mr Leigh-Pemberton, who is 57, was appointed governor of the Bank of England in December 1982. He is a former chairman of Kent County Council. His family has a 2,500 acre agricultural, forestry and sporting estate near Sittingbourne.

He believes Kent's unemployed may have to be willing to move and be flexible in their efforts to find work – though he expects opportunities to grow with the efforts to attract companies to the area.

Still a draw for tourists

North Kent's patchiness becomes a virtue for tourism. Perhaps unlike the resorts along the county's east coast, which rely more heavily on attracting visitors, the north has variety. It foresees growing scope as a conference centre, and the traces of its history have always had drawing power.

Efforts are afoot to attract more of the foreign visitors arriving or leaving through Dover or Folkestone. They make up a quarter of all Britain's visitors from abroad, and already contribute £65m a year of the £200m that Kent earns from tourism. That is expected to go up as the numbers using the Channel ports, encouraged by the M25, double before the end of the century.

The region's variety, compared with many other parts of Britain, is astonishing: it has tourist attractions derived from the sea, its old industries, the Roman and Norman influxes, past political struggles, pilgrimages, and many well-known people, who have lived there, all within an area of about 30 miles east to west, and less than that from north to south.

Chatham's historic dockyard, when it has found a ship to crown the glories of its old buildings and the naval industries still working there, is likely to draw many tourists, if interest in Britain's seafaring past, at other ports such as Portsmouth, which boasts the Mary Rose, is anything to go by. The dockyard's administrator, Alastair Wilson, believes that it will be "one of the most complete pre-nineteenth century dockyards anywhere in existence."

The dockyard, where Nelson's flagship, Victory, was built in 1765, is also looking for more craft industies to join the two commerial companies still working there, one making ropes in the 1,128ft-long Ropery, and another making flags.

Rochester, a few miles away, can offer the second-oldest cathedral in Britain, and its annual Dickens

continued on page 18

From first paper-mill to modern cement-making, a great tradition, on which a future can be built

Industry puts its all into revival

North Kent is one of the country's oldest industrial areas and engineering, paper-making and quarrying – which would lead to cement-making – had started here long before the industrial revolution spurred other, by more widely noted places to the creation of wealth. Dartford claims the country's first commercial paper mill, founded four centuries ago, by Sir John Spielman, jeweller to Queen Elizabeth I. The area's mineral riches were known at least 50 years ago, when the church at Swanscombe was carved from a solid block of chalk. Further east, at Chatham, the shipbuilding and engineering industries for the nation's defence at sea, began on the Medway mud with the building of the Grace Dieu in 1488. The dockyard proper was begun in 1547.

It was the dockyard's closure last year which stung the region into enormous efforts to revive itself. About 4,000 of its 7,000 workforce were left without jobs. The prospect of Chatham's naval past being reduced to its pre-industrial mud once more, with acres of derelict land to be cleared and developed, has been a fearsome blow. The Chatham closure followed all too soon after the closure, with the loss of 1,700 jobs of the BP oil refinery on the Isle of Grain at the mouth of the Medway in 1982.

The cement and paper industries too, have closed some works in Kent and are employing fewer people as new technologies are introduced. Bowater Scott at Northfleet is investing 20 million on the automation of manufacturing "disposable tissue" (lavatory paper – though it also makes kitchen towels and so on). About 20 jobs are likely to be lost at the end of this year from among its 1,600 employees, even though the 68,000 tonnes a year mill is considered one of the industry's biggest.

Wiggins Teape, part of BAT Industries had eight machines at its factory in Dartford 20 years ago but now plans to use only one with a workforce of 240 making carbonless copying paper, which is processed further in Belgium and South Wales. The other big regional paper company is Reed International at the Empire Paper Mill, Greenhithe.

Blue Circle, the international cement company, has its biggest British works at Northfleet, but the cost of the investment it is making in bettering its process is likely to pave the way for job losses. Much of a £26m investment is being spent on measures aimed at cutting energy costs, reducing coal needs by 5 per cent. Instead of making liquid slurry, which demands great amount of heat before chemical changes can happen, the company is to make cement raw material cakes by using newly developed, longer lasting cloths in its filter presses which squeeze out the moisture. The company is also closing its old Holborough works in Snodland because of the wet-to-dry process developments, and is moving the works' special cements – sulphate resisting and oil well cements – to Swanscombe, again for the sake of more efficient manufacturing with the disappearance of 230 jobs.

One of the few big Kent companies not shedding staff is GEC Avionics, the county's largest industrial employer with nearly 6,000 employees at Rochester. The company, which was formerly Marconi Avionics, has been in Kent virtually since its founding in the mid-fifties. It has won Queen's Awards for Technology and Exports for two years running and has exported more than £750m worth of goods in the past decade. Its various plants at Rochester – including Falcon Building with its specially-stablized foundations for precision manufacturing – produce guidance systems, combat aircraft controls, test systems and carry out flight automation research.

> *The aim is to improve derelict areas, develop Chatham Dockyard, progress on industrial estates and help local firms*

Another company with its UK production and head office in Rochester in Fisher Control Valves, which employs 520 people. Akzo Chemie, the Dutch company, has works at Gillingham; Lloyds of London has had 1,000 administrative staff at Gun Wharf, Chatham, since 1978. Lucas CAV, producing rotary pumps, has been in the Medway Towns since 1947, and employs 2,500 people; Jubilee Clips, in the area for 70 years, boasts its inroads into the Japanese market.

But it has been clear for some time that North Kent's problems far outweigh individual companies' successes. The Medway Towns' unemployment rate is about 16.5 per cent, with 14,407 registered. Kent's total last year – 64,144 by December – was thought to be going up faster than in the rest of the country, with the worst-hit areas in the north of the county, which had a total of 24,063 jobless at the end of 1983. The number of long-term unemployed has been increasing and the gap has widened between areas like Maidstone and Dartford, where unemployment is relatively low, and the hard-hit Medway Towns and Sheerness.

The closure of big industries, like the Isle of Grain refinery and the Chatham dockyard, have left great swathes of land to be cleared for new use. Office developments appear to be lopsided, with the most vigorous markets on the western fringe, for example in Sevenoaks. Jobs in construction have expanded in Sheerness and Dartford, and North Kent's service industries have grown, but manufacturing jobs have dwindled by 12.7 per cent. The area has been left off the government's Assisted Areas map, which also determines the distribution of most of the funds from the European Communities and its Enterprise Zone is still at an early stage.

North Kent has also lost out on the Government's other trade experiment, the introduction of freeports, which are expected to increase exactly the kind of transit business the county is hoping to secure, by easing import and export duties and restrictions. Now hope for the potential freeport sites put forward, Stone Marshes and Sheerness/Chatham, are pinned on the experiment working elsewhere.

Kent has a relative lack of high technology industries, which are deemed to be the job-makers of the future. The effort to achieve this in North Kent is likely to be concentrated on making site attractive and providing the transport links that have seen companies mushrooming along the M4 west of London.

Local authorities in North Kent have united to produce a strategy for rescuing the region: aiming to improve derelict areas, develop Chatham dockyard, push forward progress on the region's industrial estates, expedite road schemes and help local companies. The four district councils, Swale, Gillingham, Gravesham and Rochester-upon-Medway, and the county council credit their joint effort with getting the Enterprise Zone and are jointly offering premises to small businesses under five schemes.

Prospects have brightened at Chatham Dockyard and the commercial port run by the Medway (Chatham) Dock Company has started operating with £11m Government backing. The main part of the dockyard has been taken over by the Government-backed English Industrial Estates, which claims there is "extremely high interest" from companies in developing the area.

Even so, the task, particularly in the main 360-acre area (where demolition is still going on) is colossal.



Blue Circle's cement factory at Northfleet, its biggest British works, where £26m is being spent to cut energy costs – but other changes will mean fewer jobs, a development all too common in the region

Unfair, says Mr Euro



Patterson: "Practically no European money goes to North Kent".

Ben Patterson, Kent West's Euro-MP, believes the region has been unfairly treated in the allocation of funds, both from the Government and from the European Communities. "What really annoys local authorities", he says, "is that they are always lumped with the affluent South-East. It's an extraordinary policy, considering the unemployment rate."

One problem Kent now has to cope with was incentives such as assisted area status, drawing companies away from places such as the Medway towns to other parts of the country where they could get more benefits.

But he does not believe solution would be to make the region an Assisted Area, even though one of the consquences, he says, "is that practically no European money goes to North Kent, whereas European money is slapped on with a great big brush for example to North Wales. The discrepancy is colossal."

Now, he says, he is trying to press for a way round the way money is distributed, and trying to increase funds which are not linked to Assisted Area status.

Mr Patterson, aged 45, is well-placed to put North Kent's case a Strasbourg. He has been European Democratic Group spokesman on the European Parliament's social affairs and employment committee, and a member of the committee on budgetary control. Since this year's European elections he has been a member of the committee on economic and monetary affairs and industrial policy. He is a member of the Conservative Party's Bow group, and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read modern and medieval languages; and at the London School of Economics.

The Enterprise Zone idea came late to the region, but is already giving cause for optimism

A lot of faith down among the empty factories

North West Kent's Enterprise Zone, which was given its status in November 1983, is one of the more recently-begun of the 25 so far designated in Britain. It might be fairly claimed that Kent, associated in so much official thinking with the prosperous South-East, has won its help particularly hard, and far behind places such as Glasgow's Clydebank.

It is only with the closure of the Chatham dockyard that North Kent's losses have begun to be seen as on the same scale as the demise of industries in Glasgow or elsewhere.

The region, indeed, has many of the same characteristics as the hard-hit west of Scotland, but in a smaller area: the Medway Towns, where most of the Enterprise Zone sites are, have suffered in the same way from having had what many see as too narrow an industrial base to survive the economic recession without special help.

At the moment, even with the enterprise Zone, North Kent's is a bleak situation into which it is putting a great deal of faith, in the hope of filling the 125 acres on five sites, on the strength of planning relaxations and tax concessions. It is an enormous undertaking, for local councils, industries, and other bodies.

The Medway Towns already have many vacant offices and factories waiting for the industries they want to attract. It might seem, therefore, that building even more industrial units is folly. The estate agents' chronicles of empty factories still in working order – electricity sub-station on site, effluent treatment plant, loudspeaker system, and the rest – give an impression of left-over shells from past prosperity, ready for decline.

But early expectations have been high. Mr Patrick Jenkin, secretary of State for the Environment said during a helicopter tour of the zone that it was "way ahead" of some of the country's other enterprise areas, bringing 1,000 jobs before its designation last year, the final planning approval. Hopes at the start were that the zone would draw £100m of investment and create 12,000 jobs.

Now, a year into enterprise status, Kent County Council claims that the zone "may become one of the most successful in the UK", because of the interest shown by industry. It says there has been "a constant flow of inquiries" to the Medway Development Office.

It appears that the provisions of an Enterprise Zone – the easing of planning controls, exemption from development land tax, local authority rates and industrial training levies, and allowances for capital expenditure – have greatly increased the numbers of companies inquiring about moving their businesses to North Kent.

Gillingham Business Park has occupants for more than 500,000 sq ft of its premises, including Tiffany Foods, Jubilee Clips, Amcaco Hydrospace, Lucas CAV, Photo Productions, Magnet and Southerns, MFI, and B&Q. Sports and Leisure Developments is building an ice rink.

Grosvenor Developments, its developers, see "good design and construction" as among its priorities. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grosvenor Estates. Plans for the future include having banks and restaurants on the Park, which was inaugurated by Lord Trenchard, then Minister of State for Industry, in October 1979, before the area was given enterprise status. Charles Firth, Grosvenor's project manager,

One spin-off is that interest has grown in sites near the zone although they have different status

credits efforts to promote the park before enterprise status was given, for much of the interest which he says is increasing, in the park. The average space let per year for the past five years has been 100,000 sq ft a year.

The 23-hectare Temple Industrial Estate in Strood was an established industrial estate which had been left vacant in the past few years when enterprise status was given. Now 750,000 sq ft of floorspace has been taken, and occupants include Fisher Controls, Nestledown Beds, Gomba Stonefield, Millwood Joinery, Aughton Intruments, Procell Plastics and Fraber Engineering. Virtually all the premises already built, it appears, have been sold.

One of the biggest developments on the Temple estate has been the setting-up of a £6m distribution centre by Tesco, the supermarket chain. Another is work on the former Martin Earles cement works on the site, being done by Blue Circle.

Medway City Estate, on 130 acres, of which 77 acres is Enterprise Zone, on the Frindsbury Peninsula on the north side of the Medway at Strood, has occupants including William T Eden (Importers), Medway Rice Company, Cliffe Constuction, W E Haselden, and Auto Renovations, as well as 15 acres "under offer" and plans for industrial units and warehouses totalling another 215,000 sq ft.

The estate is divided into a number of zones, including about 26 acres of warehousing, and industrial, high technology and "nursery" units; larger plots, some of up to 15 acres, on the edge of the Medway; an undeveloped area of about 19 acres which still has to be filled and levelled, and 33.7 acres in a creek which it is hoped will be developed as a 500-berth marina including workshops, a clubhouse, and boat-standing.

Another 45 acres are the concern of Rochester Bridge Trust, a non-profit making charitable organisation, and another 29 acres make up the Howard Estate, of which 16 acres have Enterprise status.

A Staffordshire company, Clarke St Modwen, has taken on the first phase of development of another Enterprise Zone site, the Springhead Enterprise Park in Northfleet, together with Gravesham Borough Council. The aim is to develop between 350,000 and 400,000 sq ft of floorspace on the 11-hectare "green field" site.

The other Enterprise Zone site is Imperial Business Estate on 17.5 hectares which include the former Imperial Paper Mill works, in Gravesend, and have a deep water jetty.

What the agencies d[illegible]

North Kent's enterprise agencies are beginning to move beyond their first task of giving advice. One, for example, the North West Kent Enterprise Agency, is investigating sites for small units in Dartford. But that is for the coming few years. At the moment many of the seven agencies, started by local individuals, companies and other groups, are working like many others across the rest of Britain, on low budgets and in small or old offices.

All have had hundreds of inquiries, involving vigorous efforts from their staffs. Among them, the Medway Enterprise Agency, is facing one of the hardest tasks as unemployment grows in its blackspot area.

In its first two years it has notched up 1,928 clients, and can claim 464 business starts, with 1,234 jobs saved or created. Companies it has helped include a coffee-and-tea-supply service run by Geoff Bradbury and his wife in Strood, and a company supplying sub-aqua diving equipment, run by brothers Stephen and Terence Knight, who have a sports shop in Gillingham.

So far, it says, there ha[illegible]een only 10 failures among [illegible] first 321 starts it has counselle[illegible]

Glyn Thomas, the a[illegible]cy's chairman, who is a [illegible]eral manager at GEC Avio[illegible] in Rochester, credits Gilli[illegible]m's Pier Road development fo[illegible]sing some of the problems the [illegible]ncy first foresaw for very [illegible]mall businesses seeking a p[illegible]e in which to set up. He h[illegible]also welcomed Rochester c[illegible]cil's plans for small units at th[illegible]mer Foster Len factory in Stroo[illegible] Now, he says, the agency is in[illegible]sted in helping to save busine[illegible]s in trouble. It is also con[illegible]ring starting up managed wor[illegible]ops, possibly on the lines o[illegible]lyde Workshops in Glasgow, [illegible]stablished by Stewart A[illegible]son, whose help it has enlisted [illegible]ong others', for a study of feas[illegible]ty.

The big business ele[illegible]nt is strong in North Kent's a[illegible]cies, as elsewhere, although [illegible]maller companies have been [illegible]ng a hand, too. In Swale, the [illegible]ce of Industrial Company Em[illegible]yers, which was behind the s[illegible]g-up of the Swale Enterprise [illegible]ency, now has 160 members.

The tourism success

From page 16

festival in June, with colourful characters in costume. Further west, there is Brands Hatch motor-racing circuit, and another attraction, the Kent and East Sussex Railway counted an increase of 42 per cent in its visitors in 1982.

Hever Castle, the home of Henry VIII's wife Anne Boleyn, drew 27 per cent more visitors than in the year before, and Sir Winston Churchill's home, Chartwell, brings tourists from all over the world. North Kent is also on the pilgrim's route to Canterbury, and the towns along the Thames shore, and others further south, probably have more churches relatively close together than most other parts of Britain.

Even the grimmer parts have a claim to visitors' interest: Swanscombe, besides its cement works, also has Barnfield Pit, now owned by the Nature Conservancy Council, where the skull fragments of what were believed to be the oldest prehistoric human remains in north-west Europe were found. Other historical sites include Fort Amhearst, recently restored, at Chatham.

Next year is expected to draw extra tourists to Chatham, the starting point for the Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race, which in the past has begun from capital cities like Lisbon in Portugal, and Gillingham's ice rink with be another attraction.

More people, it appears, are visiting places of interest, North Kent's strong feature, than in the past: tourist increased by 6 per cent in 1982, compared with a drop of 12 per cent for 1981. Already about 4 million tourists stay for more than one night in Kent each year, and even though three-quarters of them go to the east coast resorts, where 10 per cent of the working population have jobs connected with tourism, North Kent's 5 per cent still derive considerable amount of employment from it.

Kent claims that of the 4 million its 500,000 foreign visitors a year are the largest proportion of all staying visitors to the UK from any county outside London. A surprising number of tourist trips, 13 per cent, are thought to be connected with business, however, and that element appears to be particularly promising for North Kent.

Rochester and Wrotham, on the M20/A20 have new hotels aimed at the business tourist, a large part of the market, it appears, for the two big chains which have built them, Crest at Rochester Airport, and THF.

Kent County Council says the county has more than 100 places suitable for conferences, and has listed them in a guidebook. It also wants to see hotels or other developments for tourist on about 40 sites.

This year the council has been increasing its efforts to turn more from tourism by establishing the Kent Tourism Marketing Organization, with the aim of making Kent a destination for visitors' trips, rather than a place merely passed through.

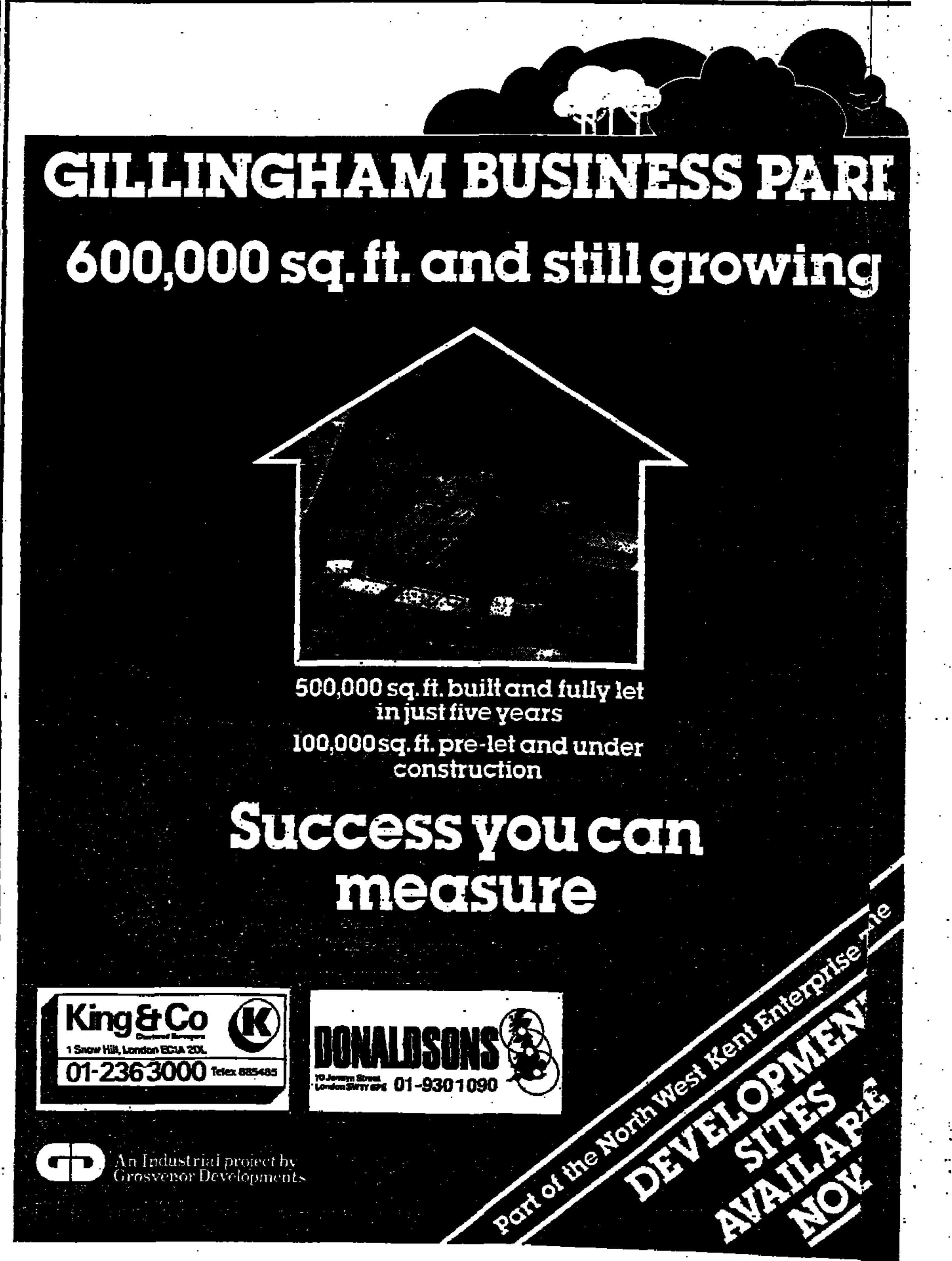
The county has also forged its way ahead of the rest of Britain with an experiment in signposting to make tourist attractions and routes better-known. It has persuaded the Department of Transport to let it lea[illegible] re-year trial, costing £8[illegible]00by the end of the next [illegible]aial year, to direct visitors [illegible]eas of interest.

The county coun[illegible]lso produced free holiday[illegible]ues, and has been giving [illegible]nd to keep tourism informat[illegible] entres open since the Gov[illegible]nent withdrew support in [illegible]8.

A number of the [illegible]tons, including Dartford and [illegible]ester, are promoting them[illegible] as tourist areas, and Nort[illegible] K[illegible]t's theatres deserve to [illegible]tter known. Kent Opera, for instance, which has ac[illegible] a reputation far beyond t[illegible] ounty boundaries, is to pe[illegible] in November at Dartfor[illegible]s new The Orchard theatre.

New life at Chatham Dockyard: ropemaking in the old works





M25: hindrance or a road to the county's salvation?

Present-day roads in North Kent, the route the Romans chose for their main artery from the Continent to the rest of Britain, are a sore point. Watling Street linked the Channel ports, through Dartford, to London and to Salop, on the other side of the country: but two thousand years on the region is still waiting for its 1980s link with the national motorway network: the Swanley to Sevenoaks section of the M25 orbital route. It is due to open in the spring of 1986 and will be the final link in the round-London motorway.

It is small wonder that spending on roads elsewhere can rankle with Kent people. The routes between the county and the rest of the country are among the most heavily used in the busy South-East. The survey by the London and South East Regional Planning Conference – the local authorities' forum – shows that the A2 trunk route carries more than 50,000 vehicles a day, equalling the M1 and the M4. For heavy goods vehicles, it vies with the M4 as the busiest route after the M1, with an annual average of between 6,000 and 9,000 trucks of more than 30 cwt using it daily.

Capital obstacle

The M25's importance for Kent is seen as going far beyond the road structure. It is expected to open up possibilities for the established and newly-planned sea links in north Kent, increased business for those using Rochester Airport, and bringing Heathrow and Gatwick airports more easily within reach of Kent-based companies. The long-awaited road is also already spawning distribution and transit centres.

The motorway problem has irritated all the more because the county has to contend with a block between it and the rest of the country which is bigger than any other man-made obstacle elsewhere: the capital London. Its nearness has proved a hindrance because of the difficulties of getting goods and people through and beyond it and because it has encouraged the belief that neighbouring areas, such as north Kent, must be prosperous too, and so relatively less in need of spending on infrastructure.

The difficulties have been heightened by the decline of north Kent's manufacturing industries, increasing the need for the region to sell itself as a transit route. Membership of the European Community has added to the traffic passing through it to and from the continent. The frustration is mainly because the road communication problems have come from the region's fringes and outside, rather than within. For itself, Kent has some fine, fast roads: the M20 through Maidstone, the M2 beyond Rochester, and the M26 between the M20 and M25.

Even when the M25 is completed in two years' time, north Kent is likely to have to face further problems as traffic grows, and the biggest question mark is over the future of the Dartford Tunnel. The London and South East Regional Planning Conference, in its 1983-84 report, says that government estimates of the traffic expected to use the M25 "make no allowance for traffic generated by the motorway itself". It adds that a number of road lobbying groups believe that the tunnel could be overloaded by the early 1990s, if not before, and are concerned at the difficulties of expanding its capacity.

Fears about the tunnel are all the more notable because it is only in the past few years that the tunnel's importance has been able to grow. It was only in 1980 – 17 years after the first £10m tunnel was opened – that a second tube was built at a cost of £40m. It was only in April last year that the M25 on the far side of the tunnel opened up better links with the M11 through East Anglia to the Midlands. For the M25 link with the M1 and A1, the tunnel has had to wait more than 20 years, until January 1984.

Now according to Rodney Jones, general manager at the tunnel which is run jointly by Kent and Essex, traffic has increased 60 per cent in the past 18 months.

Another worry for those who want to ease links between Kent and the rest of Britain is the continuing toll charge at the tunnel, ranging from 20p for motorcycles, to £1.60 for the heavier goods vehicles. The tunnel authorities claim that it is in a better position financially than any other toll crossings in the country, but the £66m debt is not expected to be cleared until the mid-1990s.

In the shorter term, however, Kent County Council is concentrating on the local road links from its motorways that will make the best use of the M25 connexion for its industrial areas. It has asked the Department of Transport for money to help build the Chatham ring road, Strood ring road, Thamesside industrial route, stages three, four and five of the Faversham western link and the Sittingbourne industrial link. The county also wants improvements on the A249 road to be included in the Government's trunk road programme, and a feasibility study of the Gillingham northern link, as well as a new Medway crossing.

North Kent is also hoping for future help for roads from the European Transport Infrastructure Fund proposed by the European Commission, but not yet in operation. It would aim to help schemes of significance to the European Communities' network, such as projects to relieve international traffic bottlenecks. Already a regulation of 1982 has led to the funding of three projects, though none is in Britain.

Daily service

Now, in an effort to make sure it is among the first to win whatever Euro-money may be going, Kent has proposed a study of improved links to Chatham dockyard and Chatham ring road stage one as projects suitable for future European funding, and has also supported the Government's choice of the M25 Swanley-Sevenoaks link.

The importance of the roads spills over to other transport connexions. North Kent is in the process of increasing its port facilities, to take advantage of the claims it can now make to continental users, with the M25 only a few miles from its coast. One project, the new commercial port in basin three at the eastern end of the Chatham dockyard, opened in January this year and has been handling roll-on, roll-off cargo at four out of a possible six terminals.

Crescent shipping already runs a daily freight service to and from Zeebrugge. This year the port expects to have handled half a million tonnes of goods; and double it next year. The port is run by the Medway (Chatham) Dock company, a subsidary of the Medway Ports Authority, which was the first body to decide to use the dockyard after the naval closure was announced.

The other port expected to benefit from the M25 link is the proposed Dartford International Ferry Terminal, due to open in mid-1985, which is being developed by the Blue Circle cement company.

The developers are playing very strongly on the motorway link: the project's symbol is a blue circular sweep of motorway joining on to a stylized ship. They claim that its position minimizes the amount of road transport necessary to get from the continent to destinations in Britain. A trip from Hamburg to Bristol, for example, would be shorter through the Dartford terminal (534 miles,) than through the ports of Dover (578) in east Kent or Felixstowe (553) in East Anglia. Dartford, it is also claimed, can offer motorway all the way (130 miles) whereas the distances from the other ports would be covered on a mix of motorways and other roads. They are given as 187 miles through Dover, and 192 through Felixstowe.

Hopes for the Dartford ferry terminal go as far as the possibility of its taking passengers in the long term, but most of its present great expectations focus on the project with which it goes hand in hand, the Crossways 25 centre also being developed by Blue Circle. The centre, where junction one of the new M25 will meet the southern entrance to the Dartford Tunnel, is expected to put users within one hour's drive from all the intersections of the M25 with other motorways, as well as Heathrow and Gatwick airports. Developers hope the centre's industrial, warehousing and distribution complexes will cover 150 acres and become a fully integrated interchange between road, rail and seaborne transport.

North Kent's other port is Sheerness, run by the Medway Ports Authority, with five deep-water terminals, and more than 60,000 sq metres of covered warehousing and transit space. The authority says the average turn-round time of an accompanied trailer passing through its terminal is about one hour and the port handles 3,000 cars, 5,000 tonnes of packaged fruit or 4,000 tonnes of forest products a day.

Little is mentioned by developers, about rail links from north Kent, yet Dartford was one of the first places in the country to have a rail service. The trains came in 1849. A century and a half later the only passenger and freight line from Kent directly across the capital is the line from Dartford through Lewisham, Nunhead and Denmark Hill to Clapham.

Users of the North Kent line through Dartford, the Medway Towns, and its branches to the rest of Kent have to cross London from the southern termini to get to the lines for the north and west. The North Kent line is heavily used by commuters working in London, and Chatham, for example, has two trains each hour. The fast train time to Victoria is 42 minutes. Kent County Council has a policy of encouraging freight movement by rail where possible, and there are lines carrying cement from Northfleet and oil from the Isle of Grain.

Pete Addis

Construction work on the much-needed M25, which will open up communications with Rochester airport, and bring Gatwick and Heathrow within easier reach by road

Unemployed, but fighting back

Many of the region's unemployed are older people made redundant by the traditional industries, but more than a third are under 25. The Medway Towns Young Unemployed Project *appears to be doing an outstanding job*, using ideas from a wide a range of sources.

The project, a registered charity, was set up two years ago, by a group including local companies and the Manpower Services Commission, for people aged 17 to 25. It began by running two "drop-in" centres for young unemployed people, and is now beginning to help to create jobs. Sam Field, the project coordinator, and David Perry, of GEC Avionics, are advising businesses including a picture-framing company, a potter and a scooter spares maker which have moved into small units.

Its Standby Scheme, allows young entrepreneurs to work for up to 29 hours a week and holds their earnings, apart from one-sixth which goes towards administration costs, giving them non-cash credits, so that they can continue to draw unemployment benefit, and keep the earnings as capital once their businesses are better established.

The project has also been taking note of the idea by the Industrial Society, the national body *which fosters links between education and* industry, for giving young entrepreneurs a "Headstart in Business". That scheme, pioneered in London, has already launched a number of young people in business, picking them from entrants in a competition, and offering a training course and workplaces.

Now the Medway project is considering research done for it by the advisory group Job Ownership, which covers the possibilities in particular of cooperatives.

Another area the project has been exploring is horticulture: the aim would be to produce vegetables not offered elsewhere, for example, vegetables used by the Medway Towns' Asian population. For workplaces, the project has been offered a lease on 11,000 sq ft of workshops from Gillingham Borough Council at Lower Twydall Lane, with rent discounts for occupants.

A little more for those in need

One of Orwell's characters holds that "Kent's a tight county", for those in need, but small businesses and unemployed people have a wide variety of sources of help, many of which have sprung up in the past year or two.

Indeed the Medway Towns can claim to have persuaded the Goverment to release extra funds for unemployed people who want to be entrepreneurs, by pioneering, with a handful of other areas across the country, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme. It was largely on the strength of the working of the scheme in Kent that the Government extended the idea nationwide, allowing unemployed people £40 a week for the first year while running a business.

Now a drive is on to provide more small industrial premises across Kent, especially in the north's unemployment blackspots, and to co-ordinate the efforts of the various groups set up by volunteers, local companies, or local authorities.

Another scheme is for grants and loans, run jointly by KCC and CoSIRA, mostly helping businesses such as pottery

Finding a place to work has usually proved the most difficult problem for small companies, and it is only in recent years that local planning policies in north Kent have begun to include specific provision for small industrial premises.

Maidstone is seeking to develop small firms at Barker Road, Hart Street and St Peter's Street. Other plans which earmark land are at Tunbridge Wells and at Borough Green. Meanwhile the Enterprise Zone sites and other industrial estates mention, for the most part, that they have small units and projects in Strood, Gillingham and Dartford.

Now the county council's own study of small firms, which was published last year, calls for more coordination of efforts between the 14 local authorities, the seven enterprise agencies, and other groups, and one of the aims of the Kent Economic Development Board, set up this year, is to help small companies.

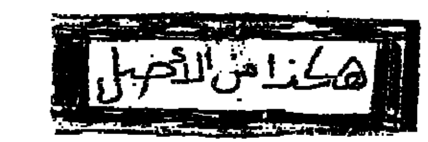
Indeed the board may prove to be one of the more far-reaching channels of assistance. Its financial officer is Mr Peter Beckham, a National Westminster Bank manager in Maidstone, and the board is considering starting a business expansion scheme aimed at local investors. A fund of about £250,000 for high-risk venture capital is envisaged, to offer investment in amounts between £20,000 and £30,000 in local companies, although it is thought that smaller amounts would be possible. Investors would get tax relief, under the government's scheme to encourage small businesses. The Kent fund is likely to be for companies which have not been able to find finance elsewhere. It is unlikely to fund high technology ventures.

But that is for the future. For the moment, the Kent County Council Employment Fund has already allocated £330,000 to small companies and to groups which help small firms, and its funds are backing projects in Gillingham, Swale, Gravesham, and Rochester. *Some of the* money, part of a £30,000 contribution, has gone to three companies which have set up at Chatham dockyard.

Another scheme, for grants and loans to small rural industries, also operates in Kent, and is run jointly by the county council and the Council for small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA).

Gillingham offers discounts on rents, including those for units at its small "seed-bed" development in Pier Road.

Meanwhile the Medway Towns are pressing on with their own innovations. Those include the Medway Enterprise Village, where for the last five months more than 20 companies employing about 30 people have been using some of the 50 units the district council has provided in an old factory. The manager, Mr Arthur Ford, and the local authority advise on such matters as filling in VAT forms, and provide security services, waste disposal, cleaning, and telephones.



THE TIMES Portfolio

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No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Harris Queensway	
2	Freemans	
3	Gratton	
4	Lee Cooper	
5	Hepworth (J)	
6	Br Home Stores	
7	Gent SR	
8	Home Charm	
9	Habitat Mothercare	
10	Marks & Spencer	
	INDUSTRIALS S-Z	
11	Scapa	
12	Security Serv	
13	Securicor	
14	Sparrow (GW)	
15	Wolsey-Hughes	
16	Six Hundred	
17	UKO	
18	Wade Potteries	
19	Whessoe	
20	TI	
	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
21	Hopkinson's	
22	Hawker Siddeley	
23	GKN	
24	Johnston	
25	Holt Lloyd	
26	Hanson	
27	Glynwed	
28	English China Clay	
29	Fisons	
30	GEI Int	
	PROPERTY	
31	Fairview	
32	Milbury	
33	Hammerson 'A'	
34	MEPC	
35	Chesterfield	
36	Gt Portland	
37	Trafford Park	
38	Stock Conversion	
39	Slough Estates	
40	Espley Trust	

 Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 29. Dealings End, Nov 9. § Contango Day, Nov 12. Settlement Day, Nov 19.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
+38 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	45	Guinness Peat	52	..	0.9	1.7	19.1
183	121	Hambros	153	..	8.5	5.4	19.0
16	9	Do (50s)	£12	..	82.9	6.9	12.6
350	235	Hill Samuel	238	..	15.0	6.0	8.4
72½	49½	HK Shanghai	70½	+½	4.3b	6.1	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	253	..	16.1	6.9	12.2
164	124	King & Shaxson	150	..	11.8	7.9	12.7
400	320	Kleinwort Benson	350	..	17.9	5.1	8.8
532	422	Lloyds	512	+10	34.9	6.8	4.8
68	45	Lon Scot Fin	56	+1	3.8	6.8	10.9
42	24	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.7	9.8
510	386	Mercury Secs	395	..	16.4	4.1	8.3
428	277	Midland	352	+5	36.4	10.3	5.8
173	110	Minster Assets	173	+1	7.1	4.1	15.5
268	193	Nat Aust Bk	243	..	..	..	..
596	420	Nat West	584	+5	38.2	6.4	4.4
68	57	Ottoman	£67½	..	450	6.7	10.3
192	144	Provident	169	..	13.6	8.0	7.2
100	72½	Rea Bros	85	..	1.8	2.1	27.8
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17½	+¼	..	..	..
246	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	228	+2	11.0	4.8	8.1
908	625	Schroders	673	..	23.5	3.5	11.3
370	260	Seccombe M	340	..	28.6	8.4	11.2
71	46	Smith St Aubyn	55	+1½	6.4	11.5	6.1
679	442	Stand Chart	459	..	40.0	8.5	8.5
785	612	Union	655	..	46.5	7.1	11.2
57	42	Wagon	49	..	3.9	8.0	13.2
38½	23½	Wells Fargo	£36½	..	..	..	..
255	185	Wintrust	217	..	6.1	2.8	14.6

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Constr	175	..	9.4	5.4	8.8
249	185	Amec	227	..	15.0	6.6	9.3
75	38	Amcliffe	48	..	3.8e	7.9	7.4
..	..	Allwoods	..	..	5.0	..	..
338	233	BPB Industries	285	+2	10.0	3.8	9.5
192	122	Baggeridge Brick	190	..	8.0	4.2	10.5
188	75	Barratt Devs	92	+2	10.9	11.8	5.8
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	30	..	2.6	8.6	4.2
		Beechwood					
164	116	Bellway	129	-1	10.0	7.8	7.4
73	53	Benford Concrete	70	+2	5.4	7.7	15.9
84	43	Bett Bros	53	-1	4.1	7.7	14.0
603	346	Blockleys	540	+10	30.0b	5.6	13.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. [illegible]



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Dramatic turn of events in Nicholas Kiwi battle

The transworld takeovr battle between Britain's Reckitt & Colman and America's Consolidated Foods for control of Australian company Nichols Kiwi took a strange and dramatic twist yesterday, which should make u remember with some pride the develoment of our own takeover code.

Consolidated said itwould raise its bid, now A$4.02 a shar to top Reckitt's A$4.30 cash bid, worth £258m, and said it anticipated making a all cash consideration available, but as not definite. It also repeated the forula of the first bid, which won Nicholas Kwi board approval, to buy 100 per cent of Kiwi's overseas assets and leave the Astralian assets as an Australian listed copany 85 per cent owned by Australians.

What Consolidatec did not say, was what price it would pa. This vital piece of information is beig withheld from shareholders until toorrow's extraordinary meeting, wha Nicholas Kiwi shareholders will be aked to vote on a bid they will only hav learned of a few minutes before the meting.

Shareholders who re not at the meeting will have no chance) vote and Reckitt & Colman will have n chance to counterbid.

The board of Ncholas Kiwi should postpone tomorrow meeting. Even Kiwi does not know what Consolidated's revised offer will b but because it agreed to the American ompany's first bid, it feels it must go alog with the second.

Reckitt will g to court for an injunction to stop ie meeting, if the Kiwi board does not ca it off. The Australian regulatory authoties should also be concerned at th railroading of shareholders, which thankfully could not happen in Britai. But they may not be able to intervenebecause Consolidated is not making a ill-scale bid. It is only bidding for 78 pc cent of Nicholas Kiwi.

Shareholders hould be given proper time to consid their options and the takeover battle hould be allowed to run its course. Rekitt has never said its A$4.30 offer is nal and the bidding could go considerabl further. Consolidated is a rich company ith fat American dollars to spend. There no reason why it should not win a fair ght.

Reckitt hasidded to its stake in Kiwi and now hold 20 per cent, making it the single largest aareholder. If it adds to its stake now to y and block Consolidated's bid, it will hve to raise its offer price to that paid in ne market. Kiwi shares are now trading a A$4.60.

The viewsof the Nicholas Kiwi family interests reiain crucial. Three familitw control morthan 40 per cent of the shares and in thefirst round of bidding they supported Gnsolidated. Reckitt will have to persuadethem to win the day. At the moment Rckitt is cast in the guise of champion f the Kiwi shareholders. In trying to wi itself time, it is trying to win them time) consider their alternatives.

Lessoi for Britain in USproductivity

Productivity failed to rise at all in the United Sates in the third quarter of this year – or at least in what is termed there the non-farm business sector. Although that is the first quarter in which productivity ias failed to rise for more than two yeas – and comes after a good three monthsin the spring – it is only a more dramatc instance of the failure of productivity :o play a really significant part in the JS recovery. Over the 12 months to June, US productivity had risen by only 2.9 per cent, which now sinks to 23 per cent for the year to September.

From this side of the Atlantic, it sounds like just another feature of the current looking-glas world of international economics, where higher inflation or budget deficits sed the dollar up instead of down. The Government has consistently told Britons that employment can rise only if productivity improves sharply.

Yet as the London Business School reminded us over the weekend, the boom in British productivity compared to output, though now slowing, threatens to keep unemployment edging upwards. In the United States, by contrast, the failure of productivity to rise has helped employent respond much more directly to output growth.

It may not seem fair, but that is history's fault rather than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's. The United States can manage with lower productivity growth, simply because its exposure to foreign trade is proportionately so much smaller than our own. The lesson here for Britain is that policy should encourage the development of largely non-traded sectors such as construction

In this topsy-turvy world, it is hard to say whether the descent to static productivity in the United States carries the seeds of its own destruction. It appears to be a reflection of slower output growth rather than diminishing returns. But in a boom past its peak, it is hard to separate these elements. Unit labour costs are estimated to have risen at a 3.7 per cent rate in the third quarter, in line with hourly wages, which is disappointing rather than any sign of impending rampant inflation.

It remains to be seen whether the recent spate of relatively higher wage settlements will stimulate demand and output or simply run up against stagnant productivity. The latter, at least, would support Dr Henry Kaufman's view that higher demand for money will push interest rates up by 2 per cent next year.

Saving the Loan Guarantee Scheme

Extension of the Loan Guarantee Scheme for helping finance small businesses, which is due to run out in its currant form at the end of the year, is now the subject of stiff argument in Whitehall. Its sharpest critics have inevitably been at the Treasury as losses have mounted in what was supposed to be a self-financing scheme.

The Department of Trade and Industry, where small businesses minister Mr David Trippier, is the key man involved, is suggesting two important changes for a new scheme. Both represent a tightening up. But an attempt is also apparently being made to bring down the premium charged to borrowers. This went up from 3 per cent to 5 per cent this year. Mr Trippier is known to be unhappy about that.

Currently, borrowers can opt out of putting in their own money if they are unable or unwilling to do so. That "unwilling" would be struck out, to counter any allegations of the taxpayer being ripped off. Closer monitoring of loans could also be made mandatory. This would mean compulsory monitoring by an accountant for the bank.

An additional idea is that counsellors of the department's small firms service could also in a less formal way be drawn into the monitoring process. Where they have been involved in the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, failure rates have been around one in five, compared with one in three at best under the loan guarantee scheme.

Both tightening up moves sound sensible. That is happening in the Netherlands where a similar scheme has been running far longer; there a reduction in the 100 per cent Government guarantee is very much on the cards as losses have mounted with failure rates running at the British level.

But with applications for loans in Britain down by as much as a half, according to some anecdotal reports from banks, action to reduce the premium looks desirable if the scheme is to make a real contribution to floating small businesses with their job-making potential. Maybe a *quid pro quo* on that would be further to increase the exposure of the banks which has already risen from 20 to 30 per cent. It looks due for an eventual Cabinet decision, and that means the Prime Minister's support for small business initiatives could again be the crucial factor.

Opec to cut oil production by 1.5m barrels a day

From David Young, Geneva

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting' Countries last night reached agreement that will cut its oil output by 1.5 million barrels a day in a move designed to keep prices at their present levels. Opec ministers hope their decision will result in Britain and Norway returning their North Sea oil prices to above the Opec level of $29 per barrel.

Opec's president, Dr Subroto of Indonesia, said last night that agreement had been reached on the size of the output cut, but ministers of the 13 member nations will now remain in closed session until it is decided how the cuts should be spread.

Saudi Arabia had made it plain that it can no longer take full responsibility for regulating Opec output by cutting its own production.

Opec is also to attempt to persuade the non-Opec producers that they should limit output until demand forces spot market prices up to and beyond the present Opec marker price of $29 a barrel.

In Geneva yesterday the organization for the first time allowed delegates from two non-menber producers. Egypt and Mexico, to attend its ministerial meeting. Both are already understood to have agreed to make output cuts if Opec takes such a decision, although the Egyptian representatives have said that their cut will be "symbolic" because of continuing high demand from its domestic market.

Shacuth Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said yesterday that all Opec members have agreed on the need for output cuts.

However, one of the main problems which has emerged is the inability of Saudi Arabia to make production cuts of the size that other members had expected, and which Saudi Arabia itself had indicated would be possible.

Saudia Arabia had been expected to bear the brunt of any output cut, which is expected to be about 2 million barrels a day from the present Opec ceiling of 17.5 million

However, Shaikh Yamani yesterday reported that Saudi Arabia's output was running at 3.5 million barrels a day, compared with its allowed ceiling of 5 million barrels, leaving little scope for a massive cut.

Opec members are discussing how the cuts should be spread, but Iran has also given a clear indication that it has little to offer in the way of cuts as it is producing about half its Opec quota of 2.5 million barrels a day.

There is also growing pressure from some member states for the introduction of a differential price structure to bring the price of heavy crudes nearer the level of the lighter crudes.

Nigeria, which broke Opec ranks and cut prices in the wake of Norway and Britain's cut in North Sea prices, has said that its action has already created a differential price structure

Pound falls 1.1 cents

The dollar rose sharply at the start of its last full trading week before the US election. Dealers reported that the near certainty of President Ronald Reagan's re-election, together with some bullish comments late in the day by the Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, helped sentiment.

Sterling dropped 1.1 cents against the stronger dollar to close at $1.2105. The sterling index fell 0.2 to 74.9. The dollar gained nearly 3½ pfennigs against the Deutsche mark to DM3.0715, in a general rise which saw the dollar index up 0.9 at 142.1.

Most of the US banks that failed to cut prime rates to 12 per cent on Friday did so yesterday, although the general tone of US interest rates was firmer.

The Fed Funds rate rose to 10 per cent and US Trust raised its broker loan rate from 10.25 to 10.75 per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1136.1 up 5.6 (high: 1136.1; low: 1126.8)
FT Index: 878.2 up 5 0
FT Gilts: 80.76 up 0 13
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19,476
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102 07 up 0 23
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,203 26 down 1.66
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,176.93 up 25.98
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,039 30 down 17.54

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 74 9 down 0 2 (range 75 0-74 8)
$1.2105 down 1.10 cents
DM 3.72 up 0.0075
FrF 11.39 down 0.03
Yen 298.50 down 1.25

Dollar
Index 142 1 up 0.9
DM 3.0715 up 0.0340

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2090
Dollar DM 3.0720

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.601978
SDR £0.816239

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10⅝ - 10½
3 month interbank 10 11/16 - 10 7/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 11/16 - 10 9/16
3 month DM 5⅞ - 5¾
3 month Fr F11⅛ - 11⅛

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00
Fed funds 10
Treasury long bond 105 15/16 - 106 1/16

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5, to October 2, 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $335.80 pm $336.25
close $335.50 - 336 (£277.25 - 27.75)
New York (latest): $335.55
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$345.50 - 347 (£285.75 - 286.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$79 - 80 (£65.50 - 66.50)
*Excludes VAT

Treasury to settle spending rift

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The "Star Chamber" of ministers attempting to rein back public spending for next year is to look to the Treasury to agree a compromise.

The Star Chamber, headed by Lord Whitelaw, the deputy prime minister, has been given another week to come up with a solution to the problem of £1.5 billion to £2 billion of excess bids by spending departments.

The matter is due to go before the full Cabinet early next week, with the Treasury's autumn economic statement expected around November 13. The aim will be to retain the planning total of £131.6 billion of public expenditure for 1985-86, published last March.

Lord Whitelaw's Star Chamber has been active for the past two weeks, interviewing ministers from most of the spending departments. Social security, defence, and local government spending have posed the main problems, together with nationalized industry finances.

Lord Whitelaw: grappling with the big spenders

Excess bids have been whittled down from an initial £2.5 billion to £3 billion, but progress has been slow.

Barring an unexpected breakthrough in the remaining Star Chamber sessions this week, the Treasury will be put under pressure to agree to a compromise. The planning total of £131.6 billion includes a £3.75 billion reserve and a deduction of £2 billion for sales of assets.

Ministers from some of the spending departments argue that the £3.75 billion reserve is too generous and could be reduced without difficulty.

The Treasury, while pointing to the fact that this year's reserve, of £2.75 billion, has been under pressure, is ready to accept a reduction of around £1 billion in the reserve for 1985–86.

The other area in which the Treasury will be pressed to use its room for manoeuvre is in the amount expected for asset sales in 1985–86. The second and third payments on British Telecom shares, raising 60 per cent of the total from the sale, will be in 1985–86, suggesting asset sales from this source alone of £2.2 billion.

Sipra firms face wind-up petitions

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Johnson Matthey Bankers is seeking to wind up two more companies associated with Mr Mahmoud Sipra, the businessman whose El Saeed Group is an important customer of JMB.

JMB's solicitors, Norton Rose Botterell & Roche, yesterday presented petitions in the High Court for the winding-up of Bulk Ferts Inc and Trans-Gulf Corporation. Both companies are Liberian-registered and leave was yesterday given to advertise the petitions.

Last week, JMB issued a winding-up petition against Eurostem Maritime. There are now believed to be five petitions out against companies connected with Mr Sipra. Receivers were also appointed last week to two film companies, Nitemeg and Monostock, associated with the El Saeed Group.

Mr Sipra has indicated he may resist the attempts to wind up his shipping interests.

The near-collapse of JMB and subsequent rescue by the Bank of England because of large problem loans cost its former parent, Johnson Matthey plc, £150m. The board of Johnson Matthey plc yesterday revealed in a letter to shareholders that Thomson McLintock, the firm of chartered accountants, is carrying out a full inquiry

Thomson McLintock has been given a wide brief which could include management's responsibilities and possibly the role of the group's auditors. The accountants are expected to report back within weeks and shareholders are expected to be given the main conclusions.

Shares in Johnson Matthey plc rose 12p to 158p yesterday on speculation that BP, which has been given information about the company, would launch a bid.

Acrow deal defended by receiver

By Jeremy Warner

The surge in the dollar against the pound may have played an important part in the sale of Britain's largest crane company to an American group.

The receivers at Coles Cranes, the biggest part of the failed Acrow engineering group, yesterday defended their decision to sell the Sunderland based company, which employs about 1,000 people, to the American-owned Grove crane manufacturing group.

The receivers had been accused of reneging on an agreement to sell the company to a local management consortium led by the company's previous managing director, Mr David Steel.

But Mr Michael Jordan, of Cork Gully, the accountancy firm specializing in insolvency, said that the American bid had been raised to "significantly higher" level than the management offer and that there had been no unconditional agreement to accept the management bid.

Mr Jordan came under further attack yesteday from local Labour MPs. Mr Gordan Bagier (Sunderland South) accused the receivers of "unethical behaviour". Mr Bob Clay (Sunderland North) said the mangament consortium had been treated in a shameful manner.

Mr Jordan said: "We seem to have walked into a political minefield here, but there was nothing unethical about the way we handled this sale. My obligation as a receiver was to sell to the highest bidder. Grove has given assurances about continuing crane production in Sunderland so I believe I have also discharged my social obligations."

According to Mr Jordan, Grove, which is part of the Kiddie group of New Jersey and already has a manufacturing base in Oxfordshire, said it was dropping out of the bidding for Coles the Saturday before last.

However, on Thursday night it came back with an offer "significantly higher" than the management bid which, according to Mr Jordan, had still not been agreed unconditionally at that stage.

Plantation & General in £2.9m cash call

By Philip Robinson

Mr Konrad Legg's Plantation & General Investment group plans to raise £2.9m from shareholders in the wake of trebled pretax profits, boosted by buoyant tea prices.

The group is issuing more than £3m worth of 9 per cent unsecured loan stock convertible into ordinary shares of the company during the years 1988 to 1999. Taking the loan stock at par, conversion would value the ordinary shares at 307.7p. The shares jumped 12p before settling to a 7p rise on the day at 293p.

Until last spring, Plantation was an investment company whose shares were traded by special permission under the 163 (2) rule of the Stock Exchange. But the acquisition of a majority stake in the British engineering company of Telfos gave it sufficient profits to be eligible for a full Stock Exchange quotation.

For the six months to the end of last June, Plantation reported pretax profits up from £338,000 to £1.15m on a turnover which rose from £1.024m to £4.88m. After deducting the £88,000 cost of gaining a full listing, shareholders' profits increased from £232,000 to £606,000.

The interi m dividend went up form 1.5p to 2p

Terms of the loan issue are £7 worth for every 10 ordinary shares held, £723 for every £500 of the 12 per cent loan stock held, and £175 for every £200 of the convertible loan notes.

Institute of Directors hits EEC

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Institute of Directors today joins the growing argument about the future of the European Economic Community with a strongly worded attack on what it calls the EEC's indecisiveness.

In a submission to the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee, which is investigating the financial and economic consequences of British membership, the institute expresses concern about "the continuing failure of the EEC to fully implement important parts of the Treaty of Rome."

It adds: "We regret the lack of serious political commitment to the revitalizaion of the European economy, not by extravagant schemes of inflationary or redistributive public expenditure, but by the simpler and sounder establishment of a competitive European enterprise economy without internal barriers to trade in goods and services."

A new survey of members, says the IoD, reveals that 24 per cent believed British membership resulted in tangible benefits for their company.

Asda attacks superstore restrictions

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Asda, the superstores division of Associated Dairies, yesterday accused local authorities in the London area of taking restrictive attitudes to new superstores.

The authorities' reluctance to grant planning permission for large superstores was reducing competition and threatening to create an "unhealthy duopoly" by J. Sainsbury and Tesco Stores, Asda said.

Sainsbury and Tesco together have 54 per cent of the total square footage in food stores of more than 10,000 square feet selling space in the London area according to Mr John Hardman, managing director of Asda Stores. They are set to increase this to 66 per cent by 1989, he said. That estimate does not include 24 schemes for which no retail operator has yet been decided, so the degree of dominance could increase, he added.

Asda says that Sainsbury and Tesco have a combinedd share of well over half the packaged grocery market in the London television region.

It argues that although more superstores are now being given planning permission in London they tend to be smaller rather than larger superstores.

Because Asda looks to the larger stores it can be at a disadvantage, it says. It also argues that the London area has comparatively fewer superstores than the rest of the country.

It has four in London, with its largest at Charlton opening this week.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Deadline set for Esal rescue plan

The controversial scheme by which a consortium of banks hopes to rescue Esal (Commodities) from compulsory liquidation will be rejected unless it is formally put before the High Court on November 7, a judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Harman adjourned consideration of the scheme to come on at the same time as a petition by London & Overseas Sugar to wind up the company.

London & Overseas was substituted as petitioner on October 16 after the judge said that factors against the scheme were heavily in favour of his exercising his discretion

● AVANA GROUP, the foods manufacturer, has increased pretax profits for the 26 weeks to September 29 to £7.7m, up from £6.7m. Sales rose from £85.4m to £98.6m.

Tempus, page 24

● George Williamson has raised its bid for Romai Tea Holdings to £11.25 a share, worth £4.4m. The independent director of Romai has accepted the revised terms.

Tempus, page 24

TKM shareholding sold

Mr Ken Thorogood, who retired as chairman of troubled Tozer Kemsley & Milbourn almost two years ago, has sold all but 200,000 of his shared for about £1.2m.

TKM announced the sale of, his 8.1 per cent stake yesterday. It went to New Zealand entrepreneur, Mr Ron Brierley who runs the Australian-based investment group IEP and his stake in TKM to 24.79 per cent. It means that 40 per cent of the company is now in the hands of three shareholders.

The Arab investments group Mass Developoment owns 5.4 million shares and Coast Investments has 2.7 million.

Earlier this month the group reported a £1m fall to £2.37m in half time profits for the six months to the end of June.

Sinclair hopes for March listing

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, the largest supplier of home computers in Britain, has earmarked March of next year as a possible date for his company, Sinclair Research, to acquire a full Stock Exchange listing.

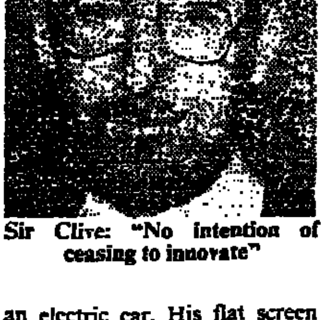
In an interview with the trade newspaper *Home Computer Trade Weekly*, Sir Clive predicted: "We are hoping to make it March. Obviously it depends on market conditions, but we've pencilled in March."

The company has been expanding rapidly in the export market since Sir Clive sold 10 per cent of his company last summer for £12.9m. That put a valuation on the company of about £130m.

Sir Clive said: "We're selling to over 53 countries but most of our sales are in Europe. We've just mounted an operation in France, we're the market leaders in Spain and Itlay and probably in France as well. Commodore are the market leaders in Germany but we're catching them up fast."

Since the sale of 10 per cent of Sinclair and the valuation, the company has launched two new computers the QL, designed for the business and sophisticated home market, and the Spectrum Plus, an upgraded version of the successful Spectrum microcomputer

Sir Clive has invested his £12.9m from the 10 per cent sale into advanced research in



Sir Clive: "No intention of ceasing to innovate"

an electric car. His flat screen television was lanuched last September and last summer he established a £2m advanced research laboratory, called Metalab, on an idyllic site at Milton Hall, outside Cambridge.

Sir Clive has also confirmed that the United States will be one export market which he intends to exploit. The QL and the Spectrum Plus are to be sold extensively there.

● Sir Clive considered taking space at the now defunct De Lorean factory in Belfast, Northern Ireland, but has opted for two sites on which to develop and produce his electric car. Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, looks a likely bet for the production of the car and the Warwick Science Park, now being planned at the University of Warwick, could be the centre for research and development.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Schism threatens unit trusts

By Richard Thomson

Commission rate discord drives industry to brink of open warfare

The unit trust industry is now in danger of a serious split over the level of commission rates paid to brokers and other intermediaries who sell units as a means of saving. Moreover, the strain showed in a recent vote among members of the Unit Trust Association (UTA) on a resolution to raise initial commissions on regular savings schemes from 3 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent of the first year's premiums. The required two-thirds majority was only narrowly achieved on the association's ruling committee, with 19 voting in favour, nine against and 19 abstaining.

Changes in tax laws and the investment status of unit trusts are likely to intensify disagreements over commissions. As the temperature rises, the UTA may have to indulge in some intricate footwork to try to preserve some kind of agreement without losing any of its members.

Pessimistic observers already foresee a time when the commission structure will break down altogether – as that of the life assurance industry did nearly two years ago.

Ironically, this is partly the result of success. Between 1979 and today, the value of unit trust funds under management more than trebled from £4 billion to £13 billion. Much of this increase represents new investment – the number of accounts has risen by about 300,000 over the same period – but a large part is simply due to good investment performance.

If unit trusts have proved successful, their prospects look even better. The possibility of becoming authorized investments under the new pensions legislation being planned by the Government, for example, opens spectacular new vistas for the industry. The withdrawal of life assurance premium relief (LAPR) has already opened important fresh opportunities, by making the tax treatment of investing in unit trusts much more equal with insurance savings schemes.

As in many other areas of the financial services sector, competition is increasing. More people want a bigger share of the profitable schemes and the strain is beginning to tell.

Much of the impetus for the recent UTA commission move came from the loss of the 15 per cent LAPR advantage on insurance schemes. Some unit trust companies see this as a chance to market their own schemes more aggressively, but many, particularly the smaller companies, clearly do not like the change.

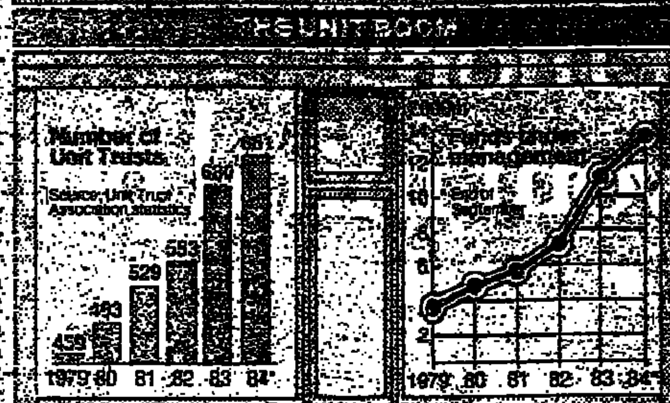
To persuade a unit trust manager to admit publicly that there is any serious dissension within the UTA is like trying to squeeze water from a stone. Privately, many managers admit to considerable misgivings. One member of the UTA executive committee, for instance, admits that the vote for higher commissions was necessary to preserve the agreement.

Many of the companies, such as M&G, which voted in favour of the new rate did so only on this basis, he says, not because they genuinely felt higher commissions were desirable. "If the UTA vote had not gone through some groups would have left the association", said another manager.

Within days of the vote, Brown Shipley called a meeting of about 10 of the smaller management companies – those with less than about £50m under management. These companies, thought to include groups such as Kleinwort Benson and Touche Remnant, wanted to have their own voice on the UTA committee. Mr Paul Talbot, of Brown Shipley, said: "There is a need to have a small groups' representative on the committee."

The problem, as the smaller companies see it, was that the higher commission was forced through by large companies such as Britannia, Henderson and Save & Prosper – which dominate the committee – with insufficient consultation. The bigger companies are most likely to introduce the increased commission schemes because they have the financial power to afford them.

So far the UTA vote has been seen essentially as an aggressive move to compete more strongly with the insurance companies. To some extent it was. But it can also be seen as a defence against outside competition, and, as such, a harbinger of something more significant.



As Mr Paul Bateman of S & P put it: "The decision was to position the industry against future opposition so that the UTA did not fall apart. It was a protection against life assurance companies, particularly linked-life companies, coming into the unit trust market without being bound by UTA rules." Such companies are used to paying much higher commissions than unit trust companies on their savings schemes.

There is strong evidence that insurance companies are increasingly tempted to join in the rich rewards of the unit trust market directly, rather than simply through links with other trusts. Last year, for example, the Department of Trade and Industry authorized 90 new unit trusts. This year it expects to authorize more than 120.

While many of the new funds are from established unit trust groups, a growing number are from companies entering the field. No less than 13 insurance companies are setting up subsidiaries this year to run unit trusts.

Companies still to launch unit trusts are cagey about admitting it, but there is plenty of evidence. Mr Bateman said: "The interest from insurance companies is clearly growing. They suddenly know so much more about setting up and running unit trusts than they did a year ago."

A spokesman for a linked-life company agreed: "It seems clear that an increasing number of insurance companies are planning to set up unit trusts. Obviously, this recent development is an instant response to the loss of LAPR in the last Budget."

With insurance companies used to paying commissions of 30 per cent and, in some cases, much more of first-year premiums on some savings schemes, the challenge to UTA members is obvious. Not surprisingly, they tend to play down the problems. But as the recent commission vote suggests, the larger companies are likely to respond rapidly in kind to further competition from outside the UTA.

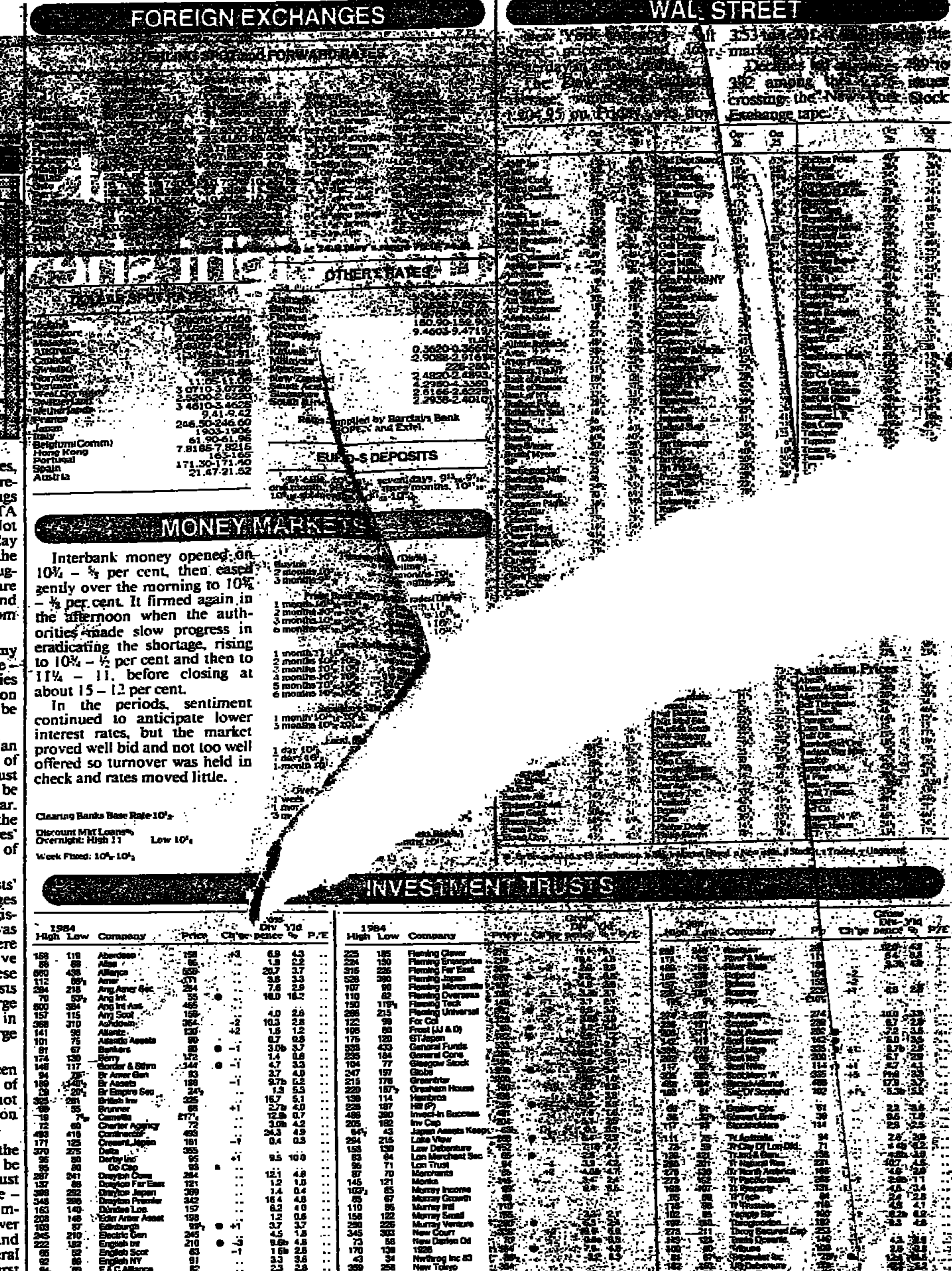
This is not something any group in the UTA wants to see – least of all the small companies with little money to spend on marketing. But it may not be something they can avoid.

In the words of Mr Alan Wren, managing director of Touche Remnant's unit trust division: "I would certainly be loath to see a commission war. You only have to look at the experience of the Life Offices' Association to see the results of such a war."

Until 1979, unit trusts' overall management charges were clearly regulated by legislation although there was flexibility in how they were applied. The new Conservative Government abolished these limits and since then unit trusts have been legally free to charge what they like, though in practice they all tend to charge much the same.

The life offices have been threatened with disclosure of commission if they cannot come to any new agreement on scales.

Disclosure might well be the answer and would surely be welcomed by the unit trust industry and consumers alike – the former because their commissions are so much lower than those on life assurance and the latter because the general public would know for the first time just how much is going into the pockets of intermediaries.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Denmark	11.05-11.06
West Germany	3.0710-3.0720
Switzerland	2.5200-2.5220
Netherlands	3.4610-3.4625
France	9.41-9.42
Japan	246.50-246.60
Italy	1903-1906
Belgium (Comm)	61.90-61.95
Hong Kong	7.8185-7.8215
Portugal	163-165
Spain	171.30-171.40
Austria	21.47-21.52

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

WALL STREET

MONEY MARKETS

Interbank money opened on 10¾ – ⅝ per cent, then eased gently over the morning to 10⅝ – ⅛ per cent. It firmed again in the afternoon when the authorities made slow progress in eradicating the shortage, rising to 10¾ – ½ per cent and then to 11¼ – 11, before closing at about 15 – 12 per cent.

In the periods, sentiment continued to anticipate lower interest rates, but the market proved well bid and not too well offered so turnover was held in check and rates moved little.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11 Low 10¼

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Stores become attractive in Christmas buying spree

By Derek Pain

Stores took up the stock market running yestrday. Gathering hopes of lower interest rates and enticing thoughts about the possibility of bumper Christmas trading encouraged gains stretching into double figures.

In a market where jobbers were often caught short of stock, **Burton Group** gained 9p to 336p, a new high for the year. **British Home Stores** was another counter to hit a 1984 peak, up 6p to 257p.

USM dealings start today in the shares of Media Technology International, which supplies equipment and services for showbusiness and the photographic industry. Russell Wood and Co., the broker, has placed shares at 117p, putting them on a historic price earnings ratio of 11.57. An unexciting opening is expected.

Great Universal Stores; Marks and Spencer and **Habitat Mothecare** were others to move ahead. **Currys Group** advanced 17p to 414p on hopes of an icreased offer from **Dixons**, up 8p at 308p.

Debenhams scored a 7p gain to 195p, a shade below its peak, on takeover suggestions in a receptive market. Mail order shares joined in the fun. **Empire Stores**, spurred by the increased shareholding of the Dutch Vendex Iternational rose 2p to 88p. Mr Robert Maxwell has a 6.1 per cent shareholding. **Freemans** gained 4p to 126p and **Grattan** was up 4p to 112p.

Equities started the new account on a firm and confident note, helped by the interest rate talk and optimism over the Opec talks.

At one time the FT 30 share index was down 2 points. But it closed up 5.0 points at 878.2 points, a level only topped once since mid-May. The FT-SE index covering 100 shares, also achieved a sharp turnaround, closing at 1,136.1 points, up 5.6 points.

There was good two way business although trading was not heavy.

Gilts were unruffled by renewed weakness of the pound and closed with gains of up to £¼. The Government broker exhausted one of the taplets early in the session.

Harris Queensway firmed 4p to 192p as Mr Philip Harris, chairman, confirmed he had sold shares. He has disposed of 2.12 million: charitable trusts with which he is associated have sold 250,000 and two directors have parted with 102,000.

USM newcomer **Share Drug Stores** made a spectacular debut. Placed at 140p this mini-Superdrug Stores, touched 200p before settling at 191p. **Plasmec** also making its USM bow turned in a solid, if less spectacular performance, with an 82p close against a 70p placing price.

AMEC, the construction group formed by the merger of Fairclough Construction and William Press, has sold its 49.4 per cent shareholding in John Howard, for about £3.6m. The shares have been placed with 16 institutions at 71p and dealings on the Granville and Co. over-the-counter market will start at the end of next month. Howard is forecasting profits of £1.475m for this year.

Supedrug responded to its new stock market rival with a 2p gain to 360p.

Yelverton Investments, a USM stock once favoured by Mr Jim Slater, jumped 5p to 321p as the latest move in the pass-the-share-parcel game was unfolded.

Gulf, Trust and Credit, a Panama-based company which earlier this month assumed affective management control after acquiring 20.1 per cent yesterday said it has sold its stake. Mr Jean Pierre Jequier of Geneva is now listed as the owner of 19.9 per cent of the shares.

Yelverton owns 20 per cent of Southend Stadium which was unchanged at 47p. L. Messle and Co, the broker, refused to comment yesterday on suggestions that it had been appointed SS's broker.

Food shares paused after their recent excitement. **Rowntree Mackintosh**, the confectionery group, was at one time down 12p but closed 8p off at 386p.

Batleys of York slipped 12p to 78p after Mr Lawrence Batley, defused takeover chatter by declaring that it "is his firm intention that not only will control not pass in his lifetime but that provisions are being made to ensure that his family will continue to retain control after his death". Mr Batley, who made his comments following the "erratic movement" of Batley's shares, controls with his family 65 per cent of the capital.

Avana Group, after the better-than-expected figures, jumped 15p to 509p only to end the day with a 2p decline to 492p.

Cullen's Stores, one of the market's long running takeover favourites, came in for another whirl as rumours gathered pace that the board is considering an offer. The shares jumped 40p to 365p.

In recent months two northern supermarket and off-licence groups have fallen victims of takeover bids. One of them, Amos Hinton, was family controlled through a special class of shares.

Quilter Goodison & Co, the stockbroking firm, expects the USM-traded Dencora property group to seek a full share listing within 18 months. A first dividend is also in prospect. The firm is going for profits of £1.375m this year (against £1m) and says the shares, now 90p, are a buy.

Cullen's is dominated by the Cullen family which owns much of the voting capital. There has, however, been evidence that the family is not so united as it has been in the past.

However, the shares are an exceedingly thin market, and it does not require much interest to create a sharp price movement.

Oils were indecisive with **Premier Consolidated Oilfields**, on the receiving end of an unwanted bid from Capel Careless and Leonard, down 1p to 63p. **Floyd Oil** gained 3p to 93p on the profits.

Reed International was unchanged at 474p.

Equity turnover on Friday was worth £281.787m from 17,912 deals. Gilt transactions were 2,552. Number of UK and Irish stocks traded was 192 million.

APPOINTMENTS

County Bank: **Mr Richard Carswell** will join the board on November 5. He will be chief executive of County Bank Unit Trust Services and will also be a director to County Bank Investment Management.

Coopers & Lybrand: Fifteen new partners and directors have been appointed. The partners are: **Mr William Brown** and **Mr Ian Street** in London; **Mr Michael Stevenson** in Aberdeen; **Miss Helen Ilieve**, in Edinburgh; **Mr Frank Blin** and **Mr Charles Jacobsen**, Glasgow; **Mr Jeffrey Hunt**, Manchester; and **Mr Tim Fox** and **Mr Peter Lloyd**, Reading.

The following have been appointed of Coopers & Lybrand Associates: **Mr David Jefferiers, Mr Marco Kapp, Mr Graham Lister** and **Mr Murray MacFarlane**, London; **Mr Graham Hullett**, Bristol; **Mr Fraser Campbell**, Edinburgh.

Hill and Knowlton (UK): Two new joint deputy managing directors have been appointed. **Miss Suzanna Hammond** becomes deputy managing director (operations). She will also remain as head of the consumer division until the end of the year.; **Mr James Bull**, finance director for the past two years, becomes deputy managing director of finanace and administration

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **THE EXPLORATION CO**: Half-year to June 30. Profit, before tax, £341,987 (£508,581). Tax £135,190 (£235,521). Group assets, taking investments at market value, £14.81m (£14.93m).

● **EL ORO MINING**: Half-year to June 30. Profit, before tax, £184,426 (£424,578). Tax £75,386 (203,057). Group assets, taking investments at market value, £10.9m (£11.28m). Earnings per share, 2.4p (4.91p).

● **DRG** (Canadian subsidiary's results): DRG Inc: Nine months to Sept 30. Figs in $C000. Net sales 85,460 (82,900). Pre-tax income 5,395 (3,387).

● **ALLIED LONDON PROPETIES**: Year to June 30. Total divided 1.7p (1.33p, adjusted). Figs in £000. Turnover 10,898 (10,912). Pre-tax profit 2,835 (2,432).

● **FLOYD OIL PARTICIPATIONS**: Year to June 30. Turnover £558,811 (£370,056). Cost of sales (operating costs) £79,774 (£48,864). Depletion £315,437 (£185,137). Gross profit £163,600 (£136,055). Administration expenses £242,292 (£328,424). Amortization of exploration expenditure £148,360 (£99,850). Other income £451,480 (£213,681). Operating profit £224,421 (£78,538 loss). Interest expense £3,888 (nil). Profit before tax £220,533 (£78,538 loss).

● **ALBERT FISHER GROUP** proposes a one-for-one scrip issue. In absence of unforeseen circumstances the directors intend to recommend a maintained dividend of 1.5p per share for year ending Aug 31 next on shares in issue as increased by the proposed capitalization.

● **C AND W WALKER**: 27 weeks to Aug 4. No intermim divident (nil). Figures in £000. Turnover 3,355 (4,051). Trading profit 76 (30). Pretax loss 15 (profit 219). The board reports that order intake for the six months under review was 75 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of last year and as more than half of these orders were taken during June and July, Walker went into the second half with a healthy work load.

● **J. BIBBY**: At the final closing date on Oct 27, acceptances of the offer by Barlow Rand and Samantha Investments, plus the shares already owned, totalled 93.51 million Bibby shares (92.98 per cent).

● **MANGANESE BRONZE HOLDINGS**: Dividend 2.5p (2.17p) for year to July 31. Shareholders have the option to take shares in lieu. Figs in £000. Turnover 42,492 (37,247). Pretax profit 1,447 (548).

RECENT ISSUES	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	158+3
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	85−1
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	104
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	241+3
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	190
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	83
Craton Lodger & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	144−1
Fergabrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	99
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	48
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	224−2
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	44−1
Iceland Frozen Food 10p Ord (210)	354+5
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	199−2
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	93
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	30
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	82
Scauro Hldgs 50p Ord (405a)	148
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	191
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	138−2
T.& S Stores 5p Ord (a)	100
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	79+4
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	115+1
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	107+1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

TEMPUS

Avana defies problems to beat forecasts

The Avana share price has recovered substantially in recent months after its dramatic slide from 540p to 415p around the time of the unsuccessful bid for Bassett Foods early in the year. This run is perhaps an indication that the company is returning to favour, and yesterday's interim results emphasized the potential it has to make progress despite its involvment in some of the more mature food markets.

Pretax profits of £7.7m were ahead of expectations and the performance is more impressive given the problems that company has faced with its RF Brooks subsidiary. The construction of a new factory has been subject to delays and will not be ready until early 1985, some six months behind schedule. Avana has probably lost about £1m profits as a result.

Profits growth is therefore better than it looks at a first glance. R F Brookes also holds the key to improvements in 1985-86. When the factory is completed it will be able to service Marks and Spencer, which takes 97 per cent of its sales, more efficiently. The important business which has been lost cannot be replaced, but future trading prospects still look bright.

In stark contrast to some of the clothing suppliers to Marks and Spencer, Avana is keen to increase the proportion of the business it does with the high street chain.

Viota, the group's cereal subsidiary, is now a major supplier to Marks and Spencer and with the capital investment programme there running ahead of schedule it will be ideally placed to improve volumes and efficiency.

Add to this a sooner-than-expected turnround at OP Chocolate and the prospects for the group as a whole remain highly encouraging. Expected profits of about £20m this year are perhaps already built into the share price, down 2p at 292p yesterday. There is not too much more to go for in the short term but on a long term view they remain attractive while they are below £5.

Money markets

Yesterday's news that the Government Broker had sold out his new taplet – £150m of Treasury 11½ per cent 2001-04, provoked some delight in official quarters, as the finding juggernaut rolled on. But the underlying implication of yet more liquidity draining out of the system and into the Exchequer left seasoned money market analysts like Mr Michael Birks, of Buckmaster & Moore, and Mr Michael Janowski, of Simon & Coates, reaching for their November flow of funds charts with some anguish.

Normally, November is a fairly straightforward month. The Government borrowning requirment tends to be large, while gilt dividend payments, at about £1.2 billion, are also sizable. Hence November was an obvious candidate for the BT flotation month.

But this year the authorities have to cope with the legacy of their approach to a highly front-end loaded PSBR during the summer. They chose to fund this aggressively via gilt sales, which in turn led to aggressive intervention in money markets. The authorities bought bills to inject liquidity into the system, which helped to pay for the gilt sales.

Hence the authorities now hold perhaps £12 billion of the £14 billion or so of eligible bills in existence. In November, about £4 billion of these mature in official hands; a further £3 billion wrapped up in sale and repurchase agreements, need to be paid for; while an additional £700m of gilts facility with the banks also matures.

On the Jankowski scenario, the market should be around £2.5 billion short which entails, *pro forma*, very tight November money market conditions. Any extra gilt funding will add commensurably to these pressures.

The authorities can cope with the £3 billion discount houses agreement by encouraging the issue of new bills for old. But unless the clearers' gilts facility is rolled over, the Birka analysis sees the clearers obliged to sell bills to repurchase their gilts. Hence the authorities finish up with all the bills in creation.

Come December, and VAT on imports will start draining a fresh £1.2 billion out of the system. Come the New Year, and the corporate sector will start paying tax on its best year so far.

Will interest rates, therefore, rise, when monetary conditions suggest they should fall? Will the Bank be forced to give interest rate signals via fixed rate loans, to the houses, an invidious outcome to its "hands off" policy? Or will the Bank, finesse the situation via, for example, a jumbo Treasury bill issue, which dramatically adds to the volume of instruments? Or will round tripping thrive? We shall see.

Romai

George Williamson's increase in its "final" offer for Romai Tea from £10 to £11.25 cash a share, valuing Romai at £4.4m, is a resounding victory for Russell Wood, the stockbrokers' firm.

The firm held out against the original £7.50m bid and said then that £11.50 seemed a fairer price. It acts for clients holding 57,000 shares, or 29 per cent of the eligible voting shares, and has thus been able to block the bid, despite the recommendation of Romai's independent director. A 75 per cent vote in favour is required. The brokers' firm is recommending the £11.25 offer making it certain to succeed.

At the heart of its opposition was the valuation put on Williamson Tea. Romai owns 44.3 per cent, which at present stock market prices is already worth more than £10 a share to Romai. The phenomenal rise in tea prices means Williamson Tea's results to the end of June 1984 are expected to be excellent. Some estimates are for taxable profits of £15m against under £5m. At this rate, £11.25 still looks too cheap.

Russell Wood's efforts to find out more about Williamson Tea's results met with no success. The chairman of George Williamson, Mr Richard Magor, is also chairman of Williamson Tea and of Romai, controlling 49.7 per cent of Romai shares.

Against that have to be weighed the diiculty of remitting dividends from India, however spectacular profits may be, the fact that Romai's share price was a mere £5.30 before George Williamson made its first bid, and the fact that cash is being offered.

A price of £11.25 seems like a sensible compromise.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Nov	610-90
Dec	620-00
Jan	630-10
Feb	640-20
Mar	650-30
Apr	660-40
May	670-60
Jun	680-60
Jul	690-70
Jan/Mar	646-20
Apl/Jun	676-86
Jul/Sep	705-85
SUGAR	
Dec	135.00-135.60
Mar	151.60-151.80
May	158.60-158.80
Aug	167.60-168.00
Oct	175.40-178.80
Dec	182.00-184.00
Mar	197.60-199.00
COCOA	
Oct	2280-99
Dec	1940-39
Mar	1921-20
May	1926-23
July	1930-26
Sep	1937-15
Dec	1910-96
Mar	1940-60
Vol:	1.925
COFFEE	
Nov	2523-2522
Jan	2346-2345
Mar	2253-50
May	2225-2224
Jul	2225-2220
Sep	2216-2215
Nov	2220-2210
Vol	1.411
GAS OIL	
Oct	227.50-26.50
Nov	230.25-30.00
Dec	233.50-33.25
Jan	233.75-33.50
Feb	232.75-31.50
Mar	232.00-26.00
Apl	225.00-23.00
Vol:	200

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1073.50-1074.50
Three months	1099.50-1100.00
T/O	5.460
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1083.00-1086.00
Three months	1103.00-1106.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9800-9810
Three months	9790-9795
T/O:	1.040
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9835-9845
Three months	9825-9830
T/O:	180
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	341.00-342.00
Three months	349.00-349.50
T/O:	2,680
Tone: Easier.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	638.00-639.00
Three months	636.50-637.00
T/O:	2.950
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	680.00-690.00
Three months	680.00-690.00
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	594.0-595.0
Three months	610.0-611.0
T/O:	nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	594.0-595.0
Three months	610.0-611.0
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	920.00-921.00
Three months	946.00-947.00
T/O:	nil
Tone: Easy.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3940-3950
Three months	4023-4028
T/O:	3,600
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Dec	339.00-339.20
Vol	110

Tone: Quiet and slightly easier.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84	280	4073
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Marginally lower.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	205	1.2090
Mar'85	210	1.2103
Jun'85	–	1.2128
Comment: Weakening.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	54	3276
Mar'85	–	3314
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Falling.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84	–	3992
Mar'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	3378	8936
Mar'85	508	8898
Jun'85	117	8857
Sep'85	36	8821
Dec'85	–	8791
Comment: Steady.		
SHORT STERLING (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	1003	8971
Mar'85	66	8976
Jun'85	34	8957
Sep'85	10	8936
Comment: Stable.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	1087	6931
Mar'85	–	6909
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	2253	10619
Mar'85	2	10602
Jun'85	–	10622
Sep'85	–	10825
Comment: Steady.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	186	11385
Mar'85	2	11365
Comment: Slightly better.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 29:
GB: Cattle. 96.10p per kg lw (−0.45).
GB: Sheep. 168.57p per kg est d c w (+12.81).
GB: Pigs. 90.08p per kg lw (+1.01).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 2.5 per cent. ave. price. 96.25p (−0.33).
Sheep nos. down 10.7 per cent. ave. price. 171.41p (+13.96).
Pig nos. down 1.4 per cent. ave. price. 90.08p (+1.06).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 13.3 per cent. ave. price. 95.20p (−2.14).
Sheep nos. up 16.1 per cent. ave. price. 159.81p (+10.82).
Pig nos. down 13.0 per cent. ave. price. 89.92p (−2.66).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£107.05	106.85
Jan	£110.90	110.65
Mar	£114.30	113.65
May	£117.85	116.35
Jly	£119.40	–
Sep	£98.90	97.90

Total lots traded
Wheat: 94
Barley: 107

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¾%.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by MATTHEW MAY

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£10m needed to set up revolutionary institute

Some of Britain's leading information technology industrialists are putting the final touches to plans to launch a revolutionary technological institute funded by private finance. An announcement is expected this week.

The idea emerged from preliminary talks at the Department of Trade and Industry. Industrialists agreed to the idea, but the academic establishment rebelled saying that existing resources were under-utilised. The formula to be unveiled is a compromise.

Companies like STC, Racal, BICC, Thorn-EMI, Plessey and Cable & Wireless are expected to play a significant role in providing most of the funding to set up the new technology institute which will be based in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. More than £10m will be required at first but thereafter the institute is expected to be self-financing, producing an income from its courses to industry of about £25m a year.

For Britain it is a first and leaves the Germans, who have long nurtured the idea, far behind. It is however a dramatic change in attitude by British industry and will require an equally imaginative approach for the establishment in education.

The new institute will be attached to Cranfield Institute of Technology and it is no coincidence that Sir Henry Chilver, the vice-chancellor of Cranfield, is one of the principal proponents of the new college/university, and is an advocate of fresh thinking to help Britain solve its skills shortage in IT.

It is the skills shortage which has precipitated the novel institute. More than 5,000 students a year will be given special conversion courses at the college. In addition more than 1,000 graduates and post-graduate places will be created to cater to the IT industry's needs.

The idea will require a long term commitment ot the institute's funding and support. The industry has for years been whining about the poor quality of engineers. It was those complaints which resulted in the creation of the Engineering Council and the pressure which it has been attempting to exert on academia on the training/education of engineers and technologists.

The Government addressed the skills shortage in a study published in July. The report – one of two to come from the 16 man committee led by John Butcher, parliamentary under secretary of state for industry – called for joint ventures between industry and academia to solve the critical shortage of manpower. He was walking a political tightrope and was fearful that any positive recommendation might be seen by the Department of Education and Science (DES) and the Treasury as a declaration of government policy.

The message was clear. Partnerships between industry and academia would mean that the product would be to the liking of industry, but there were many opposed to tankering with the balance which already exists between science and the arts.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Whether it has been Butcher who has spurred the IT sector into action or whether the industry has realized that in the short term the academic establishment will not be responsive, is debatable. What is clear is that part of the establishment has responded.

The creation of the technological institute in Milton Keynes is expected to take place in parallel with the creation of more than 1,000 new IT undergraduate places in Manchester. The imaginative Professor John Ashworth, the vice chancellor of Salford University, has been as active as Sir Henry Chilver in warning the Government about the critical shortage of IT skilled personnel.

In partnership with the National Computing Centre, the new undergraduate places are expected to be created at an Information Technology Institute based in Manchester. No decison has been taken but talks are scheduled between Government and Ashworth for December.

The education establishment is, however, taking stock of itself. The University Grants Committee has asked the universities to report on the courses they are running in the IT sector and how those facilities – equipment and teachers – can be improved so that they can accommodate more students.

About a dozen of Britain's 55 universities have already replied. The others are expected to respond before the deadline expires tomorrow.

The UGC has conceded that one of the critical problems is trying to compete with industry for highly qualified personnel. Lectureships offered to working engineers/executives is a favoured solution.

Salford has been creating these visiting professorships in the last few years and have now more than six. The new partnership of Salford/NCC would be expected to use this model.

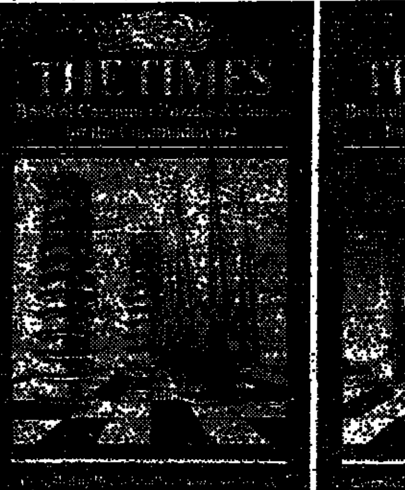
The very existence of such institutes is a breath of fresh air. Many institutions of higher education in the UK have been hampered in their progress and expansion by the lack of imagination. The musty smells of the academic cloisters have been matched with the fusty thinking of those who run many of our universities.

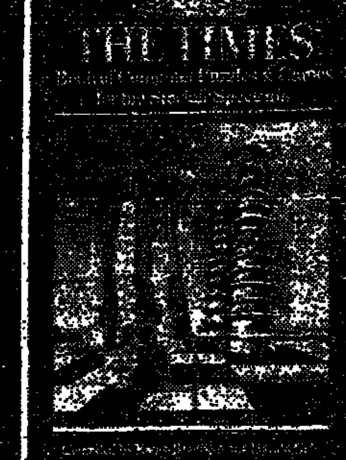
More allocation from the public sector will be required. An industrial university funded from the private sector is not sufficient. More monies will need to be channeled by the Government into education. It cannot rely on industry financing the expansion.

That is not an open cheque for the education establishment either. Academics have for too long been unaware of costs and only since the education cutbacks of recent years took effect have they properly addressed themselves to finance and alternative methods of funding.

The institutes at Milton Keynes and Manchester will not only assist in providing the education surplus in the short term but might be the catalyst to encourage the establishment to rethink its policy for the long term so that there is no repeat of the current IT skills crisis.

Puzzles galore on the way





The Times Book of Computer Puzzles and Games is published today in two volumes – one for the Sinclair Spectrum and the other for the Commodore 64. Each book contains more than 150 pages of computer listings with many of the puzzles and games having been sent in by Times readers.

Both books have been selected by Book Club Associates for inclusion in their Computer Book Club.

The Times books are edited and compiled by Robin Bradbeer and Harold Gale. Published jointly by Times Books and Sidgwick & Jackson, each book will cost £6.95.

Why IBM will soon be in the vans

By Kevan Pearson

It now seems, after the Government's rejection of IBM's proposed joint networking venture with British Telecom, that IBM will soon enter the ranks of value added network suppliers.

The company is believed to have all the equipment, including communications processes and mainframe computers, already installed in order to launch a separate value added network service (vans) possibly early next year. Sperry, the US mainframe manufacturer, is the latest company to launch a van in the UK, joining ICL and the computer services company Istel, both vociferous critics of the now-abandoned IBM/BT deal.

Istel was particularly jubilant about the Government's rejection of Jove, as the IBM/BT project had been codenamed. An official said: "Either one of them (IBM and BT) could swamp the vans market on their own; together no one would stand a chance against them."

The debate now is whether anyone will stand a chance against IBM operating a value added service of its own based on SNA, IBM's computer networking system. The company has been operating such a service in the US for several years. Its principal competitor there is American Telephone & Telegraph with its Net 1000 system: ICL's vans division has a link to Net 1000. But neither of the two services has made any money for its providers. IBM's Information Network has been by far the most successful, offering more services and attracting more customers. Net 1000, on the other hand, has been a major embarrassment to AT & T.

Aggressive

The US trade magazine, *Datamation*, recently reported that the Information Network is in the red and likely to remain so for the near future.

That could be indicative that IBM, like AT&T, has its share of troubles in this new, developing market. It would also mean that IBM is not afraid of making losses in new business areas in order to establish itself, especially where its major competition is a significant telecommunications supplier.

The US case has close parallels with the situation in Britain since the rejections of Jove. The Government said it was keen for IBM and BT to develop separate services along the lines of the proposed joint service. But in a head-to-head clash IBM is holding all the aces.



Ron Back, director of BT's National networks

It is BT and the independent competition which can be counted among the losers if a rerun of the vans market in the US occurs in the UK. On the one hand IBM will be a fiercly agressive competitor in the vans market as it quite rightly sees this as a major market area for the future. And IBM, like many other established computer companies, is having to look to new markets to maintain its planned growth rate.

As for OSI, that too could be a loser, at least in the short term.

The Jove plans called for a bridge between Jove and PSS. But many of the project's critics thought that was just to appease the government. Without Jove, however, OSI for IBM and BT could be well and truly relegated to second place.

Effective

The problem for OSI is, as Mr Ron Back, director of BT's national networks, said, at least two years away from the final definition and even further away from implementation.

OSI proponents, such as ICL, deny this and add that several vans service based on OSI already exist. The debate continues. OSI recently recived two boosts from the Government. Both the Treasury and Government's own computer consultancy, the CCTA, backed OSI for government procurement. The problem with that is that many more companies and products support SNA than do OSI at the moment.

It seems it was Oftel's opposition to Jove which caused the rejection. The Government was, according to sources in the Department of Trade and Industry, ready to give the go-ahead, but could not ignore Oftel. Critics of Oftel have repeatedly pointed out that it will be over-stretched to look after BT, let alone Mercury and possibly IBM.

The 'most powerful' desktop machine arrives in US

IBM has announced several major offerings in hardware and software, ranging from a new revision of the PC/AT up to medium range mainframes, and software to link them together.

But while the US felt the full force of the IBM announcement, British customers will have to wait for the most exciting parts, namely a version of the PC/AT which can run mainframe software, and software for IBM's small systems aimed at office automation and networking.

The new PC is called the AT/370 and effectively replaces the XT/370 which was dubbed by early users as a "test machine" for IBM fishing to see if there is a market for a really powerful desktop system running scaled down versions of IBM mainframe software. The company obviously thinks there is a market for such a machine.

The AT/370 is probably the most powerful desktop machine so far. It uses three very powerful microprocessor chips for its PC-DOS and VM (IBM mainframe) operating systems.

The new software offerings mainly concern IBM's Displaywrite word processor package for the PC. Now it will run on IBM's System/36 small office computer and the company has said it will run on its mainframes, too, but not just yet.

That means PC's will be able to swap documents with larger systems provided both run Displaywrite software – important in terms of IBM's emerging office automation strategy. It is expected that System/36 will be added to the recently announced PC Network, to increase the range of functions users of the network can use.

Compared with these announcements the new middle order mainframes blanch into relative insignificance; they merely extend the low range upwards and the top range downwards so that they overlap. The new top-end 4381-3 will come in four versions ranging from 8 megabytes to 32 with prices starting at around £500,000. The 3083 Model CX is a new low end 3083 mainframe at a similar price. But much more important is when the new AT/370 and the software products will be announced in the UK.



Disaster diary of an analyst

If you are an experienced and capable systems analyst programmer and would like to keep your job you are warned to beware of getting involved in "evolutionary" office automation projects.

The cautionary tale which follows, and which is based on an anonymous report in the Institute of Data Processing Management members' journal, explains why.

Under the healing "Diary of a near disaster" a correspondent chronicles his short-lived involvement in a new project for his employer, a major multinational.

One Friday our analyst's manager called him in to break the news that he was to work on a new project; equipping the London head office with office automation and word processing equipment.

Ignoring the analyst's protest that he knows nothing about office automation the manager points out that "time is of the essence", and that the systems were to be installed and working on a pilot basis in two user departments within three weeks.

This meant that there would be no time for detailed requirement studies beforehand, rather the equipment was to be installed and then "evaluated, in-house under working conditions." This is what the manager describes as an "evolving" project. The analyst noted in his diary: "I have reservations about this unplanned approach."

He was dead right but instead of firmly saying no - difficult to do - he tried to rise to the challenge.

The following week he spent reading up on office automation and visiti.g the user departments to try to get at least a broad outline of what their rrequirements were. it turned out that the contracts had fairly simple requirements: a couple of screens for word processing. However the treasury department needed not only word processing but some computing

JOB SCENE

By Graham Bunting

capability. and the ability to communicate with the head office in America. This meant getting in touch to find out what equipment was being used in the treasury there.

It was two weeks before contract was finally established with the right person in America. The project was already behind its schedule.

Meanwhile IBM and Wang had been asked to lay on demonstrations and presentations for the end user departments. Happily for our analyst it turned out that the US treasury department were using IBM 5520s. So he put in a swift recommendation to his boss to install 5520s in both departments. No go. His boss felt that the company already had too many eggs in the IBM basket. But what about the need for communication if the Wang equipment were to be installed.

Later that week a compromise was agreed to install both Wang and IBM, Wang in the contracts department and IBM in the treasury. The project certainly was evolving.

It then emerged that contrary to earlier assurances it was the user departments, not the DP department who were to pay the bill. After seven days of wrangling the question of who was to pay was resolved and it was possible to place orders on the suppliers. IBM, keen to impress, promised delivery in two days, our analyst was overruled by his boss and this madness was accepted, with the Wang scheduled, more realistically, for January.

The next day the technical specifications for the IBM were obtained. It weighed half a ton – more than the permitted floor loading in the treasury department. The next day the machine was delivered and dumped, as a temporary measure, in the computer room until the floor could be strengthened. This was to take two weeks according to the building services manager.

Our analyst arranged for a user training programme to start before going on a one week IBM 5520 implementation course. He returned to find no progress made on floor strengthening and a building services manager unwilling to give a new completion date. so he cancelled the user training.

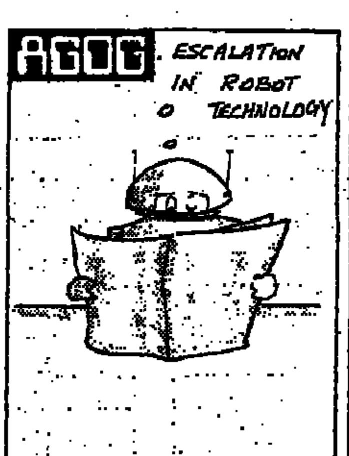
The first rental invoice for the 5520 arived while it was still sitting idle in the computer room awaiting the completion of its new quarters.

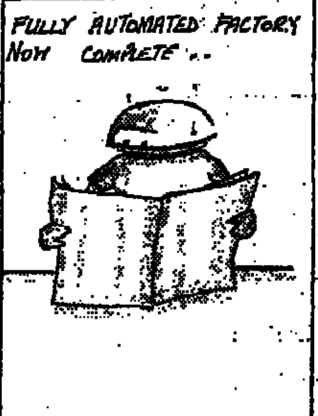
Finally the builders arrived, but the steel beams were too long to get into the building, so the builders departed, returning one week later with shorter beams. Finally the builders finished, which left only the vinyl flooring to be laid.

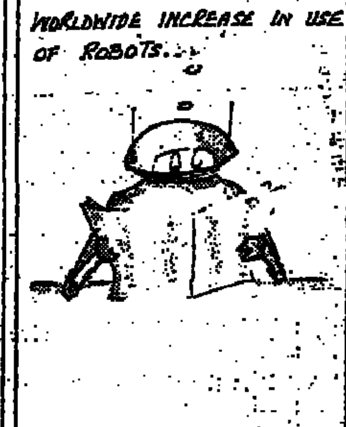
The 5220 was moved to its new home, on an imposing steel-reinforced dais.

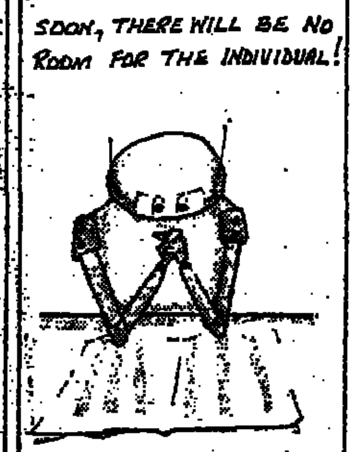
IBM arrived to wire up. Inevitably there was a hardware fault. This was fixed the next day, and the 5220 was at last ready for action.

We do not know what happened to this "evolving" installation subsequently, as the analyst, quite wisely in the circumstances, left for a much needed holiday before a new job.









IBM moves in with Topview; how soon before others follow?

By Martin Banks

History has already demonstrated that standardization in the world of personal computer operating systems is essential to the rapid development of the market. There was CP/M in the 8-bit era, and there is now the PC-DOS/MS-DOS axis in the 16-bit computer market while just over the horizon lurks the potential of Unix.

Now IBM may have changed much of the current picture with the introduction of the PC-AT computer and with it the Topview operating system.

This is a particularly significant move, because whatever IBM does in operating systems today the rest of industry will try to follow tomorrow. With Topview, that may not be so easy as it was for PC-DOS.

Topview is a single-user, multi-tasking operating system, which means that it allows one user the chance to run several different programs simultaneously on one machine, a facility that will be instantly appreciated by any user whose computer had been effectively "locked-up" by a long and tedious print run and unusable for any other purpose.

More importantly, Topview marks IBM's first entry into the world of personal computer systems software with one of its own products. The system represents some 140K bytes-worth of extremely significant program code.

That significance comes primarilily from the two facts that, being intended for the PC–AT, it will attract all the major applications software developers as a vehicle for their products, and being an IBM proprietary product none of the many manufacturers of IBM compatible hardware will be able to get their hands on it.

As several of the major software companies are already developing applications for the new operating system, this is likely to leave many of the clone-makers out in the cold at the top end of the IBM–PC marketplace.

The company's choice of options in the systems software area is quite interesting, for the PC-AT comes with a new version of the existing PC operating system, PC–DOS, for users looking towards single-user applications. For those looking towards mult-user applications - for which the PC–AT machine is well-suited - there is a version of AT&T's Unixfrom, Microsoft, called Xenix. The company currently sees these applications as distinct and separate, for there is no direct compatibility between Xenix in the multi-user environment and the combined PC–DOS/Topview in the single user area

There is some speculation that IBM is offering Xenix to see what the market demand for a multi-user environment will be. If there is sufficient demand, then the company could quite possibly upgrade its single-user Topview system to multi-user, thus keeping control of its selected operating environments.

It is possible that such market demand will exist in the future. Ironically, it could come from IBM users wishing to keep pace with the capabilities available to those that have selected to purchase one of the clone machines. This, at least, will be the case if Digital Research had its way.

Digital Research lost out in the early rounds the IBM-PC business when Microsoft got the deal to provide the native operating system for the machine. Since then it has set about developing an operating system that offered users an alternative to PC-DOS with sufficient advantages to make the change worthwhile.

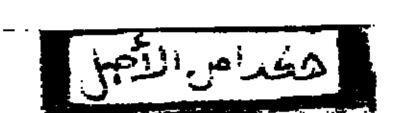
The result of this has been Concurrent DOS, whose latest version offers multi-tasking in both single and multi-user environments. According to the company there is a broad level of functional similarity between the Concurrent DOS and IBM's Topview. The major differnences seem to be Concurrent's availability of multi-user facilities and Topview's pop-up menus which can be called up at any time on any screen. In other repsects the two systmes are functionally compatible.

They are not program compatible however, as they use different call formats to drive the functions, This has not stopped Digital Research in the past, however. For example it has produced PC-Mode, which allows PC-DOS Version 1.0 programs to run directly under Concurrent DOS. It seems reasonable to speculate that the company can achieve similar results in eventually attaining Topview compatibility.

Should this happen, the clone makers will then have an available operating system environment that will allow them to maintain a place in the market. It will also be a system that has the advantage of multi-user capabilities built-in.

There is a school of thought which suggests that many current single-user-based operations will be gently tempted to grow towards multi-user if it can be achieved easily.

Interestingly, European manufacturers could do well here. Companies such as Olivetti, Siemens, Ericsson, Acorn and ICL are already using Concurrent, and have systems on the market and in the shops.



The children roll up for the IT road show

A travelling exhibition of information technology, presented by IBM, has come to rest in the grounds of the Natural History Museum in London.

Pictured on the right are a group of children examining the electro-erosion process on a printer where type-set or graphic material is reproduced on paper coated with a thin film of aluminium providing high quality reproduction.

Other exhibits include voice recognition, a teaching aid for deaf children and a robotics display.

Admission to the show is free and it will be at the Natural History Museum until December 2. It is expected to be on the road for three years visiting 20 cities in 14 European countries. Its next British stop will be in Manchester in July 1985.



Micros: Habitat hedge, Harrods go all-out

By Paul Walton

Harrods of Knightsbridge is spending several thousand pounds revamping its electrical department in the hope of selling more home computers. Sir Terence Conran will not have them in his Habitat. So why should the store for the upper echelon say yes, when the store for the middle orders declines?

It is not that Sir Terence is shy of home computers: quite the reverse – he just cannot afford to stock low mark-up computers when pottery and rugs make more money. But after a couple of years of selling computers and software, Harrods electrical buyer Al Brown says that it now has enough confidence to "splash out with a re-designed blue, grey and white floor full of technology."

The design of most computers, and the layout of most of the stores which sell them, is unlikely to change much in time for this or any other Christmas shopping season; the incentive has gone. Home computers (under £500) can be risky and unprofitable items, the expensive stock can rapidly lose its value and retailers make very little margin and must sell in volume to profit.

Habitat was interested in introducing computers, among other electronic consumer goods, in order to apply its own brand of harmonious domestic design and, perhaps eventually, re-design. Sir Terence well appreciates that the home computer is now essentially a plastic box waiting to be tastefully moulded for domestic consumption.

"It doesn't seem as if the project is viable at the moment", was how Sir Terence dismissed one report proposing that Habitat should introduce a dash of design into the rather staid appearance of computers and the stores where they are sold. But he is still interested "if there is a way we can do it better than anyone else".

Alison Richards, in charge of buying at Habitat, summed up the financial argument against stocking home computers – one which dictates that Habitat requires 35 per cent of the selling price to run; and expects an extra 11 per cent for profit. "We would have to enjoy phenomenal volume gains ... investments would have to be made in advertising, promotions and stock so it means an enormous change in our retailing strategy", she says.

Stephen Bayley, director of the Conran Foundation-backed

habitat

Boilerhouse design studio in the vaults of the V&A, is a firm believer that "better design is about to happen to new technology; since the external appearance of a computer no longer depends on its function, or even what it is supposed to do!"

Harrods, however, intends to steal a march on its down-market competitors. "What happens at Harrods is unique", said Al Brown – but undoubtedly its proprietors The House of Fraser are watching to see if this new technology department will be a success that might be repeated in stores up and down the country.

The department was dreamed up by Mr Brown, impressed by the plush interiors of the business-orientated First Computer and Interface chains, and with money to spend on

Harrods

improvements. He is not worried by present returns on the sale of home computers, but said that Harrods would have to think again if prices and margins continue to fall next year.

Brown employed the Bang & Olufsen design subsidiary Expo Competence to design the store interior. "For the first time we've got four of five areas where people can go along and try out products – TVs, video, home computers – in comfort. Essentially we are aiming for the same market as W H Smiths, but our customers expect a little more".

Harrods stocks much the same hardware and peripherals – with the Sinclair Spectrum and QL, the Commodore range and the BBC – but is adding the Tatung Einstein and the ACT Apricot F1 business machine. The computer portion of the technology department is staffed by four people from Harrods and four provided by the suppliers.

Quest steps in to support Sinclair's troubled QL

By Frank Brown

Sir Clive Sinclair's revolutionary £400 32-bit personal computer, the QL which has to attracted criticism for its lack of adequately-powered peripherals and dearth of applications software, has found a supporter in the Hampshire computer firm Quest Automation.

It has announced floppy disks, Winchester disks, memory-expansion boards and business applications software packages. Known as the Quest QL Executive series, they complement a new operating system the company announced for the QL in June.

Quest has also announced its intention of introducing other peripherals for the Sinclair machine, including a gigabyte optical disk drive.

Commenting on the move, Quest managing director Peter Ebel said the new products were designed to overcome the shortcomings for which the QL had been criticised. Prices range from £249 for the lowest capacity floppy disk drive to £995 for a 7.5 megabyte Winchester drive.

The memory expansion boards capacaties range from 64K at £99 to 512K at £499. The fit in an expansion module which accommodates the QL on top, giving it the appearance of a neatly styled larger machine.

The application software comprises five intergrated business accounting programs which in turn intergrate with the four Psion programs Sinclair supplies with the machine, so that data can be passed from one program to another. Sales ledger, sales invoicing and stock control are in one package at £99, and purchase and nominal ledger in another for £50.

Idea processing has arrived

By Geof Wheelwright

Software companies could be running out of ideas. General purpose software programs seemed to have settled down to "The Big Five": word-processing, spreadsheet analysis, database management, busines graphics systems and computer communications.

The only really new general purpose personal computer application to emerge in the past year is the "idea-processor" (also known as a thought-processor), a rather lofty name for programs which order information and plans in terms of their priorities. First among these was Caxton Software's Brainstorm in the UK and Living Videotext's Think Tank in the US.

Both programs let you plan a report, essay or book by ordering your notes in terms of their connections and priorities. If you were planning a book, for example, and wanted to quickly list all the possible chapters and what would occur in each, the idea-processor would give you a form on which you might write the title of the book, and then all the chapter headings under that title.

On a second level you might put the detailed points you wanted to cover within a given chapter – and then any further ideas for what you would say on that particular point. The resultant processed-idea might look something like this:

1.0 - Chapter one
1.1 - Introduce the main character
1.2 - Introduce the mystery person
1.3 - Introduction of the antagonist
1.3.1 - *Had a tough childhood*
1.3 - Went to jail at an early age
1.3.3 - On probation for five years
1.4 - Introduce the antagonist

The idea behind so-called 'thought-processing' is to organize thoughts an order them in some logical sequence, rather than process them. But what, you may well ask, do you do with this series of brillinatly well-ordered thoughts once you've got them?

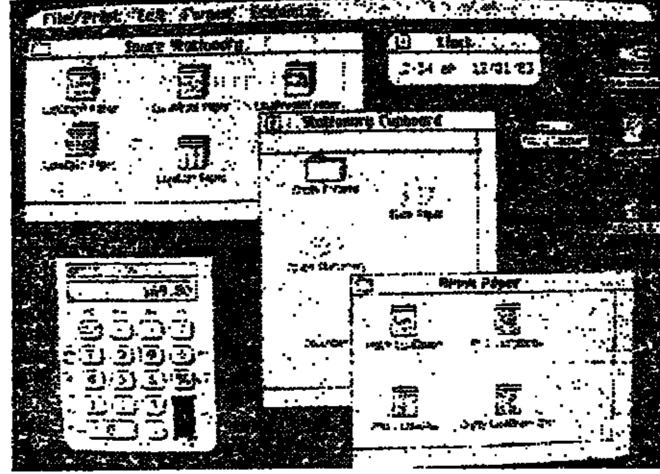
There are two options - you can either save the ordered thoughts as 'text file' and then use them as the skeleton for a given piece of writing - whether it's a book, a report or just a synopsis or (if the program is up to it) you can do the full document preparation within the thought-processor itself.

The latter is probably the more useful of the two options and is the one employed by Ashton-Tate's Framework – which offers an outlining-/thought processing facility as part of the main integrated software suite.

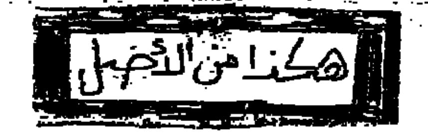
The problem is that since software has become such big business – often requiring hundreds of thousands of pounds of development work to get a new application to market (and up to ten times that amount to launch it), few young companies are willing to risk their financial necks on something new.

The alternative seems to be specialization, where existing computer application types are configured for specific needs of certain professions.

Even integrated software packages (a collection of programs which can exchange information: usually including 'the big five'), which have been touted by the software industry as the greatest thing since the invention of the floppy disk, are not really new. The Lotus Development Corporation and Apple computer pioneered it with Lotus 1-2-3 software and the Lisa computer.



Apple's Lisa computer was one of the first to come with integrated software to represent commonly used office products



In search of the IPSE

The UK software house, Software Sciences, is to lead an Alvey-funded consortium in a £6.2m project to develop an integrated project support environment (IPSE).

Called Eclipse, the project is the largest of its kind, and will involve 150 man-years of development effort over the next three years.

Other partners in the consortium are CAP, Learmonth, Burchett Management Systems, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and the universities of Lancaster and Strathclyde.

The technology director of Software Sciences, David Rodway, explained that an integrated project support environment is a set of "Tools" which provides support for all the activities in the total life cycle of a computer system.

It can be used to manage all stages of a computer project, and automate or give powerful assistance to, all the project's constituent activities from initial planning, through design, implementation and testing, to post-installation technical support and maintenance. The computer industry desparately needed such tool sets if it were to have any chance of keeping up the computer users' demands, Mr Rodway said.

Closing time

Any final entries for the UK Computer Press Awards, sponsored by *The Times* and Hewlett-Packard, must be received by the closing date of tomorrow. The awards, which include prizes worth more than £7,000, are to be made in recognition of the growing importance of computer journalism. They will be made at dinner at Claridges. The address for entries is UK Computer Press Awards, Horsley Associates, 20/22 Craven Road, London W2 3PX.



ITT's new stake

Communications giant ITT has bought a stake in the software and computer systems parts of Christian Rovsing, a fellow communications company in Demnmark which went into liquidation at the end of September. ITT has paid $3.5m for the 44 per cent of Christian Rovsing which it now holds; the rest of the company has been bought by a consortium of Danish banks and pension funds.

The acquisition is part of ITT's strategy to improve its software products. The move follows a similar purchase in August when the company bought over a third of Holland Automation BV.



"User friendliness is one thing – friendly users is another"

Robot harvest

Israeli scientists at the Robotics laboratory at the Technion Institute of Technology have produced a super-sensitive robotic manufacturing arm that can pick up material half the diameter of a human hair. Professor Yoram Koren, the head of the laboratory, expects eventually to design robots to take over virtually all of the harvesting in Israel's extensive orchards as well as a robot which can diagnose problems in other robots and then instruct a technician on how to fix them.

Laser power

A new high-power laser, which emits radiation of more than 1,00 watts, has been developed by scientist at the Institute of Communications Science at the Technical University in Vienna. It uses a mixture of carbo-dioxide, nitrogen and helium which, when an electric current is passed through it, is transformed into a highly conductive plasma, which in turn serves as a source of infra-red rays. By means of mirrors these rays are focussed into beams the thickness of a finger.

The lasser differs from its US predecessors in that every component has been simplified as far as possible without a decrease in radiation quality and more precise and heaper solutions have been found for certain intricate processes.

Tax advice

A personal tax-compliance system designed for use by accountants and professional tax advisers has been launched by Datasolve. Taxpoint will run on most common 16-bit microcomputers and requires a minimum memory size of 256K. It will generate letters for tax advisers to request information for example to a building society, or bank manager, will store the resulting data, compute taxable liabilities and benefits, produce an overall assessment for the client and print a substitute return for the Inland Revenue. The system can also advise on where or not certain options should be taken – for example a spouse's earned-income election – and also allows what-if type calculations.

UK events

Texas Instruments Owners Convention, Ritz, Manchester, Saturday
Schools Computer Fair, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London WC1, November 6-7
Yorkshire Business Computer Fair, Pembroke Halls, Manchester, November 7-8
Scottish Home Computer and Electronics Show, Anderston Centre, Glasgow, November 9-11
COMPEC, Olympia, London, November 13-16
School Computer Fair, Pembroke Halls, Manchester, November 14-15
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, Middlesex Polytechnic, London, November 17-18
ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, November 17-18
Humberside Computerfair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 18

Overseas

Australian Computer Exhibition, Sydney, November 6-9
COMDEX, Las Vegas, November 14-18
Videotex Europe Exhibition & Conference, Amsterdam, November 20-22

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

High-tech systems may get backing

By Madeleine Dyer

The Industrial Technology Fund, a recently-launched business expansion scheme exclusively for industrial high-tech concerns, is considering two innovative companies with high-growth potential for financial support.

Sir Monty Finniston, 72, chairman of Industrial Technology Securities, the company set up to manage the fund, said last week that it is looking at a company which designs, develops and manufactures instruments to measure units of light to an accuracy of one-millionth of a second for application in military and civil fields.

A second company, which has pioneered a technique to develop photographic film onto a hard surface like a tile, for example, is also earmarked as a likely investee company: the fund is seeking "six or seven" such companies in all. "These are two very different examples of the kind of companies we are looking at," said Sir Monty.

The principal aim of the funnd is to invest in established or young high-tech companies seeking capital for expansion: Eligible individual investors buy shares from the fund which then spreads the investment over at least five of the chosen companies, thereby spreading the risk.

Selected companies must also submit themselves to rigorous scrutiny of the fund's management team, versed in technology and commerce.

Although not expecting to be called in to manage companies on a day-to-day basis, the team can provide regular "hands-on" experience in running the companies if needed. It expects to appoint non-executive directors to chosen companies and demands regular progress reports for constant monitoring.

"All key personnel are insured: a factor vital to success", says John Bettison, a fund-member who is also an active industrialist in the Birmingham area.

Chosen companies must wait until all the money from investors is received: the end-of-October deadline is likely to be extended to account for this. The fund is obliged to invest all the money by the end of this tax year. Stockbrokers' Northcote & Co will carry out the fund's transactions until it receives a licence to deal in securities.

Software sales are rising as the market research predicted

By David Raven

The sales of microcomputer software are reported to be rising in line with market-research projections but few software publishers appear to be actually increasing their net profits.

A study of software publishing will probably lead to a conclusion that it is an expanding market with great profit potential hence the large sums of government aid and venture capital being made available to invest into sofware projects: Market research consultants are predicting a sustained growth in software sales volume of about 40 per cent a year between 1983 and 1988.

Unfortunately, few market research companies offer any prediction for the likely net income for software publishers as net income will be determined by each companys gross margins, overheads and future development plans.

The US is acknowledged as a more mature market for sofware and financial statistics published in the American newsletter, *Software Publishing Report*, show that though sales increased for 27 American software companies in the second quarter of 1984 by some 58% profit margins dropped sharply. Worse hit were eight publicly owned software companies who reported a 49 per cent drop in profits even though their turnover rose by 32 per cent: This disturbing news is not only affecting home computer games software producers who have had a difficult time this year here in the UK, but the profits decline has hit really big names in the microcomputer business software sector. MicroPro International, publishers of possibly the best known wordprocessing package, Wordstar filed a $756,000 (£620,000) loss in the quarter ended August 31 as sales dropped 21 per cent to $15.6m

Predicted market for packaged microcomputer software
Source: EIU Informatics UK market study
£m: 800, 600, 400, 200
Home; Professional; Business
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988

While software publishers are finding it difficult to maintain sufficient net margins, other related areas seem equally prone. Disc manufacturers reported a 36 per cent increase in sales but a 136 per cent profit reduction for the second quarter of 1984.

One particular company Lotus Developments, producers of spreadsheet software 1-2-3 and lately Symphony seem relatively unaffected at present, having produced a 347% net increase in income compared to the second quarter of 1983.

It will be interesting to compare this companys results at the same time next year when full account is taken of the higher overheads incurred by Lotus expanding into international markets.

The enormous success of Lotus in a relatively short time, must be in part due to the high publicity profile which the company has managed to maintain resulting in a very strong brand image for its products. This method of selling professional software is likely to be all important for successful maketing direct to the general public.

Dixons believes it has identified a major market for professional/business micros and claim turnover in this sector will be as significant as home computers within the next twelve months. Given the choice, software companies with the right product and a brand name will perform better than say a company with a good software product which the man and woman in the street has never heard of. Consumer awareness of hardware company names is far higher.

Few customers actually enter a retail store and ask for a software package by its brand name referring to it as a database or wordprocessing package etc.

To overcome low-brand-name awareness will require more direct marketing to the end-user and possibly less to specialist dealers. Retailers, dealers and software publishers will have to continue to find ways of providing support.

Many of the professional and business packages which are popular still require comprehensive training, particularly database and accounts software, before they can be used to their full potential. The solution will be software which is very easy to use.

This week Workshop looks at whether business computing is as cheap as is claimed: asks if high performance networks are useful, and ponders the choice between Apple and IBM compatibles, database software and artificial intelligence. HEDLEY VOSEY will answer questions in this column on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Why is there such a gap between computer prices?

WORKSHOP

Is there no end to this foolish talk of cheap business computing? The quotations to me range from £5,000 to £23,000. Incidently, none of the likely suppliers bothered to find out that I have had a BBC micro in use for two years.

Presumably the work you wish to do on your proposed machines has some value to your business. No processing is free, or even cheap, but it is possible to see a proper return for your money on business purchases of all kinds. The foolish talk you refer to simply reflects the fact that the investments that have to be made to do a job in 1984 are rather smaller in total than in earlier years.

The wide range of the quotations leads me to guess that you may have specified your needs in a general fashion.

There is a big difference in cost between basic persona computer systems and those generally proposed for business use. Once your business comes to rely on a computer system there are considerations of reliability and auditability to take into account.

I am unsure about the dealers not bothering to find out about your computer experience. It could be they expect everbody to have some and it could be that they are just too arrogant to care.

Q: Is it worth paying a lot extra for a higher performance network to link personal computers in our buildings?

A: The best performance level for a network is related to the reasons for creating the linkages in the first place. If the main reason is to share some expensive central filing store and maybe a high performance printer then the required performance can be estimated prety closely. However, it may happen that one of the main reasons for creating the network is to provide room for expansion and the extension of computing power.

Remember that a network also helps to keep older systems productive and yet enable newer systems to be installed alongside. So the cost of conversions that are avoided via networking can be offset against its costs. The decision to go into networking is often a way of dealing with future unknowns.

Q: I have used an Apple for some three years now. My small business needs another machine and I am thinking of buying an Apple IIc. Two dealers contacted have both advised me to switch to an IBM PC compatible machine. Is the extra cost justified?

A: If you have used an Apple for three years it must be a hard decision to make. The Apple IIc is a very neat machine to use on a desk. I am sure you realize that it cannot be expanded and transformed in the same way as the Apple IIe. However, I suppose that the dealers are binting that lots of good software is being produced for the IBM PC market and that access to this software is likely to be important to you in the long run.

There is no reason to believe that Apple will vanish from the computer supply scene in a hurry, although the firm is facing very stiff competition since IBM entered the market.

As the Apple IIc is a low cost answer to your problems now I would stick to our original plan if you are just going to do more of what you have done already. However, if you intend to do very many new jobs on the extra machine then you should weigh up the dealer advice rather carefully. Many items of special hardware as well as software are becoming available for the IBM PC market and this may also be a significant advantage over the next three years.

Q: Software for keeping general files and for revealing what is in them seems to be called database software. What should I look for in selecting one for personal use?

A: You do not say whether you already have a personal computer. If you use a machine and intend to use database software on it then this may immediately narrow down the field. There are well over 100 pieces of software on the market carrying database related titles, but it is important to bear in mind the use you will make of data entered into a database.

You may not have too clear an idea of exactly how you will use data. Should this be the case then you need what is known as a relational database because these do not demand that you make hard and fast decisions about final use of data at the time you put it there in the first place. All luxuries have to be paid for and in this case the penalty is sometimes a rather slow speed when producing reports.

If you know quite a bit about how you propose regularly to use the data then you may be able to select a piece of software that works faster on the run of the mill stuff. It will do this by establishing fixed connections between files. The penalty in this instance is that unusual reports may be rather difficult to obtain and require several steps in a processing chain before you get the answers you want. Many of the widely used database packages were built to use early personal computers.

If you are starting from scratch, therefore, it pays to buy a package which is tuned to make good use of one of the new, more powerful, personal computers.

Q: My firm's experience of training staff in word processing methods has been a depressing one. In London it seems that they are continually being lured away to jobs with firms that cannot be bothered to train. Will this sorry state persist for much longer?

A: The London area is something of a special case. Travel problems for staff create recruitment opportunities, for instance, for those firms that are sited in especially accessible places. Some firms that find themselves so placed then proceed to exploit this situation.

On their side of the fence the argument runs that they have paid premium prices for their office space and are entitled to gather skilled staff who wish to ease their travel problems. This is just one example of the factors that make for a fluidity in the jobs market for skills in office operations and it has a disproportionate influence in the London region.

The question that is probably uppermost in your mind relates to the possibility of making word processing easier to learn.

It follows from this that operators who can use all the features of this software will be especially valuable in those jobs that need to exploit these supercharged features. So some firms will continue to poach staff with this experience if they need them urgently.

Q: I have read recently of 'the Turing Test' as a measure of success in artificial intelligence. Could you tell me what this test is all about?

A: The Turing Test derives its name from Alan Turing, a computing pioneer in Britain during the Second World War. He suggested a test based on the notion that if a person interacting with a computer was unable to tell the difference between such a dialogue and a conversion between two people, then the machine could be claimed to be acting 'intelligently'.

Unfortunately, the superficial nature of human dialogues, in many instances, makes this test a poor one. The joke among computer specialists is that many people 'fail the Turing Test', that is to say, they leave you in some doubt as to their humanity.

It is still true, however, that when computers can be equated in behavioural terms with experience shared between people, then true artificial intelligence might be claimed. This leaves open the question as to whether experience can be shared with a machine.



Cricket: England leave for India with something to prove as Yorkshire face a new departure

Gower's band of hunters are off to India on the scent of pride but no allowances can be made and no excuses either

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

England's cricketers fly off to India this morning at the start of their winter tour. The first match there, in the old, pink city of Jaipur, starts next Monday; the last, in Delhi, will be on February 7. Then, rather than heading for home, as they will probably feel like doing, it is off to Australia for a one-day junket, already being billed in Melbourne as "the Greatest Show on Turf." It will be mid-march before they get back.

After their melancholy performance against Sri Lanka at the end of August, preceded by the west Indian "blackwash", and, before that, by defeat in New Zealand and Pakistan, England at the moment are in the lowest of low water. If they are to catch the tide in India they will do so only by playing well. Although the Indians have played no fewer than 32 Test matches since winning one, they are never easily beaten at home – and their last victory, back in 1981, was, in fact, at England's expense.

To have any chance of success now, David Gower and his side will need to guard against the many excuses that will be theirs for the making: the umpiring, the boredom, the delays the lost baggage, the lost causes, the unfamiliar food, the problems of communicating, the political opportunism, the soul-destroying pitches, the queasy tummies, the taxis that never turn up, the flights that never take off, the buses that are driven too fast, the invasions of privacy, the occasionally primitive accommodation. If the players are good enough they will overcome these things; if not, they can still survive them with credit – and enjoyment. Take the rough with the smooth, that is the secret in India.

Much of last summer was spent making allowances for Gower in his most taxing apprenticeship. Taking over a wilting and weakened side, against the current West Indians, was a desperately difficult assignement. But that phase is finished now. What we shall be hoping for in India is new evidence that Gower is not only a beautifully talented batsmen byt that he has what it takes to make a captain, not of a good side but of an ordinary one. English cricket was never more in need of motivation.

As a great attraction and a winner of matches, Botham will be badly missed. On the other hand, he will benefit from his break from cricket and it will be a less "fraught" tour without him. Others, including the captain, may find it easier to be themselves in Botham's absence. Without him the key to success could be teamwork, the pooling, that is, of resources – of experience and enthusiasm, enterprise and skill.

One of the consequences of England's overcrowed programme has been a loss of pride and a decline in involvement. "Players do not talk about cricket of their own volition these days", Bob Willis wrote at the end of last winter's tour. "They seem much less conscientious about their game", Bob Taylor said. That has got to change, otherwise England, too, will go for 32 Test matches without a win. Already they have gone for 12.

Their last two visits to India have provided examples of how best to win there and how to make fairly sure of losing. Tony Greig's side in 1976-77 were successful because they fielded very well in the second, even when they had won the toss on a surprisingly docile pitch, came across the world as a sure signal of doom.

For this reason Gatting's contribution could now be crucial, not least as Gower's second-in-command. They are both playing for their future, Gower as captain, Gatting as a Test cricketer. Without

England in India

November
5–7: President's XI (Jaipur)
9–12: North Zone (Jammu)
15: One-day international (Chandigarh)
17–19: India under-25s (Delhi)
22–27: First Test (Delhi)
29–Dec 2: West Zone (Rajkot)

December
6–11: Second Test (Bombay)
13: One-day international (Poona)
16: One-day international (Bangalore)
19–22: East Zone (Gauhati)
26–31: Third Test (Calcutta)

January
2: Bangladesh XI (Dacca)
5: One-day international (Cutback)
7–10: South Zone (Hyderabad)
13–18: Fourth Test (Madras)
21–24: Central Zone (Indore)
27: One-day international (Naypur)
31–Feb 5: Fifth Test (Kanpur)

February
7: Day/night charity match (Delhi)
8: Depart for Australia

England in Australia

February
17: Australia (Melbourne)
26: India (Sydney)

March
2: Pakistan (Melbourne)
5: First semi-final (Sydney)
6: Second semi-final (Melbourne)
9: Plate winner's final (Sydney)
10: Final (Melbourne)

Gower's backing, Gatting would probably not have been chosen. Their performance at Lahore earlier this year, when, in cahoots, they went much too far in slowing down the Test match there, was not auspicious. But there is in the ordinary way an urgency and purpose to Gatting's cricket that should help to keep a game moving in India. Doing this does not mean being reckless but having an eye for the main chance.

Greig's side also found out in good time that a full length and a tight line, well away from the leg stump, are vitally important. On Keith Fletcher's tour, five years later, the news that England, having lost the first Test were setting out "to play for a draw"

After a hard and essential struggle the Test and County Cricket Board seem to have persuaded the Indians that it will be in everyone's interest to insist on a minimum number of overs in a day's play. The figure they have settled for, though it amounts only to 15½ overs to the hour, is 82, which is certainly better than giving the bowlers a free hand.

It has never made sense to me that in India, where draws abound, Test matches consist of fewer playing hours (a basic 27½) than in England and Australia (a basic 30). A day's play in India is scheduled to last for five and a half hours rather than six. There being, as well, so many interruptions and intervals for drinks, a minimum number of overs should be more of a must in India than anywhere else. Otherwise, as happened on Fletcher's tour, both sides will sink, when they think it suits them, to churning them out at 10, even nine, to the hour.

But 10, 20 or 30 overs an hour, this is going to be no easy tour, and for the first time for some years the England party had no get-together between the end of last season, on September 11, and last night's veledictory dinner at Lord's. If nothing else, that is bad psychology. It bears out what Willis wrote and Taylor said; it puts in doubt the ardour of the chase. As an old hand, Pocock will have been surpirsed, I expect, not to receive a rallying call; so will those new to touring – Cowdrey, Ellison, French, Moxon and Robinson.

As a touring manager, Tony Brown is an unknown quantity. Firmness, forbearance and a sense of humour will be his greatest needs. His predecessors since the war have been Geoffrey Howard, Tom Pearce, David Clark, Donald Carr, Ken Barrington and Raman Subba Row. Willis wrote that touring, despite the "good, exciting and amusing" times, can "become an undisguised drudgery". Gower needs to think of it now as an exhilaratingand important challenge. Norman Gifford, who is also going, did a good job as the "senior professional" with the 1972-73 side to India. In New Zealand and Pakistan last winter, and Australia the winter before, his record as a cricketing factotum was less convincing. But it is the captain whose attitude, character and example shape these tours.

I have been with too many captains now to mention them all. But Freddie Brown was bluffly autocratic, Len Hutton cautiously astute. Peter May held his cards close to his chest, Ted Dexter was unimaginably remote. Mike Smith had the common touch, Mike Denness did not. Colin Cowdrey was always affable, Ray Illingworth would always think he knew best. Mike Brearley had Botham to put his plans into operation, Ian Botham needed Brearley to plan for him. They mostly had better players at their command than Gower; but leadership matters, and England, Orient bound, are much in need of it.

How about a reading from Lionel Lord Tennyson's autobiography, *Sticky Wickets*, published by Christopher Johnson in 1950? "Having lost the third "Test" [in 1937-38], we played a three-day match against His Highness of Cooch Behar's XI and then left Calcutta on January 8 and went to stay with His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala. This was one of the nicest visits we had, as together with playing cricket on his lovely ground, we had a day's big game shooting with his army beating for us. All my team were mounted on elephants, armed with a rifle and shotgun each, and looked a gallant band of hunters as we went crashing through the jungle. We managed to get quite a good if rather assorted bag. We had a large crowd here for the match, including Patiala's 367 wives, who all came to the ground, but we never saw any of them, as they were brought in closed buses and then made to sit behind thick green curtains. On January 14 we left Patiala by car after breakfast for Delhi."

The best of luck to Gower's "gallant band of hunters." It is another world now, but it would be nice to think that they, too, will have fun. They will be more likely to succeed if they do.

Men who can give England lift

The reciprocal relationship between success and confidence is an important factor in sport, and that consideration is not the least of the reasons for believing that the choice of Tim Robinson and Bruce French, of Nottinghamshire, for the winter tour of India and Australia is likely to have a happy effect on an England team still recovering from their ignominious summer.

While most of their new colleagues were being beaten out of sight by the West Indies and then embarrassed by Sri Lanka, Robinson and French were enjoying their best seasons for heir county. Robinson scored 2,032 runs at an average of 50.80, an impressive tally for an opening batsman if carps about the Trent Bridge wicket are to be counteranced, while French set a new Nottinghamshire record with 75 victims and was named wicket-keeper of the year.

Such performances give an assurance which not even the disappointment of losing the championship by four runs on the last day of the season could deflate, and their recovery was anyway instantaneous with the announcement of their selection for the tour party the following day, the first time two Nottinghamshire players have gone on tour together since Joe Hardstaff and Harold Butler in 1947.

Talking to them on their return from holidays, French rock climbing in the Lake District, Robinson lying on a beach in Cyprus, both were delighted to find that a winter apparently offering only the dole and working in the county's promotions office respectively was instead to be spent playing cricket and it was clear that in their different ways they will bring positive attitudes and enthusiasm into the England dressing room.

Robinson, aged 25, with the sharp humour of the footballer he nearly became, having had trials with Portsmouth, Chelsea and Queen's Park Rangers, before electing to go to university instead, had begun the season looking only to equal his 1983 total of 1,500 runs. "Of course being picked for England is my ambition, and it was in the back of my mind", he said, "but I felt there were better players around than me, so I didn't really have any expectation of being picked. Clive Rice is a great setter of targets and he told me at the beginning of the season that 1,500 was my target, and I would have been happy with that. But as I went on scoring runs and they began to make changes, I did begin to wonder if I might get in".

As the season progressed, Robinson, whose composure and the time he has to play his shots had impressed many good judges from his first full season in 1980, staked his claim forcefully. "I batted a lot better than ever before", he admits. "I wasn't conscious of doing anything different, it was just confidence. I went to the wicket expecting to get runs – sometimes, in fact I knew I was going to get runs when I went out. Playing in a winning side with two world class players helps your game

French, who unlike his colleague had always wanted to be a cricketer, and was the youngest ever Nottingham player when he made his debut at 16 in 1976, concurred with that sentiment with some feeling. "in 1977, my first full season, we were second from the bottom, and if we got a draw they put out the flags."

In spite of that unhappy baptism, French quickly attracted attention as a potential England wicketkeeper. Then, like several of his generation, his star apparently waned, Downton, Richards, Brassington, and Russell all having their turn as the new wicketkeeping hope. He was, however, rather startled when the day after being awarded his county cap in 1980 he read in one newspaper that he was retiring and Nottingham were trying to sign Ian Gould from Middlesex to replace him.

That that shock had little severe effect was quickly shown. He began this season hoping for the call which has now come. "Bob Taylor told me last year that he would be retiring," he said. "So I knew there would be a place going. I trained very hard in pre-season to get fit, so that my concentration is as good at 6.20pm as it was in the morning. I think I worked twice as hard this season as ever before."

That effort has paid off. With neither able to afford being blase about the rewards which Test cricket offers, both are obviously determined to keep on working to make the most of their opportunities and establish themselves as England players. "I think there were several candidates of about the same standard," Robinson remarked. "Mark Benson might have been chosen instead of me for example, but I have been given the chance to push myself ahead now.

"I think Graeme Fowler is a certainty for an opening spot, so it looks as if I will be competing with Martyn Moxon and I shall just try and score enough runs early on to force my way in."

Peter Ball



Bringing fresh air to England's dressing room: Robinson (with bat) and French. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Wounds reopen as Close resigns

By Peter Ball

As expected, following his defeat over the reappointment of David Bairstow as Yorkshire captain on Saturday, Brian Close yesterday resigned as chairman of the county's cricket sub-committee. Close will, however, retain his place on the county's general committee as member for Bradford.

"It has become increasingly obvious that Geoffrey Boycott's position as committee man and player has created unrest and unease within the team, and undermined my authority as cricket chairman and David Bairstow's as captain." Close said in a statement yesterday.

"The simple truth is that Boycott is too powerful and influential within the club to be simply a member of the team. If he wants power and authority, which he has in the present situation, then he must accept responsibility.

"In the circumstances I feel it would be in the best interests of the club for me to resign from the cricket committee. I do not command sufficient support in the general committee, and the certainty is that difficulties would arise if I remained in office. I have too much respect for the traditions of the game and the club to allow myself to be used as a figurehead only."

Close's decision, especially if it is followed by the resignation of the only other two former county cricketers on the cricket committee, Phil Sharpe and Bob Appleyard, is certain to cause further strife in the county. Appleyard said he was taking time to assess his position, while Sharpe, who was in London last night in his capacity as Test selector for the eve of tour dinner, was not available for comment. But both are said to be sympathetic to Close's position.

Further moves can be expected today with the "Group of Six" opponents of the committee believed to be ready to annouce the aims and members of their group. Close said yesterday that he had had no contact with them so far, but it will be a major surprise if they have not made a concerted effort to attract him to their cause.

Even as it stands, Close's statemnt will have added considerable power to the claims of the growing number of members that Boycott's dual position is an untenable one. That feeling received support from an unexpected quarter on Sunday when public relations chairman Sid Fielden, long regarded as Boycott's closest ally, said: "Personally I would like to see Geoffrey Boycott playing cricket and not sitting in the committee room. I think doing both can cause problems. I would like him to resign, but I don't think there is an earthly chance of him doing so."



Close: 'Boycott too powerful'

Pakistan draw despite Test bests

Reuter – Pakistan recorded their highest-ever Test match score of 674 for six as the second Test with India produced a draw here yesterday.

A Test best of 210 by Qasim Omar and an unbeaten 102 from Saleem Malik were the features of the fifth and final day, which ended with 1,174 runs scored in the match for the loss of 16 wickets.

India: First Innings 500: (R J Shastri 139: Azeem Hafeez 4 for 137, Abdul Qadir 4 for 104)

Pakistan: First Innings

Mohsin Khan c Gavaskar b Sharma	59
Mudassar Nazar c Kirmani b Yadav	199
Quasim Omar c Yadav b Gaekwad	210
Javad Miandad st Kirmani b Shastri	16
Zaheer Abbas c Kirmani b Madan Lal	26
Saleem Malik not out	102
Manzoor Elahi run out	26
Ashraf Ali not out	9
Extras (b 7, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 13)	27
Total (6 wickets)	674

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–141, 2–391, 3–430, 4–494, 5–608, 6–650.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 5-0-22-0, Sharma 32-0-139-1 Madan Lal 27-2-94-1, Yadav 74-16-198-1, Shastri 50-14-99-1, Gaekwad 27-5-75-1 Amarnath 8.5-0-36-0.

● ADELAIDE – South Australia survived the loss of four wickets tumbled 18 runs, and an injury which forced Wayne Phillips to retire, to foil the West Indian victory bid here yesterday.

The South Australians, who started their second innings in the morning facing the improbable task of making 462 to win, ended the fourth and final day on 200 for six. Their test wicketkeeper-batsman Phillips, when on two, received a sharply rising delivery from Malcolm Marshall which flicked off his batting glove and into his face,

WEST INDIANS: First Innings 242.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First Innings 295.

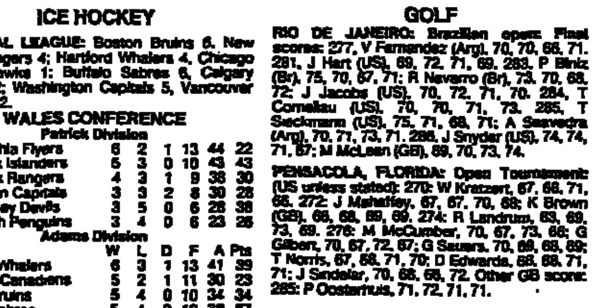
WEST INDIANS: Second Innings 514 for five dec (P J Dujon 151 not out, I V A Richards 102, D L Haynes 94, C G Greenidge 79, C-H Lloyd 53).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Second Innings

A M J Hilditch l-b-w b Baptiste	49
G Bishop c Holding b Walsh	18
W B Phillips retired hurt	2
D O'Connor c sub b Baptiste	33
M Hayeman l-b-w b Richards	3
J R Inverarity not out	40
J Benton run out	6
D W Hookes c Greenidge b Gomes	24
T May not out	14
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 7)	11
Total (6 wkts)	200

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–22, 2–107, 3–111, 4–118, 5–125, 6–173.

BOWLING: Marshall 11-2-28-0; Walsh 16-4-49-1; Holding 8-2-19-0; Baptiste 18-7-44-2; Harper 2-0-6-0; Richards 17-7-20-1; Gomes 14-3-25-1; Greenidge 3-0-7-0.



FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
Miami Dolphins	9	0	0	405	124	1 000
N Eng Patriots	6	3	0	195	209	.667
New York Jets	6	3	0	221	187	.667
Indianapolis Colts	3	6	0	154	228	.333
Buffalo Bills	0	9	0	143	271	.000
CENTRAL	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
Pittsb'gh Steelers	5	4	0	200	175	.556
Cincinnati B	3	6	0	163	195	.333
Cleveland Browns	1	8	0	116	164	.111
Houston Oilers	0	9	0	116	265	.000
WEST	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
Denver Broncos	8	1	0	185	118	.889
L Angeles Raiders	7	2	0	234	180	.778
Seattle Seahawks	6	2	0	220	156	.750
Kansas City Chiefs	5	4	0	172	186	.556
S Diego Chargers	4	4	0	221	216	.500

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
St Louis Cardinals	6	3	0	275	213	.667
Dallas Cowboys	6	3	0	179	173	.667
New York Giants	5	4	0	175	188	.556
Washington R	5	4	0	230	180	.556
Philadelphia E	4	5	0	153	157	.444
CENTRAL	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
Chicago Bears	6	3	0	184	143	.667
Tampa Bay B	3	6	0	163	224	.375
Detroit Lions	3	6	0	188	221	.333
Green B Packers	2	7	0	178	198	.222
Minnesota Vikings	2	7	0	170	219	.222
WEST	W	L	T	F	A	Pct
S Francisco 49ers	8	1	0	247	143	.889
L Angeles Rams	5	4	0	184	170	.556
N Orleans Saints	4	5	0	186	205	.444
Atlanta Falcons	3	6	0	184	222	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Miami Dolphins 38, Buffalo Bills 7; San Francisco 49ers 33, Los Angeles Rams 0; Denver Broncos 22, Los Angeles Raiders 19; Chicago Bears 16, Minnesota Vikings 7; Dallas Cowboys 22, Indianapolis Colts 3; St Louis Cardinals 34, Philadelphia Eagles 14; New York Giants 37, Washington Redskins 13; New England Patriots 30, New York Jets 20; Green Bay Packers 41, Detroit Lions 9; Pittsburgh Steelers 35, Atlanta Falcons 10; Cincinnati Bengals 31, Houston Oilers 13, New Orleans Saints 16, Cleveland Browns 14; Kansas City Chiefs 24, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 20.

HOCKEY

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Southampton 1, Bath 0. OTHER COUNTY MATCHES: Hertfordshire Under-21 2, Lincolnshire Under-21 1; Norfolk Under-21 0, Bedfordshire Under-21 1; Suffolk Under-21 0, Cambridgeshire Under-21 2. SCHOOLS MATCH: Hayle 18, Marling 0. TOUR MATCHES: Mitcham Cotts 23, Swedan Under-19 0, North London 12, Spain 13.

SWIMMING

MORDEN, Surrey: English Schools Championship: Winners: Senior Boys: 110 yards backstroke: K Boyd 1min 01.38sec. 110 yards breaststroke: N Gillingham 1.08.77. 110 yards freestyle: D Dyke 53.65. 110 yard butterfly: T Jones 58.51. Intermediate Boys: 110 yards backstroke: I Panting 1.04.13. 110 yards breaststroke: A Fitzgerald 1.10.44. 110 yards butterfly: R Leishman 1.00.08. 110 yards freestyle: M Foster 54.92. Junior Girls: 110 yard backstroke: S Page 1.10.74. 110 yard breaststroke: H Frank 1.17.17. 110 yard butterfly: K Chappell 1.07.23. 110 yard freestyle: M Iveson 1.02.43.

VOLLEYBALL

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Men: first division: Glasgow Gregg 0, Volvo Trucks 3; AT Mays 0, Bellshill Cardinals 3; Falkirk, Scottish Farm 3; CV 81 3, Dundee Kirkton 1; Murray International Metals 3, KA's 0. Women: first division: Jets 3, West Coast 1; Carioka 1, Telford 3, Inverclyde 0, Auchentoshan 3.

SEOUL: International tournament: Men: US 3, Mexico 0; South Korea 3, Japan 0. Women: South Korea 3, Canada 0

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 6, New York Rangers 4; Hartford Whalers 4, Chicago Black Hawks 1; Buffalo Sabres 6, Calgary Flames 2; Washington Capitals 5, Vancouver Canucks 2.

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Philadelphia Flyers	6	2	1	13	44	22
New York Islanders	5	3	0	10	43	43
New York Rangers	4	3	1	9	38	30
Washingtn Capitals	3	3	2	8	30	28
New Jersey Devils	3	5	0	6	28	38
Pittsburgh Penguins	3	4	0	6	23	26
Adams Division						
Hartford Whalers	6	3	1	13	41	39
Montreal Canadiens	5	2	1	11	30	23
Boston Bruins	5	4	0	10	34	34
Buffalo Sabres	5	4	0	10	38	37
Quebec Nordiques	3	5	1	7	34	37

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Chicago Black Hawks	5	4	0	10	44	38
Toronto Maple Leafs	3	5	1	7	25	37
Detroit Red Wings	3	5	0	6	33	40
St Louis Blues	3	5	0	6	28	32
Minnesota North Stars	2	6	0	4	24	33
Smythe Division						
Edmonton Oilers	7	0	2	16	54	25
Calgary Flames	7	3	0	14	56	39
Winnipeg Jets	3	2	1	7	26	24
Los Angeles Kings	0	6	3	3	24	44
Vancouver Canucks	1	5	0	2	30	57

SNOOKER

DUBLIN: World Amateur Championship: Group A: T Parsons (Wales) bt T Finstad (Can) 4-0; P Ennis (Eire) bt B Bjorkman (Swe) 4-3; T Finstead (Canada) bt L C Taekman (Bel) 4-1; T Parsons (Wales) bt A Thomson (Zim) 4-1; Y Saenthong (Thai) bt a Micallef (Malta) 4-2; P Ennis (Eire) bt V Saenthong (Thai) 4-1; A mcallef (Malta) bt D Feeney (US) 4-0. Group B: A Robidoux (Can) bt T Drago (Malta) 4-1; A Robidaux (Can) bt A Campbell (Aus) 4-1; J McIntyre (GB) bt M Jayaram (India) 4-3; D John (Wales) bt T Drago (Malta) 4-2; M Sedupathy (Sri Lanka) bt C D'Avoine (Mauritius) 4-0; M Jayaram (India) bt J Long (Eire) 4-1; D John (Wales) bt R Cowley (Isle of Man) 4-1; M Jayaram (India) bt M Sedupathy (Sri Lanka) 4-0. Group C: S Hendry (Scot) bt H Thwaites (Bel) 4-0; H Harenga (NZ) bt H Thwaites (Bel) 4-0; J Wright (Eng) bt T Kollins (US) 4-0. Group D: C Archer (Eng) bt M Hallgren (Swe) 4-1; O Agrawal (India) bt M Sadek (Egypt) 4-0; G Kwok Kwan Shing (HK) bt J Selby (Wales) 4-1; H Morgan (GB) bt O Hallgren (Swe) 4-2; L Yew (Singapore) bt M Sadek (Egypt) 4-1.

HANDBALL

EUROPEAN CUP: Women: First round, second leg: S C Leipzig 37, Wakefield Metros 12 (Leipzig win 83-23 on agg). NATIONAL LEAGUE: Women: Kirkby Ladies 12, Robert Jenkins Ruislip 12. MEN'S MIDLANDS LEAGUE: Olympia Cannock 22, S U Wolves Poly 13. MIDLANDS MERIT TABLE: Warwick Jaguars 18, Leicester 73 22.

CRICKET

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 467 and 56 for one. Victoria 201 and 319. Queensland won by nine wickets. CANBERRA: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales 156 and 218 for nine dec. Western Australia 171 and 26 for one. Match drawn.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Dallas Mavericks 107, Los Angeles Lakers 96; Phoenix Suns 102, Seattle Supersonics 87.

LACROSSE

TIMPERLEY: Men's tournament: Sheffield 21, Ashton 6; Stockport 13, Mellor and Mersey 6.

ROAD RUNNING

DUBLIN: Marathon: 1, S E Kristensen (Den), 2hr 18min 27sec.

GOLF

RIO DE JANEIRO: Brazilian open: Final scores: 277, V Fernandez (Arg), 70, 70, 66, 71. 281, J Hart (US), 69, 72, 71, 69. 283, P Biniz (Br), 75, 70, 67, 71; R Navarro (Br), 73, 70, 68, 72; J Jacobs (US), 70, 72, 71, 70. 284, T Cornelau (US), 70, 70, 71, 73. 285, T Sieckmann (US), 75, 71, 68, 71; A Saavedra (Arg), 70, 71, 73, 71. 286, J Snyder (US), 74, 74, 71, 67; M McLean (GB), 69, 70, 73, 74.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: Open Tournament: (US unless stated): 270: W Kratzert, 67, 66, 71, 66. 272: J Mahaffey, 67, 67, 70, 68; K Brown (GB), 66, 68, 69, 69. 274: R Landrum, 63, 69, 73, 69. 276: M McCumber, 70, 67, 73, 66; G Gilbert, 70, 67, 72, 67; G Sauers, 70, 68, 68, 69; T Norris, 67, 68, 71, 70; D Edwards, 66, 68, 71, 71; J Sindelar, 70, 66, 68, 72. Other GB score: 285: P Oosterhuis, 71, 72, 71, 71.

RUGBY UNION

NORTHERN MATCHES: Blackburn 48, Warrington 11; Durham City 6, Middlesbrough 10; Eccles 37, Bury 3; Halifax 23, New Brighton 15; Heaton Moor 21, Keighley 4; Leeds University 9, Rotherham 27; Manchester 31, Macclesfield 6; Morley 35, Wharfedale 6; North Durham 25, Keswick 9; Northern 26, Alnwick 3; Oldham 12, St Helens 11; Rossendale 41, Bowdon 0; Southport 74, Ilkley 0; Tynedale 10, Otley 22; West Park 43, Burton 15; Wigan 20, Furness 3; Widnes 42, Caldy 0; Workington 10, Rochdale 13. Corrections: Bedford 17, Roundhay 15; Broughton Park 6, Hartlepool Rovers 12.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ampleforth 24, Leeds GS 6; Blundell's 30, Queen's, Taunton 4, Bryanston 16, Eton 24; Chichester 25, Petersfield RFC Colts 3; Cockermouth GS 3, Whitehaven GS 6; Cranleigh 10, Epsom 13; Gunnersbury 24, Chiswick 0; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 10, Sherborne 10; Hampton 25, Purley HS 0; Harrow 20, Tonbridge 6; Hurstpierpoint 19, Bloxham 17; Kent College 7, Cranbrook 4; King Edward VII, Lytham 40, Colchester RGS 0; Leighton Park 0, King James, Henley 32; Merchant Taylors', Northwood 18, Merchant Taylors', Crosby 10; Mill Hill 17, Old Millhillians u-20 XV 4; Normanton HS 24, West Park GS 6; Oldfield RFC Colts, Bath 0, Magdalen College School, Brackley 14; Rochester Math 10, Skinners 4; Rossall 28, King William's, IOM 3; St Benedicts, Ealing 8, Oratory 8; St Paul's 21, Brighton 12; Sevenoaks 0, Pocklington 15, Truro 9, Halifax 14; Wellington (Berks) 39, Windsor GS 9; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 13, St Mary's, Sidcup 0; King Edward's, Bath 13, Lord William's, Thame 6; Reed's 6, Trinity, Croydon 6.

TENNIS

HOUSTON: World Mixed Doubles Championship: Final: Miss B Nagelsen and B Walts (US) bt Miss K Rinaldi and V Van Patten (US), 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

TAIPEI: Open Championships: First round: D Gitlin (US) bt J Lapidus (US), 6-3, 7-6; K Belcher (US) bt T Cain (US), 7-5, 7-6; L Stefanki (US) bt K Pate (US), 7-5, 4-6, 6-3; T Giammalva (US) bt V Wilsky (US), 6-1, 3-6, 6-3; W Masur (Aus) bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-4, 6-1; M Bauer (US) bt D Saltz (US), 6-3, 7-6.

SYDNEY: Australian hardcourt Championships: Final: P Dooney (Aus) bt J Canter (US), 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

ZURICH: Women's European indoor tournament: First round: M Schropp (WG) bt C Jolissaint (Switz), 6-3, 7-6; A Leand (US) bt I Budarova (Czech), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; K Skronska (Czech) bt G Kim (US), 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

BADMINTON

GRAND PRIX RANKINGS: Men's singles: 1, M Frost (Den), 1,730pts; 2, I Sugiarto (Indo), 870; 3, S Baddeley (GB), 685; 4, J P Nierhoff (Den), 680; 5, H Arbi (Indo), 654; 6, P Padukone (India), 610; 7, L S King (Indo), 520; 8, H Jian (China), 455; 9, N Yates (GB), 450; 10, Sze Yu (Aus), 410. Women's singles: 1, K Larsen (Den), 1,300pts; 2, H Troke (GB), 1,255; 3, Li Lingwei (China), 840; 4, I Lie (Indo), 686; 5, K Beckman (GB), 515; 6, C Magnusson (Swe), 500; 7, D Kjaer (Den), 490; 8, S Podger (GB), 455; 9, H Aiping (China), 425; 10, Wu Jianqiu (China), 420. British placings: 12, G Gowers, 390; 15, J Webster, 290.

SNOOKER

Higgins can feel more at home in the UK

By Sydney Friskin

Dennis Taylor was too overcome by winning the Rothmans Grand Prix tournament at Reading to think of his next commitment, the Coral United Kingdom championship at Preston starting on November 18. He meets the Australian Warren King, in the first round.

The UK championship which, even in its early stages is played over 17 frames, should help to ease the loneliness of the long distance runners, foremost among them, Alex Higgins, the title holder, who has been scratching and scraping over nine-frame matches

Higgins has been having cue trouble ever since, in a moment of benevolence, he presented the one with which he won the World Championship in 1982 to Jimmy White, who has since won the Benson and Hedges Masters tournament. Higgins partners White in the Hofmeister lager world championship doubles, the qualifying rounds for which began yesterday at the Hatton Garden snooker centre. The final stages will be played at Northampton from December 5 to 16.

Steve Davis, the World champion, has taken his defeat by Cliff Thorburn, in the Rothmans semi-final, graciously. "I had to be beaten by someone sobner or later", he said. In his summing up after winning the Jameson Whiskey tournament at Newcastle, Davis had said that of the present players only Thorburn or Terry Griffiths, could beat him. Thorburn, who lost 10–2 to Taylor in the Rothmans final, returns to Toronto for a brief holiday before coming back for the UK cahmpionship.

FINAL: D Taylor bt C Thorburn 10–2. Frame scores (Taylor first): 6-64, 74-50, 66-52, 33-70, 107-1, 81-38, 74-24, 112-22, 98-27, 79-23, 80-20, 90-33.

IN BRIEF

Ovett's comback hope

Steve Ovett is on the road to recovery and hopes to return to training before Christmas. The 1,500 metres world record holder, who collapsed in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, has a viral condition of the heart that has kept him on the sidelines since. He hopes to resume training soon.

He said: "I am going back continually for tests, but it seems to be improving. Now, as long as it clears up, I am sure that I'll be all right and I will get back. There is a possibility it could return."

Ovett, who has decided to give up 800 metre running was speaking at a London reception on the day that his autobiography was published.

SWIMMING: England's selectors include nine new caps in their international squad, sponsored by Yorkshire Bank, for the coming season. Five are predictable with Paul Howe, Sandra Bowman, Zarra Long, Debbie Gore and Kathy Read, having been members of the British Olympic team in Los Angeles.

The four newcomers David Williams, Louise Taylor and Stephanie Parker, the 14-year-old breaststroke swimmer from Cockermouth, who was Britain's only medal winner at the European youth championships in the summer.

SQUAD: Men: N Ali (Salford Triple S); G Binfield (Salford Triple S); R Burrell (City of Southampton); M Buswell (City of Leeds); D Emerson (City of Leeds); P Howe (Millfield); D Lowe (Harrow and Wealdstone); A Moorhouse (City of Leeds); S Poulter (Wigan Wasps); D Stacey (City of Swansea); D Williams (Fleetwood); S Wilmott (Stockton Aquatics). Women: S Bowman (Darlington Diana); A Cripps (Wigan Wasps); D Gore (Fleetwood); S Hardcastle (Southend Synchro); Z Long (Beckenham); S Parker (Cockermouth); S Purvis (Stockton Aquatics); K Read (Norwich Penguins); F Ross (Bexley); G Stanley (Wigan Wasps); L Taylor (City of Manchester); C White (Borough of South Tyneside).

MOTOR RACING: The French formula one driver Jacques Lafitte is to return to the Ligier team next year after two disappointing seasons with Williams. Lafitte, 40, missed the drivers' world title by only six points when driving for Ligier in 1981.

● The Austrian formula one driver Gerhard Berger fractured a vertebra when the car he was driving was in a traffic accident near Innsbruck on Sunday. Berger, a new recruit this year to formula one's ATS BMW world championship team, finished thirteenth in the season's final grand prix, at Estoril Portugal.

GOLF: Ken Brown was yesterday named as the White Horse whisky personality for October. Brown was nominated by a panel of golf writers for his performance in Florida where he finished joint runner-up in the Pensacola open.

GOLF

Frost aims for place in sunshine

From Mitchell Platts
Quinta do Lago

David Frost, of South Africa, put together a 69, three under par, for a share of the lead with Ireland's John O'Leary and David Feherty after the first round of the 54-hole Bovis Trophy here yesterday.

Frost, who capture his first European tour title when he won the Cannes open nine days ago, collected six birdies, including four in five holes from the tenth, but he lost the chance of the outright lead by dropping two shots at the eighteenth.

Frost has prolonged his stay in Europe to compete in the Portuguese open, the final event on the 1984 tour, which starts here on Thursday, because he is currently eleventh in the Order of Merit.

FIRST ROUND: (GB unless stated): 69: D Frost (SA), D Feherty, J O'Leary, (Ire). 71: G Brand jnr, C O'Connor jnr, (Ire). 72: M James, D Silva (Por), M King, C Mason, E Darcy (Ire), C Defoy. 73: R Chapman, N Hanssen, A Johnstone (Zim). 74: H Clark. 75: P Townsend, J Rovero.
Pro-am leaders: 64: W Elliott, H Brito, E Cunha (Por), R Soares (Por).

RACKETS

Boone steps up his challenge

By William Stephens

William Boone emphasized his claim for the world championship when he decisively defeated John Prenn, the current champion by 15-7, 15-0, 15-9 in the Gold Racquets final at Manchester on Sunday.

Boone has never played better; his pulverizing services and whipped shots forced Prean to put up high returns which were ruthlessly punished. Boone has developed heavily cut very low kill shots into the nick and his return of serve was always controlled. He served to 10-0 in the second game and ran to 11-2 in the third and his remorseless barrage condoned Prenn to match practice before Boone's challenge next month.

Everest peak

The grand prix at next year's Horse of the Year show at Wembley will be sponsored by Everest Double Glazing, the country's leadig show-jumping sponsor.

CYCLING

Milk Race levels out in the course of publicity

By John Wilcockson

A bold publicity-seeking route for the 1985 Milk Race was annouced yesterday by the sponsors, the National Dairy Council. But in seeking out more populated regions, with six of the 12 stages scheduled to finish on town centre circuits, much of the race's traditional toughness has been expungedo.

Only three stages have hills of any consequence and the challenging climbs in Wales have been omitted for the second time in three years. It will be a course that will please professional riders like Malcolm Elliott, who won stages in the 1983 Milk Race and who has since become an even greater expert in tight circuit sprints.

On paper, this years winning team the Soviet Union, will have fewer opportunites to exert their domination, but whatever the terrain, the Russians usually find men who can win. It is to be hoped that by increasing the size of the field from 66 to 78 starters there will be grater opposition to the teams from Eastern Europe.

From its start in Bournemouth on the afternoon of May 26, the 1150-mile race will meander through the South Midlands, East Anglia and Lincolnshire before reaching the one rest day at Scarborough. The main hills will be packed into the remaining four days before the finish in the centre of Birmingham on Saturday June 8.

As well as the circuit finishes at Bristol, Welwyn Garden City, Hull, Middlesborough, Halifax and derby, there will be separate circuit races at Ipswich and Hull. A refreshing innovation is the plan to stage a series of women's races at five of the circuits.

ITINERARY: May 26: Prologue Time Trials, Bournemouth; 27: Bournemouth to Bristol; 28: Bristol to Coventry; 29: Coventry to Welwyn Garden City; 30: Chelmsford to Ipswich and Ipswich Circuit Race; 1: Bury St Edmunds to Leicester; June 1: Leicester to Skegness; 2: Lincoln to Hull and Hull Circuit Race; June 3: Hull to Scarborough; 4: rest day; 5: Middlesborough to Middlesborough; 6: Richmond to Halifax; 7: Leeds to Derby; 8: Derby to Birmingham.

BOARDSAILING

Sweden take honours

From a Special Correspondent, Mombasa

Anders Bringdal and Jonas Davidson, both from Sweden, took first and second places in the 87 strong heavyweight division of yesterday's race at the World Boardsailing Championships here.

Because of tidal considerations, races did not start until 4.30pm and this, combined with a light seven knot breeze, caused all races to be shortened due to the rapidly failing light. French girls still dominated the women's event with Manuelle Gravelines and Veronique Chartier once again taking first and second places. The lighter conditions wre not to the liking of Penny Way, England's only girl competitor who finished fourteenth.

In the lightweight division, the Italian, Cesare Cantigalli, pulled out a good lead breaking the dominance of the French who were dismayed by the second disqualification of their Olympic boardsailer Gildas Guillerot. Guillerot, who finished in second place on Sunday was disqualified from that race for failing to check in before starting. Yesterday he was the premature starter and now stands no chance of an overall win.

RESULTS: Lightweight division: 1, C Cantagalli (It); 2, B Benoit (Fr); 3, E Belot (Fr). Women: 1, M Gravelines (Fr); 2, V Chartier (Fr); 3, L Ladage (Neth). Heavyweight: 1, A Bringdal (Swe); 2, J Davidson (Swe); 3, D Puh (Yug). Results subject to protest.

MOTOR CYCLING: The 1985 world championship will open with the South African grand prix in Kyalami on March 23.

DATES: March 23: South African GP, Kyalami (250cc, 500cc); May 5: Spanish GP, Jarama (80, 125, 250, 500); May 19: West German GP, Hockenheim (80, 125, 250, 500, sidecar); May 26: Italian GP, Mugello (80, 125, 250, 500); June 2: Austrian GP, Salzburgring (125, 250, 500, sidecar); June 16: Yugoslav GP, Rijeka (80, 250, 500); June 29: Dutch GP, Assen (80, 125, 250, 500, sidecar); July 7: Belgian GP, Spa (125, 250, 500, sidecar); July 21: French GP, Le Mans (80, 125, 250, 500, sidecar); Aug 4: British GP, Silverstone (125, 250, 500, sidecar); Aug 10/11: Swedish GP, Anderstorp (125, 250, 500, sidecar); Sept 1: San Marino GP, Imola (80, 125, 250, 500).

CROSS COUNTRY

OXFORD (4.25 miles): 1, C Robinson (RN) and S Jones (RAF), 23min, 44sec; 3, M Flint (RAF); 3, M Flint (RAF), 23.55. TEAM: 1, RAF A 13pt; 2, RAF B, 30; 3, Royal Navy 50.

BASEBALL

HAVANA, CUBA: World amateur championship: Final: Cuba 10, United States 1.

FOOTBALL

Heirs unapparent to title court revenge in cup

By Clive White

There are one or two matches among tonight's Milk Cup ties that go deeper than progress to the fourth round of our second cup competition. Manchester United, heirs unapparent to the championship after Saturday's spanking on the champions' doorstep, will be intent on a more thorough restoration of their reputation than just a workaday victory over Everton.

Ratcliffe, the Everton captain, and his fellow defenders are expecting to face the same sort of storm in Manchester tonight that left United bedraggled at Goodison Park three days ago. They will again expect good protection from their workaholics in midfield, Reid, Bracewell, Steven and the Irishman, Sheedy, whose two goals cost him a head wound and a groin strain. Harper stands by if he fails a fitness test. United, without a genuine right back on Saturday, welcome back Gidman.

Ron Atkinson, whose worst defeat it was in his managerial career, said: "We have worked on one or two weaknesses and I am determined that we will reverse the result".

Birmingham City, suffering the embarrassment of life down in the second division, are sure to take out their frustration on their neighbours, West Bromwich Albion. They are well timed for an uncompromising tie after the slog with Oxford.

Dennis Mortimer, captain of Aston Villa's European Cup winning team, three years ago, has decided to retire from playing at the end of the present season. Mortimer, aged 32, who has made more than 400 League appearances; 350 of them for Villa, said: "It is a question of pride in the standard one has set. If you are no longer sure you can live up to it, then its time to retire."

United, Daly and Jones will probably leap off the treatment table in time but Hopkins may be prevented by a swollen knee. Albion could be without Statham as well as his deputy and Johnny Giles, the manager, may have to rejig the side and bring in his son, Michael, for his first game of the season.

Birmingham, though, should have every reason for superior feelings judging by the mediocre level of Midlands football. Aston Villa are almost on their knees two years after conquering Europe's peak. Beaten 5-0 on Saturday, they could have done without a date with a side who, in scaling their own European mountain, slammed in six last week. Queen's Park Rangers, however, will have come down to plastic after their weekend defeat.

Rangers are more inconsistent than the bounce on their once-notorious artificial pitch. One player whose energies would have ensured that they never sag is Waddock, who has not played since breaking an ankle last April. He is poised to return if, ironically, Fillery's ankle does not pass muster.

Fillery's previous club, Chelsea, will find Walsall, the town and the team, well prepared for a tie which should draw 16,000. There will be extra police, including the mounted variety and those with dogs. John Neal, the Chelsea manager, expects the Walsall team to be just as intimidating: "Our approach has got to be right. If we give them time they will raise their game and frighten us."

West Germans are again on the march

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

West German football seems at last to be back on its feet, at club and international level. A leading figure in both is Uwe Rahn, an inside forward who scored on his debut for West Germany against Sweden in the World Cup and last week scored again to help his club beat Widzew Lodz 3-2 in the UEFA Cup.

Bayern Munich, who still lead the Bundesliga by five points, beat the Bulgarians, Trakia Plovdiv, 4-1 in the Olympic Stadium in the Cup Winners' Cup, and are delighted with the form of Roland Wohlfarth, aged 21, who was signed last summer from MSV Duisburg when Karl Rummenigge was sold to Internazionale. He scored two against Trakia and another goal went to the younger Rummenigge, Michael, who appears to be picking up the pieces after a poor start to the season.

The European experience of the leading West German clubs is in sharp contrast with last season, when they all fell like skittles. Hamburg, whose European form remains much better than their Bundesliga form, are at long last getting the best out of their skilful forward, Thomas Von Heesen, aged 23, whose promising career has been badly afflicted by injury. He scored two of their goals against CSKA, Sofia.

As for Cologne, they seem revitalized. Only a few weeks ago Harald Schumacher, their controversial goalkeeper, of all people, had to break up a dressing-room fight involving their international winger, Littbarski. Now all is harmony again, as shown by Cologne's 2-0 win in the UEFA Cup against Standard Liège.

Littbarski got one goal; the other went to still one more hopeful, Uwe Bein, aged 24, a forward singed from Kickers Offenbach. Only Cologne, of the four West German European contestants, won in the Bundesliga last Saturday 4-1 away to Eintracht Frankfurt, previously unbeaten at home. Bein scored two more.

Much less happy are the leading French clubs, who had time against East European opponents. Metz will find to difficult to retrieve their 3-1 defeat by Dynamo Dresden. They players apparently almost refused to take the field, so angry were they about their allegedly inadequate bonuses. Oddly enough, the Barcelona players were said to be similarly disenchanted when they lost 4-1 at home to Metz in the previous round.

The players of Paris Saint Germain, soundly beaten at home, 4-2, in the UEFA Cup by the surprising Hungarians, Videoton, are clearly down and out. Their outspoken manager, Georges Peyroche is serious and is threatening action against his complacent, highly paid stars, among them the Yugoslav, Susic.

Bordeaux, with a slender own-goal European Cup lead over Dynamo Bucharest – scored by the East German forward, Dieter Muller – do not look very safe; but that is what people said in the first round when they squeezed through only 3-2 in the initial leg of their European Cup game against Athletic Bilbao.

Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of *The Sunday Times*.

England date

England's footballers will meet the Republic of Ireland in an international match at Wembley on March 26 next year, kick-off 7.45.

Penrith are given Cup lifeline

By Paul Newman

Penrith, a Cumbrian club who rarely attract more than 200 people to their home matches in the North West Counties League, were yesterday given the chance to ease their serious financial problems when they were drawn at home to Burnley in the first round of the FA Cup.

Brian Williams, Penrith's manager and co-owner, who says their debts are "nearer to six figures than to five", saw his entire first team squad leave this summer because the club were no longer able to pay any wages. He has since replaced them with amateurs from local district and Sunday football, but they have won only one league match this season and are bottom of the North West Counties League first division.

Although they have good enough facilities to stage the tie, Penrith are considering switching it to Burnley, where a higher attendance would bring them greater financial reward. They attracted a crowd of less than 2,000 when they lost 2-0 at home to Hull City in last year's first round.

Buckingham Town (United Counties League), who are through to the first round for the first time in their 101-year history, have no intention of giving up ground advantage after being drawn at home to Orient. Buckingham's club committee decided yesterday afternoon to make the game all-ticket. Their record attendance is only 2,000 but they believe the capacity of their ground on the banks of the River Ouse to be nearer 4,000.

Whitby Town (Northern League) have a ground of similar size and they too will stage their tie against Chesterfield. Whitby, who won 3-2 away to Halifax Town in last season's first round, have already played eight games in this season's competition.

Alfred Scource, the chairman of Weymouth (Gola League), said he had no fears about staging his club's tie against Millwall, which could provide one of the surprises of the round. Millwall, the third division leaders, have not been as secure away from home as at the Den and Weymouth have enjoyed frequent success in the Cup in recent years.

Although 12 non-League clubs will be at home to Canon League opponents, there are few ties in which upsets look likely. However, Scunthorpe United, Swindon Town and Crewe Alexandra should all be tested on their respective visits to Nuneaton Borough, Dagenham and Northwich Victoria.

The most famous giant-killers of recent seasons all face difficult away matches. Enfield may have a chance against Exeter City, who were beaten by Maidstone United last season, but Altrincham must travel to Blackpool and Telford United go to Lincoln City. Barnet travel to Plymouth Argyle, last season's beaten semi-finalists, and Bishop's Stortford face Brentford.

Metropolitan Police (Isthmian League), through to the first round for only the second time in their history, have been rewarded with a home tie against Dartford (Gola League). Vic Rouse, the former Crystal Palace goalkeeper, manages the team, who are all serving policemen and are pid only travelling expenses.

First round draw

Bangor City v Tranmere Rovers
Blackpool v Altrincham
Bradford City v Tow Law Town
Brentford v Bishop's Stortford
Bristol Rovers v Kidderminster Harriers or King's Lynn
Buckingham v Orient
Cambridge United v Peterborough United
Dagenham v Swindon Town
Darlington v Chester City
Exeter City v Enfield
Folkestone or Fisher Athletic v Bristol City
Frickley Athletic v Stalybridge Celtic
Gillingham v Windsor and Eton
Halifax Town v Goole Town
Hartlepool United v Derby County
Hereford United v Farnborough Town
Hull City v Bolton Wanderers
Kettering Town or Harrow Borough v Bournemouth
Lincoln City v Telford United
Macclesfield v Port Vale
Mansfield Town v Rotherham United
Merthyr Tydfil or Barry Town v Reading
Metropolitan Police v Dartford
Newport County v Aldershot
Northampton Town v Stourbridge or VS Rugby
Northwich Victoria v Crewe Alexandra
Nuneaton Borough v Scunthorpe United
Penrith v Burnley
Preston North End v Bury
Plymouth Argyle v Barnet
Rochdale v Doncaster Rovers
Southend United v Colchester United
Stockport County v Walsall
Swansea City v Bognor Regis
Torquay United v Yeovil Town
Weymouth v Millwall
Whitby Town v Chesterfield
Wrexham v Wigan Athletic
Wycombe Wanderers or Burton Albion v Hastings or Staines
York City v Blue Star or Burscough
Ties to be played on Saturday, November 17.

Leicester's repeat

Leicester City have not been discouraged from staging at least one further morning fixture dispite receiving the smallest attendance in the first division (11,885) against Aston Villa on Saturday. The club's general secretary, Alan Bennett, said: "We shall have at least another match on a morning."

Overseas league results

AUSTRIAN: Admira Wacker 2, FAV AC 1; SC Eisenstadt 2, Linz ASK 1; Sturm Graz 2, SW Innsbruck 1; SV Spittal 1, Rapid 0; Austria Vienna 4, Austria Salzburg 0; Austria Klagenfurt 4, Vienna 1; Voest Linz 0, Graz AK 0; Wiener Sportklub 2, Alpine Donawitz 1. Leading positions: Austria Vienna, 17pts; Rapid, 15; Wiener Sportklub, 14.

BELGIAN: Ghent 2, Lokeren 3; Waterschei 1, Anderlecht 3; Saint Nicolas 0, Malines 1; FC Bruges 1, Waregem 2; Liege 2, Beerschot 1; Antwerp 1, CS Bruges 0; Kortrijk 1, Beveren-Waas 5; Seraing 0, Standard Liege 3; Racing Jet 2, Lierse 1. Leading positions: Anderlecht, 19pts; Waregem, 15; Liege 15.

BULGARIAN: Levski Spartak 3, Trakia 1; Cherno More 2, Lokomotiv 0; Spartak Pleven 2, Pirin 1; Etur Tarnovo 4, Dounav 1; Sliven 1, Botev 0; Beroe 2, ZHSK Spartak 0; Minyor 3, Chernomorets 1; Slavia 1, CSKA Sept Zname 2. Leading positions: Lokomotiv, 15pts; Levski Spartak, 15; Botev 11.

DANISH: Koege 4, Aarhus 1; Vejle 3, KB Copenhagen 1; Lyngby 2, OB Odense 0; Herning 1, Broendby 0; Fram Copenhagen 3, Broenshoej 2; Naestved 1, Ikast 1; Hvidovre 0, Herloesige 0; B 1909 Odense 0, Esbjerg 3. Leading positions: Vejle 37pts, AGF 35, Lyngby 34.

DUTCH: Haarlem 1, NAC Breda 3; Eindhoven 4, PEC Zwolle 1; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 5, AZ'67 1; Volendam 1, Twente Enschede 1; RODA JC Kerkrade 2, Maastricht 2; Feyenoord 5, Sparta 0; Utrecht 4, Excelsior 1; Gronigen 2, Ajax 2; Den Bosch 2, Fortuna Sittard 4. Leading positions: Eindhoven, 17 pts; Ajax, 15; Volendam, 14.

EAST GERMAN: Dynamo Dresden 2, Hansa Rostock 2; Dynamo Berlin 6, Karl-Marx-Stadt 1; Motor Suhl 1, Lokomotiv Leipzig 6; Vorwaerts Frankfurt 1, Stahl Brandenburg 1; Carl Zeiss Jena 1, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1; Chemie Leipzig 2, Magdeburg 2; Wismut Aue 4, Stahl Riesa 1. Leading Positions: Dynamo Dresden 15pts; Dynamo Berlin 14; Lok Leipzig 13.

FRENCH: Paris Saint-Germain 3, Rouen 2; Bordeaux 1, Sochaux 0; Tours 2, Metz 1; Nantes 2, Strasbourg 2; Brest 3, Racing Paris 0. Bastia 2, Lens 1; Auxerre 4, Olympique Marseille 2; Nancy 1, Toulouse 1; Lille 1, Monaco 1; Toulon 1, Laval 1. Leading positions: Bordeaux 23 pts; Nantes 22; Auxerre 19.

HUNGARIAN: Honved 1, Vasas 1; Pecs 1, Gyor Raba ETO 1; Eger 4, Csepel 0; Bekescsaba 1, Szombathely 1; Ferencvaros 0, Ujpesti Dozsa 2; Videoton 2, Debrecen 2; Zalaegerszeg 4, Szeged 3; MTK-VM 2, Tatabanya 1. Leading positions: Videoton 14pts; Pecs 12; Honved 12.

Greek: No first division games were played because of National Day celebrations.

Italian: Atalanta 1, Napoli 0; Avellino 4, Udinese 1; Como 1, Ascoli 0; Juventus 1, Roma 1, Lazio 2, Cremonese 1; AC Milan 2, Internazionale 1; Sampdoria 2, Torino 2; Verona 2, Fiorentina 1. Leading positions: Verona, 12pts; Torino, 10; AC Milan, 10.

LUXEMBOURG: Union Luxembourg 1, Stade Dudelange 0; Red Boys Differdange 2, US Rumelange 0; Jeunesse Esch 0, Spora Luxembourg 0; Avenir Beggen 5, Aris Bonnevoie 2; Olympique Eischen 1, Wiltz 0; Alliance Dudelange 1, Progres Niedercorn 4.

PORTUGUESE: Guimaraes 1, Benfica 4; Salgueiros 0, Porto 1; Sporting Lisbon 2, Belenenses 0; Setubal 2, Portimonense 2; Varzim 1, Braga 0; Academica 1, Boavista 1; Farense 2, Rio Ave 1; Penafiel 1, Vizela 1. Leading positions: Porto, 14 pts; Sporting, 133; Benfica 13.

ROMANIAN: Sportul Studentesc Bucharest 3, Bihor Oradea 1; Rapid Bucharest 0, Politehnica Timisoara 1; Jiul Petrosani 1, Baia Mare 1; Corvinul Hunedoara 2, Arges Pitesti 0; ASA Tirgu Mures 2, Universitatea Craiova 0; SC Bacau 3, Politehnica Iasi 1; Gloria Buzau 0, Dinamo Bucharest 0; FC Olt 2, Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 0; FGM Brasov 1, Steaua Bucharest 0. Leading positions: Steaua, 16pts; 16pts, Dynamo 16; Sportul Studentesc, 14.

Spanish: Valencia 3, Hercules 0; Real Betis 1, Sevilla 2; Elche 0, Real Madrid 1; Real Murcia 0, Sporting Gijon 3; Espanol 5, Racing 0; Real Sociedad 0, Real Valladolid 0; Atletico Madrid 1, Barcelona 2; Malaga 2, Real Zaragoza 0; Osasuna 1, Athletic Bilbao 2.
Leading positions: Barcelona, 14pts; Valencia, 12; Sevilla, 12.

SWEDISH: Semi-final play-offs, second leg: Gothenburg 2, Brage 2 (Gothenburg win 7-3 on aggregate); Norrkoping 0, Hammarby 0 (Agg: 0-0, Norrkoping win 5-4 on penalties).

SWISS: La Chaux-de-Fonds 3, Zurich 2; Zug 0, Vevey 2; Basle 0, Servette Geneva 3; Lausanne 3, Lucerne 2; Aarau 2, Sion 2; Grasshopper Zurich 0, Neuchatel Xamax 2; Young Boys Berne 4, Wettingen 0; Winterthur 1, St Gallen 3.
Leading positions: Servette Geneva 17pts; Aarau 16; Grasshopper Zurich 14.

WEST GERMAN: SV Waldhof Mannheim 1, Borussia Dortmund 2; Hamburg 1, Bayer Uerdingen 1; Fortuna Dusseldorf 2, Stuttgart 2; Bayer Leverkusen 0, Eintracht Brunswick 3; Borussia Mönchengladbach 1, Werder Bremen 1; Schalke 1, Bayern Munich 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Cologne 4; VFL Bochum 1, Arminia Bielefeld 1; Karlsruhe 0, Kaiserslautern 0. Leading positions: Bayern Munich 17pts; Mönchengladbach 12; Bremen 12.

YUGOSLAV: Red Star 3, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1; Velez Mostar 0, Partizan Belgrade 2; Iskra Bugojno 1, Hajduk Split 0; Sarajevo 0, Buducnost Titograd 0; Rijeka 0, Dinamo Vinkovci 0; Osijek 1, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Vardar Skopje 2, Dinamo Zagreb 0; Sutjeska Niksic 3, Sloboda Tuzla 0; Radnicki Nis 1, Pristina 0.

ARGENTINE: Instituto de Cordoba 4, Atlanta 2; Rosario Central 2, Velez Sarsfield 1; Independiente 3, River Plate 2; Estudiantes de la Plata 0, Argentinos Juniors 0; Ferrocarril Oeste 3, Chacarita Juniors 2; Boca Juniors 1, Temperley 2; Platense 1, Union de Santa Fe 0; San Lorenzo de Almagro 2, Newell's Old Boys 3; Talleres de Cordoba 1, Racing 3.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS — Paul Newman

Saturday November 3 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION
X A Villa v West Ham
1 Chelsea v Coventry
1 Everton v Leicester
X Ipswich v Watford
X Luton v Newcastle
1 Sheffield W v Norwich
1 Southampton v Nottm F
2 Stoke v Liverpool
1 Sunderland v QPR
1 Tottenham v WBA
Not on coupons: Manchester United v Arsenal (Friday)

SECOND DIVISION
1 Barnsley v Sheffield U
1 Birmingham v Shrewsbry
1 Brighton v Man C
2 Carlisle v Fulham
X Charlton v Leeds
1 Huddersfld v Middlesbro
X Notts Co v Grimsby
2 Oldham v Portsmouth
1 Oxford v Blackburn
X Wolves v Cardiff
Not on coupons: Wimbledon v Crystal Palace (Sunday)

THIRD DIVISION
X Bolton v Lincoln
1 Bradford C v Millwall
1 Bristol C v Brentford
X Derby v Doncaster
1 Hull v Rotherham
1 Newport v Camb U
2 Orient v Walsall
2 Plymouth v Bristol R
X Preston v Burnley
1 Reading v Bournemouth
1 Swansea v Wigan
1 York v Gillingham

FOURTH DIVISION
1 Chesterfld v Colchester
1 Darlington v Chester
1 Halifax v Exeter
X Mansfield v Tranmere
2 Northampton v Bury
X Peterborough v Crewe
1 Rochdale v Swindon
1 Scunthorpe v Aldershot
2 Southend v Blackpool
2 Stockport v Port Vale
2 Torquay v Hereford
1 Wrexham v Hartlepool

NORTHERN PREMIER
X Goole v Southport
1 Marine v Buxton
2 Morecambe v Hyde
2 Mossley v Burton

SCOTTISH PREMIER
1 Dumbarton v Hearts
1 Dundee U v St Mirren
2 Hibernian v Aberdeen
2 Morton v Celtic
1 Rangers v Dundee

SCOTTISH FIRST
1 Airdrie v East Fife
X Brechin v Clydebank
Not on coupons: Clyde v Forfar; Falkirk v Hamilton; Kilmarnock v Partick; Meadowbank v Ayr; Motherwell v St Johnstone.

SCOTTISH SECOND
Not on coupons: Albion v Berwick; Alloa v Arbroath; Cowdenbeath v Stirling; East Stirling v Dunfermline; Montrose v Stranraer; Queen of the South v Raith; Stenhousemuir v Queen's Park.

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Aston Villa, Ipswich, Luton, Charlton, Notts County, Wolves, Derby, Preston, Mansfield, Peterborough, Goole, Brechin.
BEST DRAWS: Luton, Charlton, Derby, Preston, Mansfield.
AWAYS: Liverpool, Bristol Rovers, Hereford, Burton, Celtic.
HOMES: Everton, Sunderland, Tottenham, Barnsley, Newport, Reading, Chesterfield, Darlington, Scunthorpe, Marine, Dundee Utd, Rangers.
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Everton, Tottenham, Barnsley, Reading, Chesterfield. Aways: Liverpool, Fulham, Hereford. Draws: Derby, Preston, Mansfield.

ATHLETICS

Exile with a lot to prove back home

From Sue Mott, New York

He may not have the lethal finish of Ian Rush, but surveying his second place in the New York City Marathon on Sunday and the $22,000 prize money that went with it, David Murphy, had to admit: "Not bad for a little lad from Liverpool".

In fact, it had been a good day all round. As an ex-Kopite he appreciated Liverpool beating Nottingham Forest 2-0 and as a distance runner in form, he survived the most gruelling conditions in New York marathon history to finish 43 seconds behind the surprise winner, Orlando Pizzolato, an Italian student. "I just ran out of gas", Murphy said in explanation of why he was unable to challenge Pizzolato after closing the gap to 12 seconds at 24 miles.

The Americanisms that pepper his Liverpudlian chat should not come as a surprise. He moved to the US in 1976 at the age of 19 to pursue a running career, training alongside the British Olympian, Nick Rose, at Western Kentucky University. America took to him. He married a Kentucky girl last New Year's Eve and the press dubbed him "Diminutive Dave", in recognition of his 5ft 7in, 118lb frame.

"Maybe if I was a little bit bigger and stronger, I'd win more races. It's still a source of wonder to me that I can compete with these guys. I looked at Rod Dixon at the start on Sunday and thought, 'God, he's a monster'."

Murphy's career shows the same erratic passage of sharp rises and deep potholes that plagued the runners in the New York marathon. In 1979, he made his senior break through in which he lost second place to Alberto Salazar in the AAA'S 10,000 metres on a photo-finish. The following year was a disaster but he bounced back in 1981 to win the bronze medal in the World Student Games 10,000 metres. He moved up to the marathon in 1982, finishing fifth in New York and second in Sydney last December. In the London marathon this year he set out too fast, and finished fortyfourth.



Race to the finish: Murphy on his way to second place

"It's a common fact that most runners in England dismiss me," he said. "They think I can run well in the States but I can't do it there. Well, I'm going to prove them wrong." He intends to run in the English national cross-country championship at Milton Keynes next march and hopefully gain selection for the team to run in the World Championship.

"I think part of the trouble is that going back to England unsettled me a bit. Sometimes the houses seem shabbier, the sky seems greyer, there's 20 per cent unemployment in Liverpool and it distresses me to think of my country like that".

His family still live in Liverpool where his father works for the Mersey docks an his mother at Tesco. "They don't want me to get too cocky. My dad always brings me down to earth. After my win in the Falmouth seven-mile race in August, he read that I'd won $6,000 and phoned me up to say: "We're still on strike over here, you know".

RUGBY UNION

Australians face a close encounter

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Roger Gould will lead the Australians from full back against Swansea this evening, the last match before the first international of the tour against England on Saturday. He has with him, in what is bound to be another testing encounter, no more than four who are likely to play at Twickenham.

Though Swansea's record against visiting Australian sides does not compare with Cardiff's, they have still recorded wins against the 1908 and 1966 touring parties and none of the other four games produced more than 12 points for the Australians. Much may depend on how quickly the visitors become accustomed to playing under floodlights, a novel experience for many of them.

Hawker, better known as a centre, will play stand-off half, a position he has occupied for his country against Argentina and Fiji and where he frequently plays in club rugby. He will be partnered by Cox, who will have to create a good impression to be sure of earning international selection ahead of the bouncing youngster Farr-Jones.

The party is plagued at the moment by minor injuries, save for the serious ligament damage sustained at the weekend by Lillicrapp. His replacement, Burrow, is not expected to arrive before tomorrow and Pilecki moves over to the loose head against Swansea. Slack and Rodriguez, both injured against the Combined Services, have been able to train but Tuynman, the number eight, has joinded Slack as a hamstring victim.

The Scottish Rugby Union have concluded a three year agreement with the footwear firm, Umbro International, the UK distributors for Adidas. Final details of the contract have still to be agreed, but players will wear the new boots in the B game against Ireland on December 1 and the international with Australia on December 8.

Money from the agreement will be used for the benefit of all levels of international rugby in Scotland with particular emphasis on youth and schools rugby. Last year, the Welsh Rugby emphasis on youth and schools rugby. Last year, the Welsh Rugby Union concluded a three year agreement with Adidas, said to be worth £75,000 and the same firm supply Irish players with boots, though there is no financial agreement with the Irish Rugby Union.

SWANSEA: M Wyatt; A Swift, G Jenkins, I Jeffries, A Emyr; A Williams, R Jones; C Williams, H Gilson, S Evans, P Moriarty, J Williams, T Cheeseman, M Davies (capt), J Thomas.
Australians: R Gould (capt), R Hanley, M Burke, R Lane, P Grigg; M Hawker, P Cox; S Pilecki, M McBain, A McIntyre, W Calcraft, S Cutler, N Holt, D Codey, R Reynolds.
Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

Dean keeps Ward in shadows

Ireland have taken the bold step of accepting Australia's gauntlet by selecting a side equipped to play a running game at Lansdowne Road on November 10 (David Hands writes). Ciaran Fitzgerald is recalled as hooker and captain of a team notable for some mobile forwards, and Dean is picked at stand-off half, ahead of his club colleague, Ward.

This selection will cause some raised eyebrows this side of the water. Ward has lived in Campbell's shadow for the past three seasons, but was generally expected to retrieve his position in view of Campbell's absence from the game so far this season; instead the Irish selectors, after a seven-hour meeting, have picked Dean, who plays outside Ward at centre for St Mary's College. Dean's partner at scrum half is Bradley, one of the new caps.

The side shows four newcomers and nine changes in all from the team which ended last season against Scotland. The other new caps are all forwards: Anderson, whom Ulster have converted from a No 8 into a lock this season; Matthews, another converted No 8 but outstanding as blindside flanker for Ulster at the weekend; and Sexton, a member of the Connaught pack which, splendidly led by Fitzgerald, excelled against Munster on Sunday.

TEAM: H MacNeill (Oxford University), T Ringland (Ballymena), M Kiernan (Lansdowne), M Finn (Cork Constitution), K Crossan (Instonians), P Dean (St Mary's College), M Bradley (Cork Constitution), P. Orr (Old Wesley), C Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, capt), J McCoy (Dungannon), P Matthews (Ards of Lenihan Cork Constitution), W Anderson (Dungannon), W Anderson (Dungannon), W Sexton (Garryowen), R Kearney (Wanderers). Replacements: J Murphy (Greystones), B Mullin (Dublin University), R Brady (Queen's University), M Fitzpatrick (Wanderer's), H Harbison (Bective Rangers), B McCall (London Irish).




Fitzgerald: recalled

City fears if Spanish fly

Some of the leaner, fitter and younger city gentlemen discard their pinstripes today to tackle the Spanish national XV (Tim Glover writes). It is the first time in their 900-year history that the City of London has raised a rugby team.

It is not a bad one either, containing three England internationals in Andy Ripley, who captains the side, Tony Bucknall and Peter Wheeler.

Even so, Hugh McHardy, the Harlequins and Soctland B scrum half, is not optimistic about the City's fortunes. McHardy, who saw Spain open their three-match tour with a 13–12 victory over a North London XV on Sunday, said: "They were very impressive. I'm afraid to say I think we're going to lose."

The match, which kicks off at 1.30pm, is at the honourable Artillery Company's ground, London EC1.

Haget recalled by France

Paris, Reuter - Phillippe Dintrans, was yesterday named captain of the French team to meet Romania in Bucharest on November 10. Francis Haget returns at lock after a four year absense and wing forward Jacques Gratton replaces Jean-Pierre Rives. Rives aims to return for the international championship.

FRANCE: Blanco; Esteve, P Sella, D Codorniou, B Lavigne, J-P Lescarboura, J Gallion; J-P Garuet, P Dintrans (capt), P Dispital, L Rodriguez, J Gratton, J Condom, F Haget.

The Scottish Rugby Union are entering into a three-year arrangement with the Adidas boot company. John Roxburgh, technical administrator of the SRU, said that the decision was being made to "safeguard players from any form of exploitation".

ICE HOCKEY

A rocket-like start by Pennycook

By Robert Pryce

Jim Pennycook is critical of the Dundee Rockets, as you would expect. The British champions refused to release him when he tried to join Fife Flyers for the new season. "They aren't bringing young blood into the team at all," he says. "It'll eventually catch up with them."

The British Ice Hockey Association intervened last week to sanction Pennycook's transfer. He signed for Fife on Friday and scored three goals on Saturday in the 9-6 win over Murrayfield that clinched the Kirkaldy team's place in the Autumn Cup final and snapped Dundee's three year string of uninterrupted success.

Fife recovered from a 6-4 deficit and a series of penalties to score 5 unanswered goals in the last period. Pennycook, an oil-rig welder who has been working out in a gymnasium strung above the North Sea, showed few signs of rust. He completed the scoring when Gordon Latto, another Dundee refugee, kicked open the defence.

Ron Plumb, the Fife player-coach, called it "the prettiest goal of the night."

Robin Andrew, another British international unable to play for the club of his choice, had a rather less triumphant debut for Nottingham, who went down 7-1 in Billingham. Nottingham have declined to sign Tom di Andrea from the Dutch champions, Nijmegen, after seeing him play two games over the weekend.

BLUECOL CUP: Altrincham Aces 3, Whitley Warriors 11; Durham Wasps 16, Crowtree Chiefs 2; Southampton Vikings 2, Peterborough Pirates 3.
HEINEKEN LEAGUE: PREMIER DIVISION: Cleveland Bombers 7, Nottingham Panthers 1; Fife Flyers 9, Murrayfield Racers 6; Murrayfield Racers 10, Ayr Bruins 2; Whitley Warriors 4, Streatham Redskins 9. First division: Grimsby Buffaloes 14, Richmond Flyers 4; Lee Valley Lions 12, Deeside Dragons 0.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

Milk cup
Third round
Birmingham City v West Bromwich
Ipswich Town v Newcastle United
Luton Town v Leicester City (7.45)
Manchester United v Everton (7.45)
Notts County v Bolton Wanderers
QP Rangers v Aston Villa
Rotherham United v Grimsby Town
Sheffield Wednesday v Fulham
Southampton v Wolves
Walsall v Chelsea
Third division
Newport County v Brentford
Representative match
Irish League v League of Ireland (at Belfast, 8.0)

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley v Morecambe; Macclesfield v Grantham; Marine v Stafford; Rhyl v Oswestry; Southport v Witton.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Blackburn v Manchester City (7.0); Bradford City v Huddersfield (7.0); Everton v Notts Co (7.0). Second division: Blackpool v Wigan; Burnley v York (7.0); Oldham v Doncaster (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol v Chelsea (2.30); Brighton v Tottenham (7.15); Portsmouth v Swindon (7.0); QP Rangers v Norwich (2.0).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich Hamlet v Bognor Regis; Hayes v Epsom and Ewell; Hendon v Bishop's Stortford. First division: Basildon v Hampton (7.45); Kingstonian v Tilbury; Wembley v Clapton; Woking v Bromley. Second division north: Saffron Walden v Kingsbury; Stevenage v Leyton-Wingate. Second division south: Grays v Southall; Rainham v Ruislip; Whyteleafe v Molesey. Cup: First round replay: Worthing v Sutton United.
ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Stansted v Eton Manor.
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Peterborough v Brentford (2.0).
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Aveley v Billericay.
SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Crawley v Littlehampton.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Fisher v Folkestone; Harrow v Kettering; Staines v Hastings United; VS Rugby v Stourbridge.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Hillingdon v Harefield. First round replay: Northwood v Hounslow.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Gloucester v AP Leamington. Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Aylesbury v Witney.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Braintree v Haverhill.
HERTS SENIOR CUP: First round: Hitchin v Boreham Wood; Ware v Watford.
MORRITT HOMES LEAGUE: Wealdstone v Wimbledon; Barnet v Orient.

RUGBY UNION
TOUR MATCH: Swansea v Australians (7.0).
CLUB MATCHES: Headingley v Roundhay (7.15); Northampton v Cambridge University (7.0).

OTHER SPORT
BASKETBALL: Anglo Scottish Cup: First round: Crystal Palace Supersonics v Kingston (8.0). Ronchetti Cup (Women): second round, first leg: Crystal Palace v DBS Vienna 6.
HOCKEY: London League: Premier division: Slough v Teddington (at Bisham Abbey, 7.0).

BOXING

Banjo's big chance against Frazier

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Marvis Frazier, the son of Joe Frazier, the former world heavyweight champion, will make his British debut at the Alexandra Pavilion, north London, on December 5, against Funso Banjo, of West Ham, the leading contender for the British heavyweight title, held by David Pearce, of Wales.

Frazier, who was knocked out by Larry Holmes a year ago in a world title challenge, is now a cruiserweight. He won the USBA title last week and will be stepping into the ring at 14st 7lb, about a stone and a half lighter than Banjo.

Banjo, whose last rounds often attract the loudest cheers because the crowd are usually bored with his clever-clever, no-action boxing, will have to be quick on his feet this time to get out of the way of his all-action opponent Frazier, who has had wins over big men like Joe Bugner and James Broad, knockout winner over Bonecrusher Smith – will also have his father in his corner.

For Banjo, it is a chance to step out of Frank Bruno's shadow. "Everyone is mesmerized by Bruno", Banjo said yesterday. "this is my chance to show who is the best. That is why when we heard Frazier was coming here, my manager Jimmy Quill asked Frank Warren for the fight." Warren said: "Funso really fancies the fight. If he wins, he is an international figure."

The joint main event will be a 10-rounder featuring Terry Marsh, the British light welterweight champion. The fireman from Basildon pours cold water on the thought that he lacks the stamina to finish strongly. Talking about his British title bout with Clinton McKenzie, where he was out on his feet in the last round, Marsh showed that he is as punctilious with words as he is with his fists. "I was not exhausted in the last round", he said. "I was dehydrated. I did not run out of steam; steam ran out of me".

● MILAN: Walter Giorgetti, of Italy, has renounced his European bantamweight title after doctors ruled him unfit to defend next month against George Feeney, of Hartlepool (Reuter reports). Feeney may now meet the Italian champion, Ciro de Leva, for the vacant title on November 14 in Salerno, southern Italy.

● NEW YORK: Gerry Cooney, of the United States, will meet his fellow American heavyweight, George Chaplin, in December, it was announced here on Sunday (AFP reports). Michael Spinks, the undisputed world light-heavyweight champion, is hoping to line up a match with Larry Holmes, the former World Boxing Council heavyweight champion.

New Oliva date

Milan (Reuter) – Patrizio Oliva, of Italy, the European light welterweight champion, will defend his title against Michel Giroud, of France, on December 15 at a venue yet to be decided.

Oliva is still recovering from an injury to his right hand sustained during training for his title defence, originally scheduled for November 3. Oliva, 25, won a gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics

BASKETBALL

Divine Bontrager

By Nicholas Harling

Possibly with divine help, Steve Bontrager, the 25-year-old Kingcraft Kingston coach, earned his side a place in the Kellogg's Cup quarter-finals on Saturday with the most sensational shot ever completed in British basketball.

Less than three second were left of the second round tie with Hemel/Watford Royals when Bontrager, who came to Kingston from the bible-preachihng Athletics in Action squad in the United States received the ball from Dan Davis, also formerly with AIA.

With Kingston two points down, Bontrager did what all players do when so little time remains: he lobbed the ball towards Hemel basket with a little more back spin than usual to help it on its way. Then, like the rest of the spellbound audience, he watched it plop gently, amazingly off the backboard and through the hoop to earn the three points his side needed for victory, by 85 to 84.

After Bontrager had been engulfed by his colleagues and Hemel players had trudged in disbelief to their dressing room, officials measured the distance of the longest shot in national league history to find it was 75 feet.

Bontrager, who did not deny that he may have received a little heavenly assistance in his moment of need, went on: "The funny thing was that when I threw it, I thought, 'that's got chances of hitting the rim at least'."

Bontrager, who finished with 43 points, was quick, however to applaud the efforts of his team as a whole, who were 15 points behind with 12 minutes left. "We just hung in there," he said, although Hemel must surely be blaiming themselves for slowing the game down and destroying their own rhythm when the game seemed their's for the taking, never more so than when the admirable Nigel Lloyd sank their last basket with five second left.

QUARTER-FINALS: Warrington v Solent (November 15); Worthing v Doncaster; C Palace v Kingston; Manchester v Leicester (all November 14).

RACING

Armstrong flying high for Californian trip

Robert Armstrong sent out the appropriately named October to win the second division of the Willow Maiden Stakes at Lingfield's final Flat meeting yesterday and is now set to switch his attention to sunny California.

The Newmarket trainer sends his Diadem stakes winner, Never So Bold off to the United States on Sunday, "and I'll be following a few days later," Armstrong said. "Never So Bold runs in $1m race on the turf at Hollywood Park next month and Steve Cauthen rides." The four-year-old has already boosted Armstrong's overseas earnings this year with victories at Longchamp and Deauville.

The Lambourn trainer Nan Kennedy, aged 76, was in tears after her versatile Ra Nova followed up a recent Kempton Hurdle win by winning the Chestnut Amateur Riders Handicap for Brook Sanders. "He goes to the Newmarket sales on Wednesday and I don't want to lose him. He'll win the Champion hurdle," said Mrs Kennedy, who sent out the five-year-old to win the Schweppes Gold Trophy and the Welsh Champion Hurdle earlier this year.

Mrs Kennedy is now anxious to find someone to buy a half share in Ra Nova. "That might stop the sale," she said. However, his owner, Peter Travers-Clark, is adamant, that Ra Nova will appear in the sales ring as third lot at 9.30 a.m. tomorrow. "I've got to try and sell him – its a question of money," he said.

More racing Page 32

A large reserve is being placed on Ra Nova, and contingency racing plans have been made if the horse does not reach it. "He would go for the Gerry Feilden Hurdle, Bula Hurdle and the Ladbroke Christmas Hurdle, then the Champion next March. If he sells, I make a nice bit of money. If not, I'd like to keep him with Mrs Kennedy," the owner said.

Lingfield results

Going: Straight course, heavy; round course, soft.

1.0 (1m 2f) 1, RA NOVA (Brooke Sanders, 9-2 jt fav); 2, Glenhawk (Lydia Pearce, 14-1); 3, Senanus (Mr A J Wilson, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 jt fav Widd, 8 Thatchered, Rimah, 9 Peanday, 10 Ben's Birdie (6th), 12 Bettyknowes, 14 Sailing High, Socks Up (4th), 16 Leonidas, 25 Falcon's Heir, Glasgow Central, Ridgefield (5th). 15 ran. ¾l, 3l, 2l, hd, 1l. Mrs N Kennedy at Lambourn. TOTE: £5.10; £1.70, £10.90, £8.30. DF: £96.50. CSF: £83.69. Tricast: £751.26. 2m 20.68sec.

1.30 (7f) 1, PRINCE HAB (J Reid, 4-1); 2, Key To Baghdad (P Cook, 2-1 fav); 3, Running Flush (B Rouse, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 10 Fleet Special (6th), The Leak, 12 Welsh Beacon, 25 Ideofigia, 33 Cats Lullaby, Dellwood Renown, Disting, Holyport Victory (4th), Sweet Rosa (5th). 12 ran. 1½, 2l, 6l, 7l, 2½l. B Swift at Epsom. TOTE: £3.90; £1.40, £1.10, £1.20. DF: £2.50. CSF: £11.52. 1m 32.02sec.

2.0 (6f) 1, EASY JEANS (B Raymond, 14-1); 2, Belle Epoque (M L Thomas, 14-1); 3, Mizpah (Paul Eddery, 10-1); 4, Scintille (P Cook, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 fav Pussy Street (6th), 7 Crosby Hill & Lily Bank (5th), 15-2 Ewe Lamb, 9 Elmdon, 10 Ta Morgan, 14 Minmax, Turkish Delight, 20-1 Durandal, Elaine Ann, 25 Fleet Bay, Seven Clubs, Hautboy Lady, Black Spot, Fatty's Choice, You're So Vain, Stox. 21 ran. ½l, ¾l, 4l, 1l, 2l. B Benbury at Newmarket. TOTE: £30.90; £6.10, £2.60, £5.60, £6.20. DF: £200.50. CSF: £184.31. TRICAST: £1,852.19.

2.30 (7f 140yd) 1, MICKEY GO (B Raymond, 5-1 jt-fav); 2, Wallah Wasel (B Rouse, 10-1); 3, Bluemont (Paul Eddery, 5-1 jt-fav). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Soon Rose (6th), 8 Oeuf Ivoire (4th), 10 Cantico, Rashah, 20 Fair Country (5th), Synnx, 25 Cindie Girl, Miss Bantridge, Sagareina, Artanka, Sedgwell Lady. 15 ran. NR: Flower Spring. 1l, 2½l, 3l, 1½l, M Jarvis at Newmarket. TOTE: £3.90; £1.80, £2.10, £3.00. DF: £12.40. CSF: £50.75. 1m 39.82sec.

3.00 (2m) 1, BEAKER (N Howe, 20-1); 2, Muqader (G Starkey, 8-1); 3, Auld Lang Syne (Paul Eddery, 6-1 jt-fav); 4, Rusaborough (A Bond, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 6 jt-fav Poona Express (5th), 8 Water Dragon, Wing and a Prayer (6th), 9 Cheka, 10 Have Blessed, 12 Annex, Carnet de Danse, Susan's Sunset, The Owls, 16 Tasomudu (p/u), 20 Cluedo, Ever Great, 33 Callsolon, Monsoon, Tele-Link, Kings Soldier, King Viv, Solar Light. 22 ran. 2½l, 1½l, 8l, 1l, hd. P Walwyn at Lambourn. TOTE: £2.60; £5.70, £1.80, £2.00, £1.90. DF: £131.90. CSF: £185.57. TRICAST: £1,017.78. 3min 43.48sec.

3.30 (7f) 1, OCTOBER (G Sexton, 11-4 fav); 2, Kampglow (T Quinn, 12-1); 3, Amoux (A Clark, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 5 Sherwood Forest, Tames Suchess (6th), 10 Icleworth (4th), 12 Repeated, Song Master (5th), 16 Crook N Honest, Purple Patch, 20 King of Comedy, 33 Hickling Squires, John Star, Bal Etoile, Bricklehampton, Priory Maid. 16 ran. 1l, 2½l, 3l, 2l, 6l. R Armstrong at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.80; £1.10, £2.70, £8.20. DF: £22.00. CSF: £34.86. 1min 31.77sec.

4.00 (7f) 1, MAIN REASON (T Quinn evens fav); 2, Bandicks (B Rouse 15-2); 3, Dolly (A Clark 25-1). ALSO RAN: 100-30 Seattle Sway (6th), 16 O'G Boy (4th), 30 Boca West, Our Nautilus, 33 For A Lark (5th), Par Sevvy, Sailors Reward, Shagayle. 11 ran. 4l, 2l, 2½l, 5l, ¾l. P Cole at Lambourn. TOTE: £1.70; £1.40, £1.70, £1.70. DF: £8.60. CSF: £8.43. 1m 31.88s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £244.90. TREBLE: £9.65. PLACEPOT: £180.20.

Nottingham

Going: good

12.45 (1m 2f) 1, LIBRA'S HOPE (J Mercer, 20-1); 2, Babacoota (N Day, 2-1 fav); 3, Arckaringa (R Cochrane, 10-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 Smoke Creek, 6 Reggae Dancer (5th), Relatively Smart (4th), 10 Drama School, 16 Crown and Sceptre, Jersey Lily (6th), 20 Amama, Ca Sera, 25 Peacehaven, Record Rise, Shes Broke. 14 ran. 1½l, ½l, hd, 3l, hd. J Dunlop at Arundel. Tote: £43.70; £5.10, £.10, £3.70. DF: £40.00. CSF: £61.72.

1.15 (1m 2f) 1, CAPEL CURIG (G Baxter, 7-1); 2, Norska (R Cochrane, 14-1); 3, Lhasa (S Cauthen, 9-2 fav). ALSO RAN: 5 Soldier of Fortune (5th), 8 Hunters Fen (4th), 8 Crackle, Court Jewel, Easy Kin, 12 Shipmate, 20 Fourth Tudor (6th), Parma Nova, 25 Romana, Sabrosa. 13 ran. 4l, hd, nk, 1½, 1½. B Hobbs at Newmarket. Tote: £6.80; £1.80, £9.80, £1.80. DF: £88.70. CSF: £94.04.

1.45 (1m 2f) 1, RECAMIER (W Carson, 7-2); 2, Into the Fire (T Ives, 13-2); 3, Razyana (Pat Eddery, 3-1 jt fav). Also ran: 3 jt fav Nonesuch Bay, 12 Arachova (4th), Ship to Shore (6th), 20 Amalee (5th), Traberth, 25 Majestic Fawn, 33 Bertorella, Arbian, Hurry Down, and Sidorenko. 13 ran. Nr: Kinz 3l, 2½l, 1½l, 3, 4. W Hern at West Ilsley. TOTE: £5.00; £1.00, £4.60, £2.80. DF: £10.70. CSF: 25.76.

2.15 (1m 2f) 1, LOVER COVER (J Lowe, 12-1); 2, Don Roni (R Cochrane, 11-1); 3, Kuwait Leal (J Mercer, 16-1). Also ran: 13-8 fav Muftah El Fareg, 6 Billidor (5th), 9 Brave Juliet, 14 Jack in the Green (4th), Eye Flasher (6th), 20 Oddington and Stonebroker, 33 Bollin Palace, Penzance Pirate, 50 Denslade, Empire Sands, Little Tebbe and Hobournes Girl. 16 ran. Nr: Little Sloop, Severn Manor. 4l, 10l, ½l, 1½l, 4l. S Norton at Barnsley. TOTE: £8.70; £2.40, £2.50, £7.90. DF: £44.80. CSF: £121.75.

2.45 (6f) 1, MY SON MY SON (G Duffield, 16-1); 2, Al Trol (Pat Eddery, 10-1); 3, Sajjaal (M Birch, 14-1); 4, Legal Sound (T Ives, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 11-2 fav Emergency Plumber, 9 Gracious Homes, 10 Crea Bay (6th), 14 Sindos, 16 Fei Loong, Lady of the Land, New Embassy, Sweet Sonja, 20 Single Hand, 25 Saxham Breck, Linpac Leaf, Easy Star, Tacheron, Captain's Bidd, (5th), Dignified Air. 19 ran. 2l, ½l, ¾l, ½l, 1l. R Sheather, at Newmarket. TOTE: £9.10; £1.90, £3.00, £4.30, £2.60. DF: £80.60. CSF: £146.14. TRICAST: £2050.80.

3.15 (6f) 1, SALLY O'BRIEN (S Perks, 11-1); 2, Grand Union (Pat Eddery, 14-1); 3, Lean Steak (S Whitworth, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Run Easy, Nuke Bruce, Robrob (4th), 8 Thirty Acre, 16 Duchess of Connaut (5th), Glazepta Town, 20 Ashley Hope, Lady Grim, Manor Farm Trio, Rallume, 25 Donna's Boy, Yani, Beeb, Candy Rose, Cradle Point, Young Dragonara, Dame Decoy, Donnal Deux (6th), Master of Mischief. NR: Serina, True Bear, Wyoming. 22 ran. Sh-hd, ¾l, nk, 1½l, ½l. P Makin, at Marlborough. TOTE: £14.90; £4.60, £3.50, £1.40. DF: £36.50. CSF: £146.15.

3.45 (6f) 1, STOCK HILL LASS (T Ives, 15-1); 2, Dragoness (J Mercer, 12-1); 3, Ayshire Lass (E Johnson, 11-1); 4, Darling Miss (R Lines, 9-1). ALSO RAN: 9-2 jt-favs Diami, Domynga (5th), 10 Shelley Marie, Sorayah, 12 Charming View, Jesterinn, Miss Octavian, 14 Mitchelder, 16 Grey Cree, Musical Maiden, 25 Doggio, Nadron, Sally's Smile, Its My Turn (6th), Swift Spirit. 18 ran. 3l, hd, ½l, ¾l, ¾l. M Blanchard at Lambourn. TOTE: £17.80; £2.20, £2.40, £2.30, £2.60. DF: £57.40. CSF: £198.72. TRICAST: £2,020.21.

4.15 (6f) 1, BUNDLING BED (J Lowe, 20-1); 2, Silent Love (M Wood, 20-1); 3, Fairstead Boy (W Carson, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 6 jt-favs Fire Hazard, Miss Apex, Lilley Rose, 8 Creetown Lady, 14 Hideedeeboo, Maundy Gift, 16 Ablesure (6th), Vaigly Whisper, 20 Aquathatch, Bold Deceiver, Dragapuss, Hannah's Birthday, Lochfast, Bootle Jack, Helene Darling (4th), Master Mark (5th), Pax Romana, That Would Be Nice, Coplow Girl, Patsy's Taxi, Sweetwater Lass. 24 ran. 2½l, hd, 1l, ¾l, ½l. S Norton at Barnsley. TOTE: £19.20; £18.50, £15.30, £7.20. DF: Winner or second with any other horse: £8.60. CSF: £335.98. PLACEPOT: £299.40.

Slip Anchor to confirm promise

By Mandarin

With Lester Piggott riding in California – he finished fifth on Fly Me in the Oak Tree International at Santa Anita on Sunday, won by Both Ends Burning – Paul Eddery teams up on Henry Cecil's only runner today, Slip Anchor, who looks to have an excellent chance of opening his account in the Whatton Manor Stud Stakes at Nottingham.

Eddery has ridden a creditable 44 winners in his first season at Warren Place as second jockey to Cecil and this strong, stylish rider from the famous Eddery family looks to have a bright future among the senior ranks.

Slip Anchor, a well- grown son of Shireley Heights, was made joint favourite with Over The Ocean to make a winning debut at Newmarket recently, but inexperience told, and Lord Howard de Walden's colt, despite making good late headway, had to be content with fourth place behind the Oliver Douieb-trained winner.

That was a pleasing first run and Slip Anchor, in receipt of 5lb from Bill O'Gorman's Rushad, who stayed on well to score at Doncaster last Friday, is taken to increase Cecil's unassailable lead in the trainers' championship.

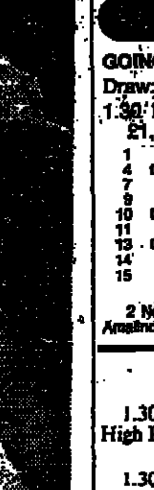
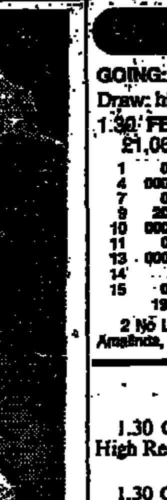
Michael Stoute, another Newmarket trainer ending this season with a flourish, has high hopes of landing the East Midland Nursery with Sharika, who romped home in a similar event at Edinburgh earlier this month, and who appears to be on the upgrade.

The appropriately-named Final Handicap has a competitive look about it, but Willie Carson's mount, Tom Forrester, who despite several near misses has not won since his first outing of the season at Lingfield in April, could be the pick at rewarding odds. Arthur Pitt's three-year-old ran an excellent second to Lafrowda when ridden by an apprentice at Lingfield last time out and is napped to go one better at the expense of Richard Holder's course winner, Star Of A Gunner.

At Edinburgh, Mark Prescott's lightly-raced By Surprise, who won over today's course and distance earlier this month, is just preferred to Gavin Hunter's consistent Exuberine in the Alma Stakes.

Santa Anita result

1. OAK TREE INVITATIONAL (grade 1: £185,517: 1m 4f) 1, BOTH ENDS BURNING (R Baze); 2, Gato Del Sol (P Day); 3, Raami (L Pincay, jnr). ALSO RAN: Gordian (4th), Fly Me (5th), Late Act (6th), Treizieme (7th), Super Diamond (8th), Silveyville (9th), Load The Cannons (10th), Tonzarun (11th), Pair of Deuces. 12 ran. 1l, ¾l, nk, 1l, 1l, 1l, 10½l, hd, 1¾l, ¾l, 4l. N Drysdale. Pari-Mutuel 46.60: (1–2) 18.00, 6.20: show (1–2–3) 8.80, 3.80, 6.60 (all including two dollar stakes) 2m 25.2 sec.

Paul Eddery: can score on Slip Anchor

Dunlop on target at 20-1

John Dunlop, who has amassed more than £500,000 in prize money this season – a total surpassed only by Henry Cecil – had a 20-1 winner at Nottingham yesterday when Libra's Hope was partnered to victory by Joe Mercer in the First division of the Flawborough Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Cecil provided the disappointing 2-1 favourite, Babacoote, who, after failing to respond to Nigel Day's efforts from two furlongs out, ran on close home to get to within one and a half lengths of the winner. Arckaringa was half a length further away third.

Libra's Hope, who took the lead at the furlong marker, was the 86th winner this season in this country for Dunlop's Arundel Stable, which will be represented by their Cambridgeshire failure, Promised Isle in the £15,00 Autumn Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday and Luminate in the William Hill November Handicap at Doncaster on the last day of the season.

Capel Curig, unplaced in three efforts over seven furlongs, showed her appreciation of an extra three furlongs and more give in the ground by leading virtually all the way under Geoff Baxter to win the Woodborough Maiden Stakes. (Division one).

"Capel Curig should develop into a useful middle distance handicapper next year" said Bruce Hobbs, who trains the filly for Mrs Mary Watt, from Hethersett, near Norwich. The 1985 season will be Hobbs's last as a trainer and he said: "Remember this, I shall be going like hell from the first day to the last."

Willie Carson, who has topped 100 winners for the last 13 years, was seven short of this century, with nine days remaining, after landing the Second division of the Flawborough Stakes on the 7-2 chance Recamier.

The Scot, who rode his first winner in 1962, led virtually all the way on the West Ilsley-trained filly. Razyana ranged upsides Carson's mount three furlongs from home, but Reclaimer was not to be denied, and drew away again to score by three lengths from Into The Fire.

Blinkered first time

EDINBURGH: 1.30 Amalinda. 2.0 Tatiana. 3.30 Boca Raton.
NOTTINGHAM: 2.15 Double Turn, Robe Of Harpenden. 3.15 Fille De Bourbon.

● William Hills, the sponsors, have cut Keelby Kavalier two points down to 12-1 for the November Handicap at Doncaster next month. Ladbrokes also cut the Mick Lambert-trained gelding to 10-1 from 14-1, and that firm report backing for Tockala down to 14-1 from 20-1.

NOTTINGHAM

GOING: good

Draw: 5, 6f high numbers best

1.15 REPTON APPRENTICES STAKES (£1,237: 6f) (18 runners)

3	313200/	DAY OF JUDGMENT (M Naughton) M Naughton 4-8-9	C Rutter	6
4	004200	FAIR MADAME (B) (D) (D Harding) C Booth 4-8-9	B McGiff 5	13
5	000000	FLEET BAY (B) (D) (S Squires) K Ivory 4-8-9	G Marsh 5	14
10	000000	BOARDMAN'S DELIGHT (W Cowell) S Norton 3-8-6	R Lappin	15

[illegible]

25	0	NEWTON PARK (D Adams) R Hollinshead 3-8-1	P Hills 5	18
26	000	RIVER VIXEN (Mrs G Williams) P Walwyn 3-8-1	G Landau	4

1983: Dual Investment 3-8-4 S Whitworth (16-1) P Mitchell 17 ran.

4 Fair Madame, 5 Cold Hearth, 13-2 Mount Cedar, 8 Bobbie James, Dark Amber, 10 Ideal Home, Cambridge Lodge, 12 River Vixen, Day Of Judgement, Caroline's Girl, 16 Boardman's Delight, 20 others.

FORM: FAIR MADAME (7-12) 8l 6th to Transflash (7-7) York, earlier (7-7) 2½l 4th to Ferryman (8-0) at York, IDEAL HOME (7-13) a head away 5th (6f, £9,039, good, Sept 6, 21 ran). EMERGENCY PLUMBER (8-8) unplaced to My Son My Son (8-11) 19 ran, Nottingham, 6f h'cap, good, Oct 29. MOUNT CEDAR (8-5) 8l 4th to Finian's Rainbow (8-9) at Lingfield (7.5f, £2,320, soft, Oct 19, 14 ran). COLD HEARTH (8-11) 2l 2nd to Happy Nun (8-11) at Nottingham, DARK AMBER (8-11) 1l away 4th, CAROLINE'S GIRL (8-11) and DORAME (8-11) in rear (6f, £706, good, Oct 1, 21 ran).
Selection: IDEAL HOME.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin

1.15 Cold Hearth. 1.45 Try Tiffany. 2.15 Accuracy. 2.45 Slip Anchor. 3.15 TOM FORRESTER (nap). 3.45 Sharika.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.15 Cold Hearth. 1.45 Cedees. 2.15 Love Walked In. 2.45 Slip Anchor. 3.15 Nice One Andy. 3.45 Sharika.

By Michael Seely

1.45 GENTLE STAR (nap). 2.45 Mariners Dream. 3.15 Tom Forrester.

1.45 BITTER END CLAIMING HANDICAP (£1,211: 6f) (26)

2	430040	WELSH NOBLE (D) (H Hird) D Leslie 6-9-7	M Rimmer	24
3	00-0033	TRADE HIGH (D) (K Goodall) G Richards 6-9-5	M Wigham	10
4	000010	NATIVE RULER (A Richards) C Austin 3-9-4	W R Swinburn	7
6	20/0001	SHARAD (B) (H Wills) B Stevens 4-9-4 (7 ex)	R Street	26
7	0000-00	MARK KELLY (N Thomas) R Simpson 3-9-3	S Whitworth 5	5
8	000-020	NAHAWAND (B) (Mrs A Dale) D Dale 4-9-2	A Bond	15
11	032002	BUCKS FIZZ MUSIC (Brian Gubby Ltd) B Gubby 4-9-0	–	8
12	0-43000	BINCLEAVES (J Holleran) M McCormack 6-9-0	G Starkey	20
13	200200	NATINA-MAY (B) (D) (J Eardley) T Fairhurst 3-9-0	–	3
14	000040	ST TERRAMAR (B) (Sarif & Co Ltd) D Jermy 9-8-13	G Dickie 5	25

[illegible]

2.15 WILLINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,607: 2m 2f) (11)

[illegible]

10	000100	MR CARACTACUS (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 8-7	G Dickie 5	2
14	104003	RAGINDA (D Myers) M Haynes 8-4	R Fox	4
15	004002	MARINERS DREAM (D Newton) R Hollinshead 8-4	W Ryan 3	9

18	0-00034	MISS CANNIBAL (M Braham) R Smyly 7-13	M L Thomas	10
20	000200	ROBE OF HARPENDEN (B) (R Thompson) R Thompson 7-8	D McKeown	8
21	000000	VALDAMOSA (E Rawson) T Kersey 7-7	–	7

1983: Sneak Preview 9-7 W Newnes (7-1) H Candy 13 ran.

7-4 Knight's Heir, 100-30 Accuracy, 5 Mariners Dream, 8 Double Turn, Love Walked In, 12 Raginda, 14 Miss Cannibal, 16 others.

FORM: DOUBLE TURN (8-12) under 1l 3rd of 13 to Moody Girl (7-13) at Newcastle (2m, £2,397, good to soft, Oct 9). ALMOND BLOSSOM (8-13) out of first 9 of 20 to Widdicombe Fair (8-6) at Leicester (1m 4f, £2,971, good to firm, Sept 24). KNIGHT'S HEIR (7-13) beat Coral Heights (9-3) a neck at Bath (2m 1f, £2,554, good, Oct 8, 17 ran), with MISS CANNIBAL (7-7) about 6l away 4th, and ACCURACY (7-11) 2½l away 5th. ACCURACY last time, (8-7) beat Bondoe (9-2) a short head at Catterick (2m, £684, good to soft, Oct 19, 14 ran). RAGINDA (8-12) about 5l 3rd of 9 to [illegible]

2.45 WHATTON MANOR STUD STAKES (2-y-o: £3,136: 1m 50yd) (12)

[illegible]

11-8 Slip Anchor, 5-2 Rushad, [illegible]

FORM: RUSHAD [illegible]
Selection: SLIP ANCHOR.

3.15 FINAL HANDICAP (£1,778: 1m 50yd) (20)

[illegible]

5 Tom Forrester, 8 Star Of A Gunner, [illegible]

FORM: NICE ONE ANDY [illegible]
Selection: KINGSFOLD SWIFT.

3.45 EAST MIDLAND NURSERY (2-y-o: £1,541: 1m 50yd) (15)

[illegible]

4 Sharika, [illegible]

FORM: [illegible] REBATE (9-0) 3½l back in 7th when 2½l 4th to Pirate Lass (8-11) at Ascot (7f, £7,397, good to soft, Oct 12, 13 ran).
Selection: FINAL STEP

EDINBURGH

GOING: good to soft

Draw: high numbers best

1.30 FERRERO ROCHER MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,066: 1m) (9 runners)

1	00	CHAKKO R J R Williams 9-0	E Johnson	3
4	0000	DESCHAMPS EXPRESS P Mitchell 9-0	G Duffield	7
7	00	GO CRAZY R Allan 9-0	S Webster	5
9	204	NO LIMIT R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	4
10	0000	PRINCE JIM K Stone 9-0	C Dwyer	8
11	00	RACING DEMON F Carr 9-0	J Carr 7	6
13	0000	AMALINDA (B) G Hanbury 8-11	N Carlisle	1
14	0	CAPITAL RISK G Hunter 8-11	M Birch	2
15	00	LUCKY CANDY W Pearce 8-11	N Connorton	9

1983: Springle 8-11 S Perks (14-1) R Hollinshead 13 ran.

2 No Limit, 7-2 Chakko, 4 Deschamps Express, 6 Capital Risk, 8 Amalinda, 10 Go Crazy, 14 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Mandarin

1.30 Chakko. 2.0 By Surprise. 2.30 Bundabury. 3.0 High Reef. 3.30 Last Secret. 4.0 Cindy's Gold.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Chakko. 2.00 By Surprise. 2.30 Real Silver. 4.0 Stoneypale.

2.0 ALMA STAKES (£902: 1m) (12)

1	0-010	BALLASAYLE LAD R Hollinshead 3-9-0	S Perks	4
2	0200	SON OF RAJA D Chapman 4-8-12	D Nicholls	1
4	0-1	BY SURPRISE (CD) M Prescott 3-8-11	G Duffield	12
5	3212	EXUBERINE (D) G Hunter 3-8-11	K Darley	5
9	0-003	HALF SHAFT W A Stephenson 3-8-7	M Hindley 5	3
11	0009	SEVEN SWALLOWS H Collingridge 3-8-7	B Crossley	10
12	0-203	BARGOUZINE M Hinchliffe 3-8-4	N Carlisle	7
13	3204	BEST LADY M Jarvis 3-8-4	E Johnson	6
16	0000	ERROL EMERALD (B) S Norton 3-8-4	C Ollivier	8
17	3342	GHARAYEM (B) G Huffer 3-8-4	M Miller	9
18	0-0	LLANDDONA Hbt Jones 3-8-4	–	2
19	0240	TATIANA (B) P Calver 3-8-4	M Birch	11

[illegible]

2.30 FOODBROKERS TROPHY HANDICAP (£1,844: 7f) (10)

[illegible]

3.0 CHEMIST BROKERS SELLING STAKES (£922: 1m 4f) (4)

[illegible]

3.30 HIGHLAND SPRING HANDICAP (£907: 5f) (13)

[illegible]

11-4 Fairgreen, [illegible]

4.0 ARMOUR NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £974: 5f) (10)

[illegible]

PLUMPTON

GOING: good to soft

1.15 NEWICK NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: £548: 2m) (11 runners)

2	0f6p-	BRENNANSTOWN K Bailey 7-11-0	M Perrett
3	0200-	EUROLINK BOY P Mitchell 5-11-0	R G Hughes
4	p-340	MOUNTVILLE R Hoad 5-11-0	M Hoad 7
5	0000-	ROYAL BOREEN G Gracey 6-11-0	R Chapman 4
6	04-02	WAR AND PEACE D Mills 5-11-0	R Rowell
8	p-0	BERTHON GOLD G Ripley 4-10-13	G Moore
9	2-	CAPTAIN WEBSTER S Woodman 4-10-13	R Dunwoody
10	0004-p	FULVIO (B) J Jenkins 4-10-13	J Francome
11	p-040	RAGUSTAR D Oughton 4-10-13	P Double
14	9	TRUMPS B Swift 4-10-13	R Campbell 4
16	00-	JOLLY REGAL J Gifford 4-10-8	E Murphy 7

1983: Winged Kestrel 5-11-1 R Rowe (16-1) B Stevens 15 ran.

9-4 War And Peace, 3 Trumps, 4 Captain Webster, 6 Fulvio, 8 Jolly Regal, 10 Mountville, 14 others.

Plumpton selections

By Mandarin

1.15 Captain Webster. 1.45 Vagabond Victor. 2.15 Young Dusky. 2.45 Record Dancer. 3.15 Cool Gin. 3.45 Himoore.

1.45 DYKE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£759: 2m) (20)

1	02/0-	CAPTAIN FANTASTIC A Davison 6-11-11	–
3	0001-	VAGABOND VICTOR (D,B) P Allingham 8-11-5	G McCourt
4	04-0p	GIN GAME D Weeden 7-11-4	K Townsend 7
7	0001-	HAYWIRE (B) M Keegan 16-11-0	J Akehurst
8	3200	TOP GOLD (C,D) H O'Neill 5-10-13	R Pusey 4
9	0000	TESTING TIMES Miss S Waterman 6-10-13	Miss S Waterman
10	040-3	MAIDA VALE S Woodman 5-10-12	R Dunwoody
11	00-p0	KENO HILL A Davison 9-10-12	–
12	0000/	SOCK DENNIS R Hodges 6-10-8	S Earle 7

[illegible]

7-2 [illegible] Victory, [illegible]

2.15 PLUMPTON CENTENARY HANDICAP CHASE (£2,489: 2m) (10)

[illegible]

2 Bash Street Kid, 3 Young Dusky, 9-2 Crowning Moment, 6 Hopeful Answer, 7 Dan Dare, 10 Buck And Wing, 14 others.

2.45 HORSE AND HOUND CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP HURDLE (amateurs: £2,278: 2m) (16)

[illegible]

15-8 [illegible] Dolls, 8 [illegible]

3.15 BET WITH THE TOTE NOVICES' CHASE (£1,558: 3m 1f) (11)

[illegible]

11-10 [illegible]

3.45 NEWICK NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: £548: 2m) (10)

1	3/pp-	AIRBORNE DEAL A Moore 5-11-0	C Warren 7
2	0-22	HIMOORE (C) A Moore 5-11-0	G Moore
3	f030-	WINART R Hodges 6-11-0	R Linley
4	4	COUNT FREDERICK T Clay 4-10-13	Mr T Clay
5	3-049	HUBLI J Gifford 4-10-13	R Rowe
6		LOLLYS PATCH P W Harris 4-10-13	P Scudamore
7	202p	MARTIAL COMMANDER C Read 4-10-13	M Perrett
8	00-	VAIGLY REL P Mitchell 4-10-13	R G Hughes
11		FLAMING MATILDA R Hodges 4-10-8	S Earle 7
13		SAUCY MOP P M Taylor 4-10-8	R Strange

1983: Dicks Folly 4-10-10 G McCourt 25-1 R Hodges 18 ran.

Evens Himoore, 7-2 Hubli, 5 Count Frederick, 7 Martial Commander, 9 Vaigly Rel, 12 others.

Course specialists

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TRAINERS: H Cecil 36 winners from 70 runners, 51.40%; M Stoute 24 from 100, 24.00%; A Jarvis 14 from 73, 19.20%.
JOCKEYS: J Mercer 23 winners from 134 rides, 17.29%; W R Swinburn 20 from 124, 16.10%; W Carson 23 from 151, 15.20%.

EDINBURGH

TRAINERS: M Prescott 17 winners 59 runners, 28.80%; Miss S Hall 8 from 23, 28.80%.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield 29 winners from 139 rides, 20 90%; M Birch 20 from 104, 19.20%; N Connorton 14 from 78, 17.90.

Legal Appointments

also on page 34



Legal Appointments

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Commission for the new towns

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Ephesians 5: 11

BIRTHS

ADAMSON – On October 27th at Epsom Hospital to Susan (née Hill) and Michael, a daughter.

ADAMS – On October 24th, to Vivian Jane (née Colclough) and Nicholas Robert, a healthy son (David William). Thank you to all the staff at St Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon.

SEATON. On October 24th 1984, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Averil (née Blackadder) and Andrew, a son, Christopher Andrew.

BENSON – On October 25th, in Edinburgh, to Ruth (nee Amery) and Guy a daughter, Clare Lindsay.

BUCHAN – On October 26th at Brecknockshire Hospital to Fiona (née Carlisle) and Edward – a son.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

STARKE – On October 28 Leslie Gordon Knowles Starke C.B.E., F.I.A., aged 86, Late Deputy Government Actuary, (retd 1963). Brack Mound House, Lewes, dear husband of Joan. Cremation at Downs crematorium, Brighton on Friday 2nd November at 1.45pm. Enquiries to C. A. Goocher, Seaford 893889.

TOMSON – On 27th October, Maynard Tomson, MC, FRICS, late of Hitchen, in his 94th year, peacefully, at the Old Vicarage, Braughing, Ware, Hertfordshire, beloved husband of the late Hilda Tomson, dearly loved father of Philippa and Susan, grandfather of Caroline, Stephen, Eugenie, Jack, Henrietta, Charlotte, Arabella and Lavinia and great grandfather. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Braughing, Monday, 5th November at 2 p.m. Family flowers only.

TURNER – On October 28th 1984, Kathleen Mary Turner (née Scott). Dearly loved wife of Edward Jack Turner (formerly secretary of the CEGB) and mother of Jill, Gilbert and Susan, at her son's home, after an accident. Funeral private. Memorial service later.

FUNERALS

IREDLAND John Ricahrd. The funeral will take place at St Michael and All Angels church Tettenhall Wolverhampton on Thursday November 1st at 2.15pm. Followed by cremation at Bushbury crematorium Wolverhampton Family Flowers only. Donations to the Renal Fund The Royal Hospital Cleveland Road Woverhampton would be appreciated.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDERSON, PETER RALPH HENDRY, OBE, Knight, Order of the Cedars of Lebanon (Chevalier). – Remembering with love and pride my darling husband Peter who died so suddenly 30 October, 1983. Always in my thoughts through such a long and lonely year.–Your B.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 6.58; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's gardening tips and Glynn Christian's cookery advice.
9.00 Battle of the Planets. Cartoon science fiction series.
9.20 Mastermind from University College, Cardiff. Angela Burke's specialist subject is history of costume since 1460; Jane Gardner answers questions on the epic novels of R. F. Delderfield; Byron Jones on the life and works of Duke Ellington; and Derek Pheby on the life and works of John Keats (r). 9.50 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Kate Copstick. 10.50 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One including a forum on Schools and Schoolchildren and a song or two from American singer Tom Paxton. 1.45 Hokey Cokey. A See-Saw programme for the very young.
2.00 Championship Bowling. David Vine introduces coverage of second round matches in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship, from the Guild Hall, Preston. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson 4.10 Wacky Races Cartoon series (r). 4.20 Beat the Teacher. Inter-school quiz. 4.35 Rentaghost. Episode four of the comedy serial about a group of friendly ghosts. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Star Trek. The unthinkable has happened, Captain Kirk has been accused of cowardice following the death of one of his officers (r) 5.58 Weather.
6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Jeremy Paxman.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 The District Nurse. Romance is in the air for Megan Roberts when she is kissed by David Price, but is turns cool after David sees Megan in the company of the new locum, Dr Barclay (Ceefax).
7.25 That's Family Life presented by Esther Rantzen and Dr Richard Smith. A magazine programme about the joys and frustrations of family life.
8.10 Cagney and Lacey. Personal problems for Christine Cagney when she and her partner, Mary Beth Lacey, are assigned to the narcotics squad which is headed by Cagney's ex-lover.
9.00 News with Julia Somerville.
9.25 The Cost of Treachery. A documentary that tells the inside story of an Anglo-American plan to subvert the government in Albania in 1949 and how the plan failed because, as it was later discovered, of the treachery of Kim Philby. The narrator is Ian Holm (see Choice).
10.15 Sink or Swim. Comedy series about two brothers (r).
10.45 Claire Rayner's Casebook. Miss Raynor examines the problem of incest and talks to some of its victims and learns of the Incest Crisis Line.
11.10 Late Night in Concert. The African trumpeter Hugh Maskela performing at the SOB's Club in New York.
11.43 News headlines weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guests Andy Williams and Tommy Boyd from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 7.37; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop at 7.54; Eve Pollard in conversation with Raquel Welch from 8.15; Rustie Lee prepares a Christmas cake at 8.43; 8.52 Roland Rat.

ITV/LONDON

1.40 News headlines followed by Film: The Odd Couple (1968) starring Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau. Delightful comedy, adapted for the big screen by the play's author, Neil Simon, about a divorced newswriter for whom tidiness is a form of religion, who, when his marriage is finished, moves to the apartment of his sports commentator friend to whom tidiness is anathema. Their constant bickering is a delight. Directed by Gene Saks.
3.30 News headlines followed by The Young Doctors. Drama serial about the patients and staff of an Australian hospital.
4.00 Rainbow. Learning made fun with puppets (r).
4.15 Chorlton and the Wheelies (r).
4.25 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett (r).
4.45 Dangermouse. Animated adventures of a secret service rodent and his faithful if fainthearted assistant, Penfold. Together they strive to rid the world of the evil Baron Greenback (r).
5.00 The Coral Island. Episode two of the adventure serial for children.
5.30 Botanic Man. Professor David Bellamy enthusiastically explains the secrets of flora and fauna (r).
6.00 News headlines followed by Diff'rent Strokes. Comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted family.
6.30 Keep it in the Family. Domestic comedy series about an artistic family (r).
7.00 Carry on Laughing. Excerpts from the funnier scenes in the Carry On series of films.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game presented by Michael Parkinson. Una Stubbs's team consists of Lynda Baron, Stephanie Beacham and Anne Diamond, Lionel Blair has on his side Sammy Cahn, Nick Owen and Bernie Winters.
8.00 News headlines followed by Des O'Connor Tonight. Comedy, music, and conversation plus a song or two from the host.
9.00 The Bill. More hectic cases for the policemen and women stationed at Sun Hill in east London. Indecent assault on three young girls is the top case tonight but there is other trouble in the form of a young man who is beaten up by three youths in the lifts of a block of council flats. Neither he nor his brother want the police to investigate the assault because they want to deal with it in their own way. On a more positive note, PC Carver enlists the help of his fellow officers in an attempt to re-open a local Youth Club (Oracle).
10.00 News headlines followed by Shelley. Another episode from the life of one of Nature's layabouts, determined to live off the state despite family commitments.
10.30 Class of '62. An entertaining documentary about a group of old school friends who haven't met since they left school. How life has worked out for them makes fascinating viewing (r).
11.25 Night Thoughts.

Ellen Burstyn as Jean Harris: Channel 4, 9.00pm.

● King Zog of Albania – the only head of state ever to dive into the gutter and fire back at a would-be assassin – sounds like a character from an Irving Berlin operetta. Kim Philby clearly doesn't but both were involved – one the pawn, one the rook – in the murk-shrouded Albanian Operation of 1949. THE COST OF TREACHERY (BBC 1, 9.25pm) explains: With East-West relations on the furthermost shelf of the fridge, MI6 and the CIA chose Albania, the smallest Soviet state, as a bench test for their attempts at counter-revolution. Destabilizing agents would be dropped into the country, precipitating the return of the exiled Zog. Enter, stage left, Kim Philby; through his leaks, the operation lost its element of surprise and, with it, hundreds of agents, shot on arrival. The air of a fairytale with

CHOICE

real corpses is compounded by the presence of a British agent surnamed Smiley. Adam Curtis's splendid account is faultlessly objective. As distance, venerability and demise give that once dread trinity – Philby, Burgess and Maclean the semi-significant ring of the midfield of a double-winning football team, the programme emphasises that the wages of treachery is death, usually other people's. Yet, like *SOE*, it hints at the cavalier consciences of some western intelligence chiefs for whom the death of men was a hiccup between courses of a long-planned military banquet.
● Jean Harris, Steve Biko and Richard III are odd bedfellows but Channel 4 this week tucks them beneath the blanket concept of a trilogy of trial reconstructions. Tonight a 3-hour American film based on transcripts: PEOPLE vs JEAN HARRIS (9.00pm). Did headmistress Miss Harris (Ellen Burstyn) murder her ex-lover Herman Tarnower, creator of the Scarsdale Diet? Given that we know the verdict and sentence – "guilty" and 15 years – the point of the film is, presumably, as with Thursday's *The Biko Inquest*, to put a legal system in the dock. If so, the bald-headed eagle should blush at this evidence of a system in which innocence and guilt seem side-shows in a courtroom and media carnival and where the jury's verdict appears not so much the truth as an Oscar for best performance.

Mark Lawson

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: Jonathan Dimbleby offers his interpretation of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. 9.26 The rise of Hitler during the years 1933-36. 9.48 Maths: angles. 10.10 Part six of Badger Girl. 10.35 The farming industry in the United States. 11.00 Microcomputers in a primary school. 11.17 Poetry and pop. 11.40 Working in a mail order firm.
12.00 The French language version of the Year of the French profile of the enterprising Luc Doublet. 12.30 Will it be possible to create a man-made human? 1.00 Maths for adults studying for their O-levels. 1.15 Sound used as an example of waves. 1.38 Customs and celebrations: Halloween. 2.00 You and Mr. For the very young. 2.15 How the demand for timber affects the landscape. 2.40 The technology needed to go uphill.
3.00 Dallas. Cliff Barnes is looking for someone to lend him a mere 260 million dollars to help him close the off-shore deal while J.R.'s decision to find Peter a job at Southfork upsets Sue Ellen (r). (Ceefax).
3.45 Championship Bowling. David Vine introduces coverage of second round matches in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.
5.25 News summaries with subtitles.
5.30 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In. Peculiarly American comedy show with guests Carol Channing and Goldie Hawn (r).
6.00 The Rockford Files. Jim's admirable trait of being faithful to his friends lands him in a spot of trouble when an old army mate turns up at the trailer down on his luck. Jim decides to take him on as an apprentice private eye (r).
6.50 Championship Bowls. Further coverage of the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship.
7.30 Whistle Test includes an interview with Bruce Springstein, recorded during a concert in Philadelphia.
8.30 Top Gear from the Hendon Police College where police drivers are put through their paces in 'bandit chase' practice. Elsewhere, there is coverage of the British Grand Prix for radio-controlled model cars and an item on the guidelines designed to cut down on the number of accidents between horses and cars.
9.00 Film: American Hot Wax (1978) starring Tim McIntire. The first showing on British television for this story of the legendary New York disc jockey, Alan Freed, adored by the young, disapproved of by parents, the police and federal agents. Directed by Floyd Mutrux.
10.30 Championship Bowls. Highlights of this evening's matches from the Guild Hall, Preston.
11.00 Newsnight.
11.45 Championship Bowls. More highlights. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Film: A Bill of Divorcement* (1932) starring John Barrymore and Katharine Hepburn. Miss Hepburn makes her film debut as Sydney Fairfield, reunited with her First World War shell-shocked father who has escaped from an asylum when he learns that his wife has divorced him and intends to remarry. Directed by George Cukor.
3.45 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. In this afternoon's edition there are items on home helps who are faced with a rapid growth in the numbers of elderly frail living at home and the challenge of a more specialized domiciliary care; and on vanity publishing, now that the country's largest firm specializing in this sort of business, New Horizon, has collapsed.
4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is challenged by Sarah Hadaway, a solicitor from Preston.
5.00 The Human Jungle: Fine Feathers* Psychiatrist Dr Roger Corder's (Herbert Lom) patient is a young wife who finds herself in debt after living beyond her means. She has told her unsuspecting husband that she is the daughter of landed gentry, but in fact her parents are servants living on a country estate.
6.00 The Mississippi. The get-away-from-it-all lawyer, Ben Walker, is hired to defend a man accused of murder. He discovers that his client is an embittered Nazi hunter and that his victim was a Nazi trying to cover his tracks.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons.
7.50 Comment. With his thoughts on a matter of topical interest is Lord Ennals.
8.00 Brookside. While the party is in full swing at the nurses' house, MacArdle with two heavies, breaks into the tool hire shop.
8.40 4 What it's Worth. Consumer affairs. (This programme will be changed if the Thames TV dispute is not settled.)
9.00 Film: People vs Jean Harris (1981) starring Ellen Burstyn. A made-for-television drama based on the real-life case of Jean Harris, the headmistress of a smart school in the United States who was sentenced to 15 years to life for the murder of her lover of 15 years, cardiologist Herman Tarnower, the author of the Scarsdale Diet. With Martin Balsham and Richard Dysart. Directed by George Schaefer (see Choice).
11.45 Here and Now on Four. The second programme in the series profiles 71-year-old Chinese Englishman, Kenneth Lo. He talks to Hilary Minster about his childhood in the medieval city of Funchow and of the 50 years he has lived in England.
12.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo or VHF.
5.55 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day. 6.30 Today, including 6.03, 7.03, 8.30 News Summary. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 – "Christmas Cookery".
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: "The Tomato Women" by Fiona Barr.
10.45 Daily Service† from St Paul's Church, Birmingham.
11.00 News; Travel; Law in Action. Joshua Rozenburg presents this topical weekly magazine examining issues thrown up by the courts and by Parliament.
11.33 Sounds Like Autumn. Roger McGough, Susan Jameson and Richard Derrington welcome Autumn.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Yes Minister† "A Question of Loyalty". 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a feature about women darts players, and episode 5 of Cluny Brown.
3.00 News; The Afternoon Play: "Ashley" by Philip Latham. Set in the Second World War, this is a story about a 12-year-old evacuee who is subjected to the torture of a real-life Cold Comfort Farm. The cast includes James Humphreys and Catherine Owent
4.00 News; Now We Are 60. Sixty years after the publishing of "When We Were Very Young", Barry Norman talks to Christopher Robin Milne and friends about the real world of Winnie-the-Pooh.
4.40 Story Time: "Behaving Badly" by Catherine Heath, abridged in 10 parts (7).
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Around The World in 25 Years. Johnny Morris recalls his travels in Japan.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File On 4. Major issues both home and abroad.
8.00 Medicine Now. Report on the health of medical care.
8.30 The Wind Doth Blow.
9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap.
9.30 Gemmell's Gardens. Professor Alan Gemmell journeys through Britain visiting some of his favourite gardens.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes comment on the Welsh National Opera Company's production of Don Giovanni; Thomas Cook Travel and Guide Book Awards; and the play Rough Crossing.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Quick Service" by P G Wodehouse, abridged in 10 parts (7). 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.0-12.15 News; Weather. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.
VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00am For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune (6). 11.20 Time to Move (6). 11.40 Introducing Science Extra. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 History: Long Ago. 2.25 Listen and Read. 2.50 Pictures in Your Mind (stories). 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: The Chip Shop. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: General Studies – "The Government Examined" (1&2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Holst's Brook Green Suite (ECO); Dvorak's Piano Quartet in E flat, Op 87 (Beaux Arts Trio); Rachmaninov's Youth Symphony (Amsterdam Concertgebouw)†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Grieg's Two Nordic Melodies Op 63 (Norwegian Chamber Orchestra); Jacob's Mini-Concerto for Clarinet and Strings (Thea King); Milhaud's Saudades do Brasil Suite No 1 (William Bolcom, piano); Bartok's Dance Suite (Chicago Symphony Orch)†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. William Mathias. Invocations, Op 35; String Quartet Op 38 (Gabrielli String Quartet); Processional (Christopher Herrick, organ); Sonata for violin and piano, Op 15 (Levon Chilingirian, Clifford Benson)†
10.00 Grieg. Piano concerto in A min (Radu Lupu)†
10.35 Vagn Holmboe. Last of five programmes. BBC Singers, conducted by John Poole†
11.20 Albion Wind Quintet. Danzi's Quintet in G min; Irving Fine's Partita; Francaix's Wind Quintet†
12.15 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: part one. Roger Norrington conducts, John Scott (organ). Handel's Water Music and Organ Concerto No 10†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: part two. Handel's organ concerto No 6; Haydn's Drum Roll Symphony†
1.55 Guitar Encores by Riccardo Iznaola. Britten, Ravel†
2.25 Reflections of Mozart. Last of three programmes. Piano concerto No 13 (Malcolm Fraser, piano) and Symphony No 40 (Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra); with Tchaikovsky's Mozartiana Suite No 4 (Philharmonia Orchestra)†
4.00 Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. Melissa Phelps (cello), John York (piano). Beethoven's Bei Mannern Variations; Lutoslawski's Grave; Brahms's Sonata in E min†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Jeremy Siepmann introduces early evening music†
6.30 Gabrieli and Schutz. Gabrieli's Canzonas (Hesperion XX); Schutz's Magnificat (London Bach Society Chorus and Ensemble)†
7.00 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: part one. With Howard Shelley (piano). Mozart's Symphony No 31 (Paris); William Mathias's piano concerto No 3†
7.50 A Memorable Scene. Alec McCowen reads J. A. Froude's account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
8.10 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: part two. Elgar's Symphony No 2†
9.15 Synax. Pieces by Schmitt, Michael Berkeley (Nocturne), and Guy-Ropartz†
10.00 Magnum Opus. Recent jazz compositions series. Charles Fox introduces first performance of Graham Collier's Hoarded Dreams, played by composer's group†
11.20 Musical Nightcap. Haydn's Symphony No 8 (Le Soir); Tchaikovsky's T'Will soon be midnight (sung in Russian); Schubert's Lebewohl (Jorge Bolet, piano).
11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.
News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30.
4.00 am Tony Gillham† 5.30 Colin Berry† 7.30 Ray Moore† incl 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† incl 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† 4.00 David Hamilton† incl 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† incl 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga in 24 episodes. 9: Squadron Leader Ditchley. I'm here to acquaint you with the details of your forthcoming Court Martial. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 Soccer Special. Commentary on the Milk Cup match. 9.30 Danish Radio Big Band† with Sheila Tracy recorded at the Jazzclub Montmartre, Copenhagen (continued from VHF). 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 On Cue. Tony Peers hosts another edition of the general knowledge quiz with Wendy Richard, Norman Vaughan, Floella Benjamin and Jeremy Beadle. 10.30 It's A Funny Business. Bob Monkhouse relives some of the humorous moments from his career as a scriptwriter and comedian. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Bill Rennells† presents Nightride. 3.00-4.00 Night Owls†

Radio 1

On medium wave † denotes also VHF stereo
News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight.
6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 pm Gary Davies incl 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes incl 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00 am John Peel† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00 am With Radio 2. 8.00 pm The American Popular Music. 9.00 Danish Radio Big Band. 9.30 † With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music in The Age Of Chivalry. 8.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Discovery. 10.30 Wives And Daughters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Lloyd's List. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Recording Of The Week. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Hakluyt's Voyages. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 A Jolly Good Show. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 5.40 Scotland This Week. 8.00 World News. 9.15 Concert Hall. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.15 Singers Of Schubert. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Omnibus. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Report On Religion. 1.45 Country Music Profile. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Singers Of Schubert. 2.30 Wives And Daughters. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 4.40 Book Choice. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.10-5.35 Gloria. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Tomorrow's World. 10.15-10.40 Wallabies in Wales. 10.40-11.30 Music Makers. 11.30-11.55 Claire Rayner's Casebook (as BBC1 10.45pm). 11.55-12.00 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Art Month: 'Genius'. 11.43-11.50 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 11.43-11.50 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 10.15-10.45 East – Spectrum. Midlands – The Rams. North – An Englishman's Home. North East – Coast to Coast: 'Disputatious Durham'. North West – Lynda Lee's People. South – The Cellar Show. South West – Slade Alive. West – Day Out (Bristol).

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Interval. 3.15 Film: Run For Your Money (Alec Guiness). 4.45 Ffalabalam. 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Macsen. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Pwt O Ffilm. 7.40 Rygbi. 8.30 Cefn Gwlad. 9.00 Cofio Rowland Jones. 9.35 St Elsewhere. 10.35 Rock'n America. 11.05 Eleventh Hour. 12.15am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities: Toronto. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Struggle. 12.00 News, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Adventurer. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As London except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 11.30-12.00 Championship pool.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons And Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Laurel And Hardy* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 11.30 Jan & Steve. 11.35 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 6.25 Police. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.20 Film: Nevada Smith (Steve McQueen). 10.30 The Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Take The High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Rock of the Seventies. 12.05am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Indian Legends. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Do You Remember?: Surf Side Six. 12.25am News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.30 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 That Chat Show. 7.00 Bounder. 7.30 Film: Nevada Smith (Steve McQueen). 10.34 The Guinness Book of Records (David Frost). 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Streets of San Francisco. 12.31am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Different Strokes. 11.00 Struggle. 12.00 News, closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens For All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Bygones. 7.30 Film: North West Passage. 10.30 Survival Special: Castle of Clay. 11.30 Spirits of Rock 'n' Roll. 12.30 Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Benson. 8.00 Film: Diamonds. 10.30 Baker's Dozen. 11.30 Struggle. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Teachers Only. 12.00 John Wycliffe, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.30-4.30 Whose Baby. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 FILM: Off beat (Mai Zetterling). 12.45am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Anger grows as hopes fade for Polish priest

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Polish police frogmen searched the fast waters of the Vistula, officials dredged the bottom of a reservoir and worried parishioners resorted to a clairvoyant, but hopes were fading yesterday that the kidnapped Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, would ever be found alive.

Although the leader of the kidnappers, a police captain in the Interior Ministry, has confessed to killing the priest, the two other members of the gang now claim in individual and conflicting testimony, that they were responsible for the murder.

One of the kidnappers says that he droped the body in the Vistula near Torun, the other says that he dumped the priest in a reservoir near Wloclawek, west of Warsaw. The result of the conflicting "confessions" is delay, a delay that is allowing popular anger and discontent to build up.

Speaking outside Father Popieluszko's church, the Solidarity spokesman, Mr Janusz Onyskiewicz, yesterday evaluated the mood of the country as "very tense, rather solemn, not very volatile. It is not very likely that people will start marching towards the police headquarters and setting it on fire." The authorities, he said, were not doing a bad job. They were playing for time, hoping that popular tensions would subside rather than increase.

A sign of the general hopelessness was the move by a group of Father Popieluszko's parishioners to engage a female clairvoyant to detect the whereabouts of the priest, who has been missing for 11 days. The clairvoyant was given a shoe formerly owned by the priest, and she pronounced that he had died of his wounds a week ago.

Until the body is found protests by Solidarity sympathizers seem to be in a state of suspension. Workers said yesterday that Solidarity activists from the Huta Warszawa steelworks were planning a meeting to discuss protest actions should the authorities try to cover up evidence or hold up the search for the priest, whom the steelworkers regareded as their spiritual adviser.

Filing out of the plant after the morning shift, some workers seemed to expect protest action next week, giving the authorities more time and making allowance for an official holiday on Thursday, while others emphasized that prayer meetings were held in some departments every morning for the welfare of the missing priest. The technical director has denied that such meetings are held.

The apparent confusion at the steelworks and other factories stems from the careful approach of the Solidarity leadership. Some of the union's leading strategists have been working out a way of expressing some of the anger of workers at the kidnapping and probable murder, while at the same time not giving an excuse to the hardline security men to claim that law and order is in serious danger.

Both Mr Lech Walesa, have appealed to the nation to react with as much calm as possible.

General Jaruzelski, for his part issued a firm warning in his speech to the central committee, published in the Warsaw press yesterday: "The people's authority . . . is capable in the name of social peace of carrying out lawful and determined counterblows to the actions of troublemakers." The reference was to "anti-socialist" elements – that is, the Solidarity opposition.

Photograph, page 5



Brickwork takes theme of creation

A cutting from *The Times* inspired Britain's foremost brick sculptor, Mr Walter Ritchie, to take The Origins of the Earth as the theme for his latest commission

The 60ft-long sculpture, seen here with the artist, which comprises five panels of Ibstock Reds, will be "a diversion for passers-by" at the new 78-bed Bristol Eye Hospital.

The panels represent different aspects of creation and are based on Lord Samuel's Romanes Lecture in Oxford in 1947, on the subject of Creative Man.

The themes are: Seeds and Flowers; Fish and Birds; Animal Life; and Humanity.

Confusion on role of MacGregor adviser

Continued from page 1

after last week's breakdown of negotiations with the two sides. The union is insisting that the national closure programme must be withdrawn, five named pits immediately at risk of closure be reprieved, and that the blueprint for the industry should be the 1974 "Plan for Coal".

The board's position is that development of the industry should be "in line with the principles of 'Plan for Coal'", and those words mask the deep divide between the two sides, in so far as the board's position on closure of uneconomic pits would be maintained.

● Coal board sources in the regions reacted with despair and astonishment to the news about Mr Eaton (Craig Seton writes).

One official said: "We do not know what the hell is going on down there. It looked as if things were going right for us and then suddenly this happens."

There is anger in various quarters of the coal board that its leadership seems to be lurching from one mistake to another at a time when the miners' strike is isolated.

Golden opportunities to win the day, they believe, are being thrown away and schisms created because of petty jealousies.

One coal board official said that the news of links between the NUM and Colonel Gaddafi had presented the coal board – and Mr Eaton as its chief "communicaror" – with a marvellous opportunity to capitalize on Mr Scargill's discomforture.

"Instead, they have pulled the rug from under Eaton. There is so much bloody political in-fighting going on."

Another insisted that the Government had been heavily involved in pressure on the coal board to appoint a "frent man" to present the board's case to both miners and the public after months of failure in that objective.

It was strongly suggested that Mr MacGregor had prevented Mr Eaton from playing a fuller role, perhaps even from taking part in negotiations, because of protest from other Board members – notably Mr Norman Cowan, his depuy, who reportedly threatened to resign if Mr Eaton became anything other than a public spokesman.

Frank Johnson on the campaign trail

A gaffe is not the end of the world

In the past week, President Reagan has confused Nicaragua with somewhere else, as he put it, "down there in that area"; got himself quoted as having likened President Kennedy to Marx and Hitler; and allowed himself to be drawn into discussing the forthcoming end of the world.

His aides are greatly relieved. He has avoided what they believe is the only thing that can cost him a huge victory: a gaffe. We can safely assume that the gaffe which could defeat this man has not yet been invented.

In the second, and last, debate with Mr Walter Mondale, he was asked by one of the panellists about his quoted attitude to Armageddon. Some of us foreign observers at first assumed that this was a reference to some such place as Armageddon, New Jersey, ranking behind Peoria, Illinois, and Columbus, Ohio, as the third most average American city.

Had that been true, Mr Reagan's casual talk about the matter might have constituted a gaffe. Happily, he had only been talking about Armageddon: the battle that would herald the end of the world.

Apparently, a few years ago, he had said he sometimes thought we were close to it. So that is what the crowds mean, when at all his rallies, they chant "four more years". But Mr Reagan assured his questioner that he had just been engaging in "philosophical discussions". He did not know when Armageddon would come. "It could be a thousand years," he continued, maintaining optimism as his campaign theme.

Respectable clergyman solemnly held a press conference in New York and condemned the President for raising the matter, so presumably, as clergymen, they must believe that the world is going to end *sometime*. Campaigning out in the West, Mr Reagan referred to it no further. Aides assured us that the end of the world was not expected during the Administration's second term. The issue disappeared.

Next, Central America. Mr Reagan knew, entering that fateful last debate with Mr Mondale, that he must on no account confuse Nicaragua with El Salvador. He had to remember that Nicaragua was the place where he was on the side of the rebels, El Salvador where he was against the rebels. Confusing.

As it happened, the first question was about Nicaragua. What was he doing about this CIA contract employee who had written a manual advising the Nicaraguan rebels on, among other things, how to kill people? "We have a gentleman down in Nicaragua who is on contract to the CIA," he replied, by which he meant a gentleman in some country near Nicaragua – probably El Salvador.

"It (the manual) was turned over to the agency head in Nicaragua," Mr Reagan added, meaning some other country – presumably El Salvador. The questioner: "Mr President, are you implying then that the CIA in Nicaragua is directing the Contras (rebels) there?" Mr Reagan: "I'm afraid I mispoke when I said a CIA head in Nicaragua." It was "a man down there in that area," he explained, showing his preference for the broad sweep.

Hopes were reported to have risen in the Mondale camp at this moment. The President did not know his way around Central America.

Mr Reagan serenely campaigned on. One of his tricks was to liken his policies to such popular Democratic presidents as Kennedy. Whereupon, Mondale forces uncivered a letter in some archive in which Mr Reagan, writing privately to Mr Richard Nixon in 1960, said that the economic policies of the then candidate, Senator Kennedy, were the same as Hitler's and Marx's. Descended on for comment, Mr Reagan innocently observed that he had "been pleasantly surprised" by Mr Kennedy as President.

It emerged that Mr Mondale, during the Kansas City debate, was in possession of this letter. On television, someone demanded of his campaign manager why the candidate had not floored Mr Reagan by producing it then. "He took the decision not to", the wretch lamely replied.

So, by last weekend, the blunderer in the matter was running out to be Mr Mondale. Mr Reagan, meanwhile, was at a synagogue in new York, talking of spiritual values from beneath a skull-cap. To paraphrase the old saying, that'll play in Armageddon.

New Ethiopia aid agreed

Continued from page 1

still arriving at charity offices around the country, together with thousands of cheques. The Save the Children Fund said yesterday that it had received an estimated £500,000 within the past week and Oxfam expected to bank a similar total.

Christian Aim has been receiving £40,000 a day in donations since last Friday. It approved another £66,000 in aid to Ethiopia yesterday.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union has belatedly responded to requests for aid from the Marxist government in Addis Ababa with a promise to supply about £820,000. This will include aircraft, lorries, and other vehicles.

● Dozens of cases of fresh vegetables marked Produce of Ethiopia were on sale yesterday at an international wholesale market near Heathrow Airport. The cases contained runner beans and green peppers.

Letters, page 11

Tories aim to isolate Scargill over Libya

Continued from page 1

calling them scabs. I did take exception. There are a lot of my old workmates and friends who are still working."

He said of the row with Mr Rogers: "I think I behaved responsibly. There was no violence. I do not think he will do it again, though."

● The bizarre affair of the Libyan connexion took a new twist yesterday (Peter Davenport writes). Mr Numtaz Abbasi, the Pakistani grocer who is said to have arranged the meeting between Colonel Gaddafi and Mr Roger Windsor, the union's chief executive, complained that he had received a stream of death threats since the revelations.

Mr Abbasi, who has a store in Copley Road, Doncaster, is European representative of Al-Zulfikar, a Libyan-backed terrorist group dedicated to overthrowing General Zia's regime in Pakistan.

● The Soviet Union is halting the small quantities of coal and oil it exports to Britain to support the striking miners, it was announced yesterday.

● The NUM in North Wales has written to union headquarters at Sheffield demanding an explanation about the Libyan connexion. The area president, Mr Raymond Ellis, described it as a very bad mistake by the union. "We are surprised and disgusted."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Royal engagements

The Queen holds on Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, attends a reception for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, St James's Palace, 11.30 and 4; as Captain General Royal Marines, attends a luncheon by the Royal Marines Officers' Dinner Club, Stationers' Hall, EC4, 1; as Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, presents the Sir Alan Lees Trophy to 444 Squadron, ATC, Mercers' Hall, EC2, 6.30; and as patron, attends a reception by the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, Mercers' Hall, EC2, 6.45; visits St Matthias Boys Club, Dalston Lane, E8, 7.45; and attends a reception as the Lion Club, Pitfield Street, N1, 8.25.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the annual reunion lucheon of the 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Fifles Association, Grocers' Hall, 12.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits Grange Training Centre and Workshop for the Handicapped, Bookham, Surrey, 3.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the Central Command Complex of the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, 11; and opens the Fred Howe Memorial Exhibition, Science Museum, 6.15.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Papworth and Enham Foundation for Handicapped People, visits Enham Village Centre, Hampshire, 10.45; and as Patron, attends the annual general meeting, of the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, Drapers' Hall, 5.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, visits 1st Battalion Scots Guards, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pirbright, Surrey, 10.45; and as President, attends a council meeting of the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, Beaumont Street, W1, 4.45.

The Duchess of Kent opens Fairfax House, York, 10.50; visits St Sampsons Social Centre for Old People, York, 11.40; and visits Information Technology Centre, Skeldergate, 1.55.

Prince Michael of Kent visits Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, 10.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,572



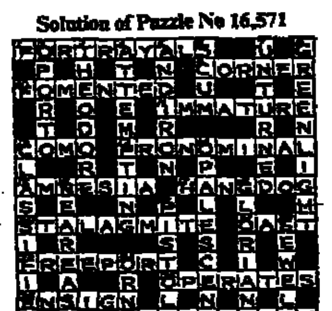
ACROSS

1 Dry places ruined this old timer (9).
6 Cattle food we would use in most of the home counties (5)
9 Battery without charged element results in strike of doctors (7).
10 Sculptor's hole in one (7).
11 German woodcutter of great passion, perhaps (5).
12 Old scientist St Michael converted (9).
14 Farm butter? (3).
15 Volunteering hand in saving souls from the drink (11).
17 Unaware of zinc in Tonga being worked (11).
19 "Would I had met my dearest —— in heaven" (*Hamlet*) (3).
20 Ordinary house receives papal letter or long note (9).
22 Things wanted for river backing up between two points (5).
24 Light rubber producing a powerful spirit? (7).
26 Place of origin of A1 cream-crackers (7).
27 Actor's appearance in list of competitors (5).
28 Tree has to come down, being in position of public notice (9).

DOWN

1 Wearing cloak, college girl got round head of Princeton (5).
2 A murder suspect, one bears (3-4).
3 Old-fashioned member behind the strikers" (6,3).
4 No men in this branch of the line . . . (7,4).
5 . . . part of Circle Line crossing light bridge (3).
6 Remedy for hail that is classic (5).
7 Picking the flower as a rule? (7).
8 Perhaps sixteen at church – not much of a living! (9).
13 Savoy's handy part for Tree (7-4).
14 Check condition and restore to former place (9).
16 Anne Bronte's alternative instruction to firemen (5,4).
18 Brief for case that is in the bag (7).
19 Sense and Sensibility? (7).
21 Potential mark for beggar of dimes (5).
23 Fine for mounting moving vehicles (5).
25 The love element in "Kenilworth" (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,571



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Today's events

Talks and lectures

Oil from waste cellulosic materials – implications for a solar energy economy, by Professor C. A. McAuliffe, Chemistry Lecture Room B, Leicester University, 4.15.

Hans Holbein the Younger: the English portraits, by Dr Susan Foister, Wills Memorial Building, Bristol University, 5.15.

Roman Gloucestershire, by Alan McWhirr, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, 7.30.

Music

Concert by the London Fortepiano Trio, with Jan Schlapp (viola), Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Recital by Isabelle Flory (violin) and Robin Colvill (piano), Town Hall, Kendal, Cumbria, 1.

Piano recital by Tamàs Ungár, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by the Edinburgh Quartet, with Edward Harper (piano), Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by the Chandos Baroque Players, Essex University, Colchester, 7.45.

Recital by Donald Bateman (trumpet) and Simon Lindley (organ), Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on unemployment.

Lords (2.30): Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, Commons amendments. Debate on airline competition policy.

Aid for Ethiopia

Contributions for the Ethiopian famine relief should be sent to Oxfam at 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ; Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD; Christian Aid P.O. Box 1, London SW9 8BH; and Unicef, 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 3NB; Red Cross, Ethiopia appeal, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1; Disasters Emergency Committee (Ethiopia), P.O. Box 999, London EC3V 9HP.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending October 21:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 16.70m
2 Name that Tune (except border), Thames*, 14.80m
3 Coronation Street (Wed) (except London), Granada, 14.30m
4 Give Us a Clue, Thames, 13.85m
5 The A-Team, ITV, 13.45m
6 Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 13.15m
7 The Krypton Factor, Granada, 13.00m
8 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 12.80m
9 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.75m
10 Tripper's Day, Thames, 12.65m
10 Cannon and Ball, LTW, 12.65m

*Thames Television was off the air between 7.26pm on October 17 and 5.14pm on October 19, affecting viewing figures for London ITV.

BBC 1

1 Tenko, 14.25m
2 Paul Daniels Magic Show, 11.90m
3 Just Good Friends, 11.85m
4 Juliet Bravo, 11.15m
5 Blankety Blank, 10.60m
6 Morgans' Boy, 10.15m
6 Dynasty, 10.15m
8 No Place Like Home, 9.95m
8 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 9.95m
8 Top of the Pops, 9.95m

BBC 2

1 The Boat, 7.05m
2 To the Manor Born, 5.50m
3 River Journeys, 5.30m
4 M.A.S.H. 5.25m
5 Sunday Grandstand, 5.25m
6 Bottle Saddles, 5.20m
7 International Snooker (Sun 9.38pm) 4.50m
8 International Snooker (Sun 8.14pm) 4.30m
9 Kelly Monteith, 4.10m
10 The Lords of Flatbush, 4.00m

Channel 4

1 Chance in a Million, 4.25m
2 Brookside (Mon), 4.15m
3 Brookside (Tues), 3.95m
4 Night Train to Munich, 3.30m
5 Looks Familiar, 2.80m
6 Gardeners' Calendar, 2.55m
7 Rage, 2.45m
8 American Football, 2.30m
9 Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics, 2.05m
10 The Secret Policeman's Ball, 2.00m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.6).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.3m (7.1m); Sat 2.0m, Sun 1.8m (Sat or Sun 5.6m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

Roads

London and South-east: A20: Roadworks at Coldharbour Roundabout, west of Maidstone: restrictions on all approaches. Monmouth Street closed between Shaftesbury Avenue and Seven Dials; delays expected on Gower Street. A3: Roadworks Kingston by-pass, between Carters Bridge and Coombe Lane flyover; only one lane London-bound.

Midlands and East Anglia: A6: Temporary signals at Bakewell, Derbyshire. Temporary lights at Dove Holes. A458: Temporary signals at Shelton, west of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. A45: Temporary signals near Caldecote, between Cambridge and St Neots. A49: Temporary lights on Scotland Road, Warrington, Cheshire; diversions.

Wales and West: A390: Temporary lights in St Ives, Cornwall; 9am to 5pm. A55: Contraflow on Llanddula by-pass between Holywell and Colwyn Bay, Clwyd. A361: Temporary signals west of Taunton, Somerset.

North: The tunnel at Tyne will be closed for repairs on four weekends November 2 to December 17, Fridays 7pm to Mondays 7am.

Scotland: M8: Lanes closed at Kingston Bridge, Glasgow. A96: Single-lane traffic on North Street, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire; stop/go boards. A94: By-pass construction S and N of Laurencekirk; temporary diversions.

The papers

The Daily Star comments: "Now that some of the dust has settled on the NUM-Libyan uproar, it has become clearer that Mr Arthur Scargill has committed an industrial and political blunder of the highest order.

"He, his executive – and, tragically, his striking miners – are now stained by the NUM's association with the Gaddafi regime, the most evil in the word since Hitler's Nazi Germany.

Anniversaries

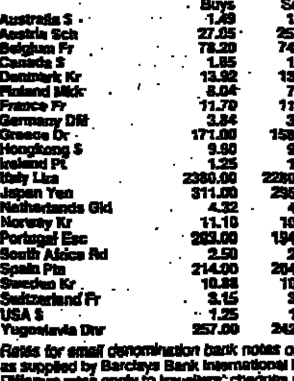
Births: George II (new style November 10), reigned 1727-60, Hanover, Germany, 1683; John Adams, second President of the United States 1797-1801, Braintree, Massachusetts, 1735; Fyodor Dostoevsky (new style November 11), Moscow, 1821; Alfred Sisley, landscape painter, Paris, 1839; Paul Valéry, poet, Sète, France, 1871; Ezra Pound, Hailey, Idaho, 1885.

Deaths: Jean-Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, first Nobel Peace laureate 1901, Heiden, Switzerland, 1910; Pio Baroja, novelist, Madrid, 1956.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.49	1.42
Austria Sch	27.05	25.85
Belgium Fr	78.20	74.20
Canada $	1.65	1.58
Denmark Kr	13.92	13.22
Finland Mk	8.04	7.64
France Fr	11.79	11.20
Germany DM	3.84	3.65
Greece Dr	171.00	158.00
Hongkong $	9.80	9.30
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.19
Italy Lira	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Yen	311.00	295.00
Netherlands Gld	4.32	4.12
Norway Kr	11.10	10.60
Portugal Esc	203.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.50	2.25
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	10.88	10.38
Switzerland Fr	3.15	3.00
USA $	1.25	1.20
Yugoslavia Dnr	257.00	242.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 355.6.
London: The FT Index closed up 5.0 at 878.2.



Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.
Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.
If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.
You must have your card with you when you telephone.
If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.
No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.
The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.
● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.
● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.
● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

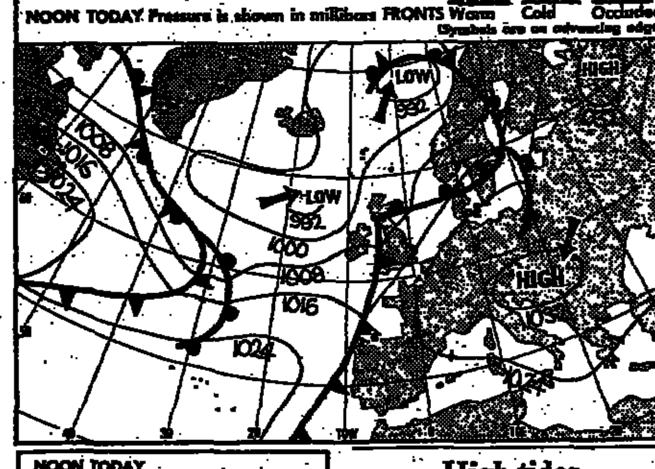
Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over W and N districts will move E into central and eastern parts during the day.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE England: Bright or sunny intervals, rain at times later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).
Central S, E, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, rain or drizzle at times; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).
SW England, Wales: Cloudy at first, occasional rain, hill and coastal fog, dry, clearer later; wind SW, fresh or strong, becoming moderate; max 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).
NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Cloudy, rain heavy at times, mainly dry, bright or sunny intervals later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Becoming cloudy, occasional rain, bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers later; wind S to SW, moderate or fresh; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).
N Ireland: Rain soon clearing, sunny intervals and showers developing; wind SW, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Further rain spreading into W and extending E, followed by brighter, showery weather. Becoming a little cooler.

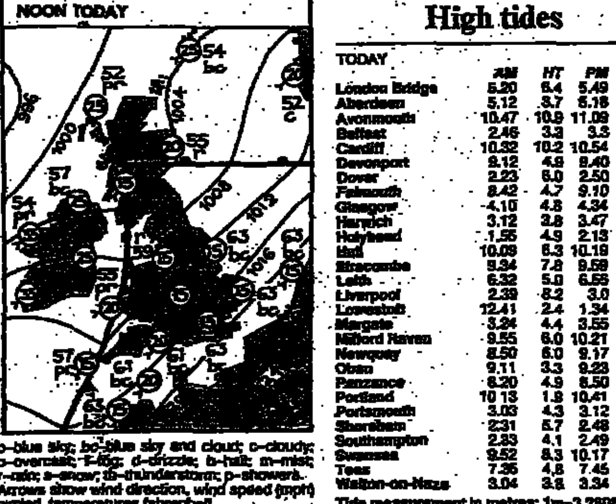
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW fresh or strong; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S strong with local gales decreasing SW moderate or fresh; sea very rough becoming moderate.



Sun rises: 6.51 am | Sun sets: 4.37 pm
Moon rises: 1.48 pm | Moon sets: 9.14 pm
First quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 5.07 pm to 6.23 am
Bristol 5.17 pm to 6.32 am
Edinburgh 5.06 pm to 6.48 am
Manchester 5.10 pm to 6.36 am
Penzance 5.32 pm to 6.41 am



b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.20	6.4	5.49	6.5
Aberdeen	5.12	3.7	5.18	3.8
Avonmouth	10.47	10.9	11.09	10.2
Belfast	2.46	3.3	3.3	3.4
Cardiff	10.32	10.2	10.54	9.64
Devonport	9.12	4.9	9.40	4.5
Dover	2.23	6.0	2.50	5.8
Falmouth	8.42	4.7	9.10	4.3
Glasgow	4.10	4.8	4.34	4.9
Harwich	3.12	3.8	3.47	3.8
Holyhead	1.55	4.9	2.13	4.9
Hull	10.09	6.3	10.19	6.3
Ilfracombe	9.34	7.8	9.59	7.2
Leith	6.32	5.0	6.55	4.8
Liverpool	2.39	8.2	3.0	8.2
Lowestoft	12.41	2.4	1.34	2.3
Margate	3.24	4.4	3.55	4.4
Milford Haven	9.55	6.0	10.21	5.5
Newquay	8.50	6.0	9.17	5.6
Oban	9.11	3.3	9.23	2.9
Penzance	8.20	4.9	8.50	4.4
Portland	10.13	1.8	10.41	1.8
Portsmouth	3.03	4.3	3.12	4.2
Shoreham	2.31	5.7	2.48	5.5
Southampton	2.33	4.1	2.49	3.9
Swansea	9.52	8.3	10.17	7.8
Tees	7.35	4.8	7.45	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	3.04	3.8	3.34	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	16	61	Guernsey	s	16	61
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	c	16	61	Jersey	c	16	61
Bristol	f	17	63	London	c	17	63
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	17	63
Edinburgh	r	16	61	Newcastle	c	17	63
Glasgow	r	14	57	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

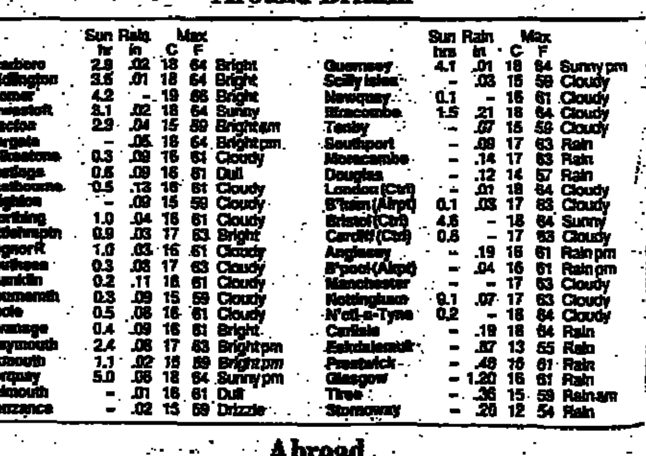
London

Yesterday: Temp max 6am to 6pm, 18C (64F); min 6pm to 6am, 15C (59F); Humidity 6pm 64 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.01in. Sun 24hr to 6pm nil. Bar mean sea level 6pm, 1,022.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Coltishall, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Sumburgh, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Keswick, 1.26in; highest sunshine: Torquay, 5.0hr.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	2.8	.02	18	64	Bright	Guernsey	4.1	.01	18	64	Sunny pm
Bridlington	3.6	.01	18	64	Bright	Scilly Isles	-	.03	15	59	Cloudy
Cromer	4.2	-	19	66	Bright	Newquay	0.1	-	16	61	Cloudy
Lowestoft	3.1	.02	18	64	Sunny	Ilfracombe	1.5	.21	18	64	Cloudy
Clacton	2.9	.04	15	59	Bright am	Tenby	-	.07	15	59	Cloudy
Margate	-	.05	18	64	Bright pm	Southport	-	.09	17	63	Rain
Folkestone	0.3	.09	16	61	Cloudy	Morecambe	-	.14	17	63	Rain
Hastings	0.6	.09	16	61	Dull	Douglas	-	.12	14	57	Rain
Eastbourne	0.5	.13	16	61	Cloudy	London (Ctrl)	-	.01	18	64	Cloudy
Brighton	-	.09	15	59	Cloudy	B'ham (Airpt)	0.1	.03	17	63	Cloudy
Worthing	1.0	.04	16	61	Cloudy	Bristol (Ctrl)	4.6	-	18	64	Sunny
Littlehmptn	0.9	.03	17	63	Bright	Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.8	-	17	63	Cloudy
Bognor R	1.0	.03	16	61	Cloudy	Anglesey	-	.19	16	61	Rain pm
Southsea	0.3	.08	17	63	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	-	.04	16	61	Rain pm
Shanklin	0.2	.11	16	61	Cloudy	Manchester	-	-	17	63	Cloudy
Bournemth	0.3	.09	15	59	Cloudy	Nottingham	0.1	.07	17	63	Cloudy
Poole	0.5	.08	16	61	Cloudy	N'ctl-n-Tyne	0.2	-	18	64	Cloudy
Swanage	0.4	.09	16	61	Bright	Carlisle	-	.19	18	64	Rain
Weymouth	2.4	.08	17	63	Bright pm	Eskdalemuir	-	.87	13	55	Rain
Exmouth	1.1	.02	15	59	Bright pm	Prestwick	-	.48	16	61	Rain
Torquay	5.0	.05	18	64	Sunny pm	Glasgow	-	1.20	16	61	Rain
Falmouth	-	.01	16	61	Dull	Tiree	-	.36	15	59	Rain am
Penzance	-	.02	15	59	Drizzle	Stornoway	-	.20	12	54	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th thunderstorm.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	20	68	Cologne	c	12	54	Majorca	s	21	70	Rome	s	22	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhgn				Malaga	f	21	70	Salzburg	s	11	[illegible]
Alexandria				Corfu	s	25	77	Malta	th	18	64	Sao Paulo*	f	31	[illegible]
Algiers	r	18	64	Dublin	c	16	61	Melbourne	f	14	57	S Francisco*	s	14	[illegible]
Amsterdam	d	14	57	Dubrovnik	c	19	66	Mexico C*	s	21	70	Santiago*	s	15	[illegible]
Athens	f	21	70	Faro	s	22	72	Miami*	f	28	82	Seoul	s	12	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	30	86	Florence	s	19	66	Milan	s	13	55	Singapore	f	29	[illegible]
Barbados				Frankfurt	c	8	46	Montreal*	c	23	73	Stockholm	s	8	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	20	68	Funchal	s	21	70	Moscow	r	4	39	Strasbourg	c	7	[illegible]
Beirut	s	25	77	Geneva	s	10	50	Munich	s	9	48	Sydney	f	17	[illegible]
Belgrade	c	11	52	Gibraltar	c	19	66	Nairobi	r	23	73	Tangier	c	23	[illegible]
Berlin	r	10	50	Helsinki	c	3	37	Naples	f	19	66	Tel Aviv	f	25	[illegible]
Bermuda*	s	26	79	Hongkong	s	25	77	New Delhi	s	29	84	Tenerife	s	24	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	19	66	Innsbruck	s	12	54	New York*	c	24	75	Tokyo	s	16	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	16	61	Istanbul	f	18	64	Nice	s	20	68	Toronto*	f	22	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	17	63	Jeddah	s	34	93	Oslo	c	8	46	Tunis	c	19	[illegible]
Brussels	c	14	57	Jo'burg*	s	27	81	Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	s	21	[illegible]
Budapest	s	13	55	Karachi				Peking	s	13	55	Vancouver*	s	7	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	f	24	75	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Perth	c	20	68	Venice	s	17	[illegible]
Cairo				Lisbon	s	19	66	Prague	c	3	37	Vienna	s	6	[illegible]
Cape Tn*	f	21	70	Locarno	s	14	57	Reykjavik	f	4	39	Warsaw	f	7	[illegible]
C'blanca	f	19	66	L Angeles*	s	18	64	Rhodes	s	23	73	Washington			
Chicago*	c	9	48	Luxembrg	c	8	46	Riyadh	s	29	84	Wellington*			
Ch'church*				Madrid	s	19	66	Rio de Jan	s	25	77	Zurich	c	6	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available